Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_W9-CXE-354

BURTON HOLMES

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH

THE TELEBINOCULAR

EDITED BY

BURTON HOLMES

PUBLISHED BY

KEYSTONE VIEW COMPANY

MEADVILLE, PENNA.

FIRST EDITION JANUARY, 1926
SECOND EDITION MAY, 1928
Copyright by
KEYSTONE VIEW CO.

Printed in the United States of America

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT

It is with great satisfaction that the publishers offer to the reading and traveling public this Trip Around the World. It marks another forward step in stereographic history. It means a more extended use of the stereograph in the capacity of "a card of introduction to make all mankind acquainted." This is consistent with the advance that is being made in every line of human endeavor in bringing men closer together through a better knowledge and understanding of each other.

The photographic material that has gone into the making of this tour represents a vast expenditure of time, thought and money. A half million dollars would probably not cover the amount expended in acquiring the basic line of negatives from which this set has been assembled. The most remote and inaccessible regions have been entered in order to make this truly a world tour. Not less than seventy-nine countries are visited and of our forty-eight states, thirty-six are represented. Literally hundreds of thousands of negatives have been made in order to provide the necessary material from which to make up this tour of four hundred places. The subjects chosen are the master product of scores of artist stereoscopic photographers. They have been selected with the most scrupulous care. Those included have been admitted on the basis of their well-rounded fitness, their photographic merit, their representative character, their life interest, and the wealth and variety of their educational content. That they embody these qualities to a rare degree individually and collectively will be evident at a glance, while a more careful exam-

ination is certain to yield a still more enthusiastic verdict.

Many considerations enter into the building of a tour of this nature and it has been the earnest effort of the publishers to do justice to all of these considerations. No pains have been spared to satisfy the most critical demands whether it be as to photographic quality, literary interpretation, or detailed analysis of the subject matter presented.

The publishers count themselves exceedingly fortunate in having secured as editor America's premier traveler, Burton Holmes. Most fittingly has he been spoken of as this country's unofficial ambassador to the world. For intimate familiarity with practically every race and nation, for a seeing and understanding eye, for a capacity to select the important and the interesting, for a scholarly ability to interpret those scenes, Mr. Holmes stands preeminent. His genius for bringing the joys and benefits of travel home to the many has given him a place in the heart of the American public that is at once unique and enviable. And this man it is who serves as our personal guide.

Nor would we omit to call attention to another outstanding feature, namely the character sketch and biography of Mr. Holmes by Trumbull White. Himself also a world-traveler, Mr. White is peculiarly well fitted for this task, not only because of his literary attainments but because of his long-time close friendship with the author whose life he has traced in effective and fascinating outline.

More than passing commendation is due Theodore Heline for his contribution to the splendid result realized in this travel unit. As an advisor and helper he has given without reserve of his fine talents. His intimate understanding of the possibilities of gaining accurate and

satisfying experiences through the stereograph has been invaluable in the selection, classification and analysis of the material. He has done much to have the most and best included and to make certain that the user can get the best and most from it.

Our other Travel Tours have had a wide and ever increasing circulation. They have met a real need, supplied an actual demand. They have brought the world to the fireside and provided the means of obtaining enriching travel experiences of the utmost value to multitudes to whom the ordinary methods of travel are not possible. For these multitudes it has quickened new interests and widened horizons. It has contributed substantially toward acquainting man with his fellows of other lands and races and thus furthering the day of larger understandings and international concord.

It is the earnest hope of the publishers that this Trip Around the World may continue to work with ever greater effectiveness toward that highly desired end of making all mankind acquainted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Portrait of Burton Holmes . . . . . *Frontispiece*

The Stereograph as a Title Deed to the World, by Burton Holmes 9

Burton Holmes, the Man and His Work, by Trumbull White 11

What is the Keystone Travel System? 31

The Psychologists' Statement 32

The Stereograph, by Oliver Wendell Holmes . . . 35

Some Appreciations by Well Known Educators and Writers on the Stereograph as a Means of Travel 36

- Statement by Oliver Wendell Holmes 36
- Training the Powers of Observation, Memory and Correct Description All Together, by Charles W. Eliot, Ph.D. 37
- Concreteness in Education, by William C. Bagley, Ph.D. 38
- How to Study Stereographs, by Frank M. McMurry, Ph.D. 39
- Books Are Supplementary, by Herbert Spencer . 40
- Statement by James Henry Breasted, Ph.D. . . 41
- Statement by Rufus B. Richardson, Ph.D. . . . 42

PAGE

Statement by J. Lyman Hurlbut, D. D. 43

One Hundred Thousand Miles Around the World . 44

How to Use Telebinocular and Stereograph 96

Title List of the 400 World Tour 97

A Subject Classification 116

I Agriculture and Horticulture 124

II Art 129

III Architecture 141

IV Geography 162

V Nature Study 214

VI History 218

VII Travel 234

VIII Recreation and Sport 247

Biographical Glossary 251

Supplementary Readings 257

Index 267

Maps . . . . . .

THE STEREOGRAPH AS A TITLE DEED TO THE WORLD

By Burton Holmes

Centuries ago Chinese wisdom declared that "One look is worth a thousand words." Japanese wisdom has echoed that "One seeing is better than a thousand tellings."

American wisdom has confirmed these ancient oriental judgments by making the American people a race of travelers, by lifting the art of the motion picture to heights of undreamed-of eloquence, by transforming its newspapers into illustrated dailies, by crowding the auditoriums where travelers display the pictorial results of their world-wanderings, by "saying it with pictures" in all great advertising campaigns, and by purchasing and using more stereoscopes and larger collections of stereographs than all the other nations of the world combined.

As one who for more than a third of a century has been engaged in purveying "looks" and "seeings" of foreign lands by photographic proxy, and in adding to those "looks" and "seeings" just enough of "tellings" to round out their meanings, I am naturally an enthusiastic champion of visual education.

Although on the lecture platform my favorite media have been the motion picture film and the colored lantern slide, I have been always a jealous admirer of the stereograph because it can do what the motion picture and the lantern slide cannot yet practically achieve—it can give us the sense of plasticity, of relief, of the third dimension—

in a word, the consciousness of reality. The potency of illusion latent in the stereographic picture is absolute.

There has been a notable betterment in the photographic quality of the stereograph, and there has been an expenditure of enterprise and intelligence in the gathering of material from the whole round world, that would astound the inventor and the early exploiters of the invention. But the power of the instrument to astound whoever looks through it at the world for the first time—or for the ten thousandth time—remains undiminished.

The magic hours with which the stereoscope embellished our earlier years may be re-evoked at will to lend their charm to our maturer decades. The wonderful world of today is there behind the stereoscope waiting for us to give it our intelligent and appreciative attention, ready to give us in return the thrill of profitable hours lived in imagination in the lands we long to know, or, knowing, long to see again, the thrill of the familiar and the unfamiliar, of the things that are near and dear and the things that are far beyond our reach. Who owns a stereoscope may cry, with Monte Cristo, "The world is mine!"

Who owns a stereoscope and all the visual travel records that belong with it, may generously discount one of my favorite phrases—the one I always write above my signature in the albums of autograph collectors—"To travel is to possess the world."

As I review the wealth of the world's wonder and beauty presented in the Keystone stereographs that tell the tale of the traveler who has been around the world, I am inclined to revise my favorite phrase and make it read—"To own a stereoscope is to possess the world."

En route to Cambodia, BURTON HOLMES
April 10, 1925.

BURTON HOLMES, THE MAN AND HIS WORK

By Trumbull White

It would be easy, and in full accord with the conventions of the biographical sketch, to begin these observations of Burton Holmes, the man and his work, with some characteristically genial and illuminating anecdote. No one can travel about the world as he has done for more than thirty-five years, without experiencing a variety of novel adventures, aptly lending themselves to such use, whether told in the first or third person singular.

Next might naturally follow a brief description of the personality of the subject, and an account of his career from its inception, this again inevitably spotted with anecdote. Then would come, in conclusion, some paragraphs of appreciation, and the end.

But because of the fortunate association of these pages with the pictorial material which accompanies the volume, it seems worth while to transpose some of this, do a rather broader justice to the subject, and give a fairer observation of the philosophy of travel itself, and the philosophy which speaks through the lectures and the photographic art of this master traveler. For beyond doubt Burton Holmes has a philosophy of travel quite his own, even though he does not formulate it and thrust it in words upon every audience.

For many a century, travelers have been journeying out into the world and back again, "strange countries for to see," and through all those centuries, travelers' tales

have held the interest and stirred the imagination of the ones who stayed at home. Out of the adventurous wanderings of a Marco Polo, a Columbus, a Yermak, a Magellan, a Lewis and Clark, a Stanley, a Peary and a host of others has come the literature of travel in quantity to fill great libraries or, condensed, to compress the whole world into the compass of a single book shelf.

But the product of that travel, which has been done in various moods by men and women of every land and every purpose, is not only narrative, not only adventure. Out of these quests has gradually developed the whole body of relationships between the peoples of the world. World history, commerce, literature, art, civilization in its broadest sense, are the outcome of travel contacts.

Every traveler is, perforce, an unofficial ambassador from the place whence he comes to the place he visits. It is in his power to leave behind him and to bring back with him, just and helpful interpretations or unfair and harmful ones. It is this that makes travel, however casual, at the same time a privilege and an obligation. To extend acquaintance and understanding, to discover that the fundamental humanities are common to mankind in every land, to respect the differences of tradition and convention, to multiply personal friendships into international fellowships and good will—such is the opportunity of the traveler who possesses an open mind and an open eye.

If we recognize the truth of the theory thus suggested when applied even to the infrequent tourist, how important it actually becomes in its extension to one who for nearly forty of his fifty-five years has been traveling the world to learn about it, and for nearly thirty-five years, telling and showing his thousands of audiences what he learned and saw.

The library shelves offer a wealth of reading for those who wish to pursue in detail the complete study of some distant land. Your friend who makes a journey may show his postcards and tell his personal anecdotes to an appreciative circle. But here under the caption of a coined word, "Travelogue," year after year Americans by the hundred thousand are given access to a selection of essentials digested from a wealth of observations, pictures of superior quality, anecdote and interpretation, illuminated facts of history and scene and life in foreign lands, all assembled by a skilled and sympathetic citizen of the world for the folks at home.

It is in this capacity, as an unofficial ambassador from the United States to the rest of the world, reporting back what he learns about the neighbors overseas, that one may fairly regard Burton Holmes. And doing this, the circumstances which led into his picturesque career themselves become illuminating.

In common with the rest of mankind, the youth Burton Holmes, forty years ago in Chicago, in his 'teens, was a product in part of his environment and in part of his inheritance. His grandfather, Stiles Burton, arrived there in 1836, almost a pioneer, and Chicago history records that he built and ran the first real hotel in the growing city. Also he got rich in the process and through his investments, so that he was able to indulge his taste for travel. It became his custom to visit foreign lands whenever possible, and finally to spend half of each year in travel abroad. So the young Burton, reared in an atmosphere of cosmopolitan taste and with the habit of travel entirely familiar to him, had no resistance to overcome in that direction. Indeed, with parents or with grandparents, he had rather more than the usual child's share of journeys at home and abroad.

However, there was a youthful aspiration which came ahead of that which has actually been realized in such full measure. Fragments of it survive, even today, and Burton Holmes, lecturer, credits to Burton Holmes, Chicago boy, certain qualities which still render service. Burton wanted to be a magician. Alexander Herrmann, "Herrmann the Great," stirred that ambition. There are more of us than Burton Holmes who recall that picturesque personality as the master of them all in his handicraft. Young Holmes was admitted to his friendship, and before long the graceful, slender-fingered boy was proving an apt pupil, quick of movement, easy of speech, deft in illusions either with apparatus or by sleight-of-hand. Many a "show" he gave to the youngsters of the neighborhood in his grandmother's big house in Michigan Avenue. Even the parents patronized certain boyish performances for Sunday School, hospital or charity benefits.

The first date to be noted in the photographic annals was 1883, when the thirteen-year-old boy came into possession of a ten dollar camera. If he or anyone had been able to foresee the years ahead, that juvenile treasure and the pictures it made would still be prized among the museum pieces of the Holmes collections. But it and its successors were superseded from time to time, and justly so, as the improvements in such instruments have advanced toward perfection.

It would be as inaccurate to say that John L. Stoddard was the Burton Holmes of his day, as that Burton Holmes is the John L. Stoddard of the present. But Stoddard was the recognized leader of all who traveled abroad and lectured at home, with lantern slides to illustrate the travels. Season after season, through eighteen years, critical and cultivated audiences in the larger cities looked forward appreciatively to his annual course of

lectures. Naturally the Holmes household were among the faithful attendants and the youth with a camera of his own began to see vistas ahead. Stoddard became an ideal. What a wonderful thing to travel abroad, taking pictures for one's own pleasure and then to be paid for showing the pictures and talking about them!

The first camera trip to Europe was an uncommercial one in 1886, with his grandmother as escort. Two years later he interrupted his preparations for Yale with journeys to California and Cuba, with more pictures resulting. The family assented to travel as a substitute for college because the young student's eyesight seemed to be failing. Those same eyes twinkle now with the admission that the thirst for travel happily coincided with the transient defective vision, and that the latter has never recurred. Neither was there a return to school work. Wide travel, much reading, and the most varied contacts throughout the world became the continuance of the Holmes education.

The young man by now was an active member of the Chicago Camera Club, contributing his share to exhibitions of lantern slides and photographs, and perhaps a little more than his share of work. He had become an enthusiast in the rapidly developing art of photography. When he was twenty, in 1890, once more his family recognized the needs of health and the lure of foreign travel. The resulting journey to Europe, again with his indefatigable grandmother, may be regarded as the beginning of what became a professional habit.

One day, in Oberammergau, there was a significant meeting. In the hotel garden he struck up a chance acquaintance with another American and Chicago was mentioned as home. A moment later and the stranger was found to be the traveling companion of the great John L.

Stoddard. In the next breath Stoddard himself appeared, first at a window and then in the garden, to get acquainted with his youthful admirer and to proffer typical Bavarian refreshment. Thus began a friendship which has been cherished from that time. It would be hard to overstate the delight of the young traveler at that fortunate meeting and the gracious spirit of the elder one.

This was the year of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Stoddard was there for pictures and for lecture material, Holmes for pictures and the thrills of travel. They lodged in the same peasant's house, and the occasion became a memorable one.

Home in Chicago again, things seemed pretty dull. The young man tried to sell real estate for a friendly firm, and found neither success nor pleasure in the effort. Being secretary of the Camera Club by this time, he bought a small interest and secured a position in a photographic supply house. This at least had a certain kinship to his art.

It was the custom of the Camera Club to make stereopticon slides from the choicer photographs taken by its members, and then to exhibit them in the club rooms to the appreciative membership and their guests. Usually these affairs became informal lectures by those who had made the pictures. Holmes had his own ideas as to the quality of what was offered by some of his good friends there. He thought the lectures were often too detached and sometimes dull. His early aspiration toward the career of the magician, his sense of stagecraft and the value of illusion, were contributing to the new possibilities.

Out of the material collected from the various European journeys, he made a choice selection of slides around which he wrote his lectures, two of them, narrative and

descriptive. These were enthusiastically received by his fellow club-members. Furthermore, they saw in the Holmes offering a chance to replenish the club treasury and purchase new equipment for their rooms, a better stereopticon and other apparatus. Holmes condensed his two lectures into one, the Camera Club rented Recital Hall in the Auditorium Building and sold the tickets.

After a genuinely successful evening the young man felt himself almost launched on a professional life. This at the age of twenty. He recalls one detail with pardonable pride. In the midst of his lecture the small lamp in the lecture desk at which he was reading from his manuscript notes suddenly went out. Perhaps even to his own astonishment, while some one was scrambling around for another light, he went right on lecturing without a break, giving the "cues" accurately to the friend who was operating the lantern, and maintaining the continuity. Until that unexpected test, he had not realized that he had actually memorized the ten thousand words of his first written discourse. Camera Club lectures theretofore had not been so professional.

Such big, old-fashioned houses as that one of Burton Holmes' youth in Michigan Avenue had space for real boys' rooms and treasures of old-fashioned furniture. There was a high, old black walnut bookcase with a center and two expansive wings of shelves standing against the wall of his room, to harbor his personal treasures. One day he happened upon his first glimpse of what assumed to be Japanese art. As a matter of fact they were commonplace curios in a commonplace shop, toy dolls and trees and houses and landscape details, but their exotic qualities captured his imagination and he brought them home. Out of this indifferent material he constructed on one of the expansive shelves of the old

bookcase his own concept of a Japanese village, with such makeshift lakes, gardens and temples as he could devise, backgrounding it with Japanese color prints. There it confronted him after the European trips had been safely accomplished, and it stirred his desire to visit the Orient.

Two years of vain efforts to sell real estate and successful efforts in selling cameras proved his limit and an indulgent household permitted him to go with another young friend for a journey to Japan. The start was an auspicious one. He and his chum found themselves occupying a drawing room on the Pullman car westbound, with the great John L. Stoddard berthed in the same car, by chance all of them on their way across the Pacific together. It does not need to be said that the friendship which had begun in Oberammergau was cultivated additionally. Once in Japan, Stoddard even suggested that Holmes join him for a continuation of the trip onward to Asia and around the world, but this seemed impracticable. Thanks to favorable introductions, however, young Holmes was enabled to wander about the Island Empire into remote regions, and his own stay there was extended for several months after his chum returned to America.

That particular journey seems to have fixed the Holmes decision as to his aspiration and at the same time fixed his affections on the Orient. He says that when he reached Japan he felt as if he had come back home from a long absence, so natural did it all seem. Chopsticks and kimonos became habits easily acquired. The Japanese people and the arts of Japan were a delight to him, a delight which has never diminished.

Returning from that journey, just before the opening of the World's Fair of 1893, with his own money ex-

hausted, he confronted the unhappy news that his father had suffered the loss of all his property in the grain market. There was no money to spare, and it was necessary to earn some. The obvious thing was to capitalize this journey to Japan and the pictorial material which it had produced. Surely an astute manager of a leading lecture bureau would see his opportunity. Holmes made one such call and got the most immediate and emphatic of negatives. No one was interested in foreign travel or lantern slide lectures. There wasn't the slightest encouragement. So the young man wrote two lectures and invested all the money he could spare in the rental of Recital Hall for four performances. Then, with characteristic ingenuity and application he prepared and had printed certain very attractive and novel announcement circulars on long, narrow Japanese New Year cards, used the Blue Book and his mother's calling list for addresses, found a kindly spirit in the newspaper offices at which he called, induced friendly store keepers to permit announcement cards in their own windows, and was ready for his more professional debut.

The neighbors who had looked with some disfavor on the preference of the lazy Holmes boy to travel rather than work, were curious enough to attend the lecture and finally to express their approval. The house was nearly full and there were those who admitted that perhaps he might amount to something after all.

The second evening was even more distinguished. Just as the lights were to be lowered for the beginning of the lecture, Burton's younger brother (who was acting as business manager) came to the green room in agitation. "What shall we do?" he queried. "Every seat is occupied and Mrs. H. O. Stone is at the door." Mrs. Stone's position in Chicago society was as potent as that

of a Mrs. Astor in the same day in New York and this was indeed the hallmark of approval. "Bribe someone to go home," instructed the lecturer, "and I won't begin until you tell me she has a seat." In a little while brother returned. "It's all right now," he said; "she is sitting on a camp chair in the center aisle and says it's fine."

"I knew if Mrs. Stone sat on that camp chair in the aisle throughout my lecture I would be made," Mr. Holmes relates. "She did stay. In fact, she came back on the stage after the lecture and kissed me and said I was wonderful!"

It would be futile to tell in detail the sequence of events that finally ended in an established success. Those first Chicago lectures cleared $700 all of which was lost immediately afterward in an attempt to repeat the success in Milwaukee. However, there was courage in reserve, and a little borrowed money, so that engagements in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Rochester corrected the trouble. The next year Holmes found it possible to sail for Algeria and Morocco. He made $800 see him through a six months' trip which yielded four lectures, and these, with the material from Japan, completed his equipment.

For the next five years the struggle continued. He was making just about enough every six months to permit him another six months' travel. Chicago and the western field were generally profitable. Stoddard still dominated the eastern field and all the larger cities, except that in Chicago there was room for both. Then, all at once, in 1897, Stoddard announced his retirement at the beginning of the season and the field was clear. Holmes invested all his available money in hastily sending the friend who has ever since been his manager to

New York to try to secure the Stoddard dates at Daly's Theatre where the famous lecturer had for years been a popular figure. It transpired that Augustin Daly was looking for a new "Lenten lecturer," Daniel Frohman was in a favorable frame of mind, and Wallack's Theatre offered its hospitality. The truth was that Stoddard himself had written the friendly word to Daly, a most gracious thing which Holmes has always recognized with appreciation.

"Nevertheless," he says, "we had to create our own public; the Stoddard public seemed to have vanished in New York, but in Boston and Philadelphia we found it waiting for us, and the time came when our worries, at least, were over."

He tells a story of the Boston spirit which is illuminating. One dear old lady came to the box office of the Boston Music Hall to make her reservations for the new course of lectures. For many seasons she had been occupying a seat far back under the gallery. "I suppose you want your old seat," said the man at the window. "Indeed no," was her rejoinder. "I have been sitting as far back as I could for eighteen years with cotton in my ears so I would not have to listen to a lecture and have my enjoyment of the pictures spoiled, but I am willing to give this young man one chance. You may put me up in front."

As the seasons went on and the lecturer moved to successively larger halls (in New York, for example, from Daly's to the Lyceum Theatre and then to Carnegie Hall), so his travels went farther and farther afield and his subject matter expanded. There was even a time when the interest in war pictures required him to duplicate himself for a while. Four organizations were assembled to show his pictures in vaudeville houses for thirty-

minute engagements, each lecturer costumed as a traveler of the tropics, and presenting "The Burton Holmes Travelogues." For another season there was a touring of the smaller cities by another lecturer who delivered the Holmes material with a duplicate set of pictures in order that his public might be enlarged. It is a by-product of the same years that fourteen volumes of elaborately illustrated books of travel have been published as "The Burton Holmes Travelogues."

Mr. Holmes has been ten times to Japan and has traveled throughout Northern Africa, all of Continental Europe, the British Isles, India, China, Korea, the Philippine Islands, Siberia, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, the East and West Indies and South America. He has had glimpses of Philippine insurrection in the days of Aguinaldo's activities, and of real war in France, in Flanders, and in Italy.

It is illuminating to have Holmes' own comment on the taste of audiences in subject matter. His greatest success of all lectures was that on the Panama Canal, which broke all records. Next in order has been the Passion Play at Oberammergau. As to countries, the romantic lands of southern Europe—especially Italy—seem to have the greatest appeal. As to his own preferences, he puts Japan first of all.

There are parts of the world that he has not yet visited. South Africa and the Cape-to-Cairo trip are in reserve and Persia, Kashmir and Afghanistan, and the caterpillar motor trip to Timbuktu are on the waiting list. Some day, he declares, he is going to write and deliver his best travelogue of all, saving it for the last. It is to be of New York City, which he regards as the most wonderful of subjects. Perhaps then, as a postscript, he will prepare another about himself, his au-

diences, and his experiences in the field which he has made so peculiarly his own.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to include a statistical paragraph among these observations. But the facts are not available. Even Mr. Holmes himself could hardly assemble them, and certainly no one else would dare attempt it by guess. The lecture dates filled in thirty-two successive seasons would number many thousand. The audiences would run far into the millions. The miles of travel at home and abroad would approach the two million mark. And when it comes to estimating the number of photographs made, the miles of motion picture film exposed, and other such details, possibilities fail.

There is one item in the record, however, which is a matter of proper pride. In these thirty-two seasons there are registered only two dates cancelled by the lecturer, and for these a substitute was sent, to read the manuscript and show the views. Laryngitis which leaves a lecturer voiceless cannot be overruled. Add to these, two evenings when the lecturer and his projection operator reached the halls after struggling through blizzards which had kept audiences and even janitors themselves from appearing, and one when a storm-bound train reached its destination at two o'clock in the morning instead of the night before, and you have as a total record of such failures, five engagements out of all the thousands.

There is a factor of value remaining from that earlier aspiration, which Holmes himself does not minimize and which the observer is at liberty to note. His sense of stagecraft, his boyish leanings toward the theatrical, his aptitude for legerdemain, his consciousness of the value of illusion, all contribute to the effective production of

his travelogues. They are carefully planned, lighted, staged. Sometimes even they have been costumed. A Chinese mandarin's attire, or that of a Japanese gentleman or a Korean yangban had its place in making the exotic more vivid to the audiences. The Burton Holmes portrait in white duck and pith helmet of the tropics became a trade mark of unquestioned value. The familiar bearded profile in silhouette no longer needs a caption to identify it.

Among the compromises which Burton Holmes has to make when he organizes his time, is the share he shall have in his beautiful home. In spite of the allurements of world travel and the requirements of a lecture season, it must be with regret that he turns away from his own door. From the heights of a great apartment building his eastward outlook gives him all Central Park for a front lawn. North and south and west the whole of New York spreads before him from many windows. And in spite of the beauties of the city below, day or night, it is hard for the eyes to turn from the attractions within.

Spacious rooms with lofty studio ceilings have been embellished and furnished so that the apartment becomes one of the really noteworthy homes of the great city. A Japanese architect designed the beamed ceiling and other structural features. Artists Oriental and Occidental, under the Holmes guidance, have beautified and decorated, the years of travel have assembled a veritable Pantheon of Buddhist divinities, treasures of bronze and porcelain and ivory, of cloisonné and lacquer, of silk, brocade and cloth-of-gold, of book and picture, until the whole would be bewildering except for its excellence of taste. Temple altars, lanterns and temple bells that are sonorous rather than tinkly, tables and chests and chairs

and beds of pure Chinese design, exquisite screens and hangings, unite to make it not only picturesque, but eminently comfortable.

Mr. Holmes calls the apartment "Nirvana." Then with that twinkle of the eye which one should never miss, he adds that Mrs. Holmes prefers to speak of it as "Buddha pest" because of the images of Buddha which abound among the treasures. Altogether it is a far cry, but an entirely natural development, from that first Japanese garden on the bookcase shelf in Chicago.

And yet with all its beauty, and its home characteristics, the Holmes apartment is at the same time the most carefully organized in its working effectiveness. The very elevator landing is filled with treasures and the varied lighting of the whole place has been planned with the care of a Belasco stage setting. But those beautiful lacquer cabinets that line the walls are full of photographic plates and films and prints, thousands upon thousands of them, and reams of manuscript and lecture material, all carefully indexed and classified to be instantly available, the accumulations of years of travel. The library is rich in art but also in travel literature. The work room is beautiful but also it contains all that a photographic lecturer's laboratory can suggest, a darkroom, a projection lantern and screen, printing frames, transparency frames at the windows, equipment for the processes of coloring slides, the technical, the practical, the experimental, all at hand. Such is the environment, such the equipment required, by which finally the Travelogues reach their audiences.

And business organization of another sort must enter into the situation, too. In an office building not far away there is housed a Burton Holmes corporation, and a business manager who also has been a constant friend and

colleague since 1897. A lecture season with dates planned and booked in proper succession does not just happen. Contracts, travel tickets, hotels, apparatus, advertising matter, book publication and copyrights, a staff of experts in projection, in slide-coloring and other technical details, have to be regarded with precision.

Then, too, in his native Chicago, stands a literally "concrete" monument to the success of a nomad career, the Burton Holmes Laboratory for the handling and storage of his vast library of motion picture records. Here, dormant in reels of carefully cut film, the experiences of a lifetime of travel lie ready for re-evocation when and wherever he cares to show the world what happened last year or the year before—or twenty years ago. A staff of experts directed by another long-time friend and partner labors within the concrete walls of that fireproof monument.

Thus there is more to all this than an easy journey to the Orient, a snapshot camera and an evening lecture now and then!

It is a matter of some satisfaction to the present writer to recall that he was himself present at that first Holmes travel lecture in Recital Hall, as a reporter for a daily newspaper, and probably the only critic in attendance. It is out of a memory and a friendship beginning thus that he hazards these interpretations of the Holmes philosophy of travel lectures.

As to his actuating motive, in its simplest form, Burton Holmes has said it himself more than once in written as well as spoken words. It is the wanderlust, "the curse of the restless foot," that stirs him, not as a spur, for no urge is needed, but as a genuine lure.

To the woman who queried him one day, "Do you travel in foreign lands so you can talk about them?"

came his fervent reply, "Not at all. I talk so that I can travel!"

And exactly thus it is. For six months every year, with from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty bookings each season, he divides his time between Pullman sleepers, taxicabs, doubtful train connections, hotels, lecture halls, good and bad weather, with far too little leisure to enjoy the comforts of his beautiful home. This he does in order that for the other six months he may travel to such remote parts of the world as have been chosen, accepting whatever of novelty, adventure or difficulty may befall, saturating himself with new experiences, new observations, gathering new pictorial material, and enjoying every minute of it.

Not that it would be fair to deny the pleasures of the lecture season too. It is a satisfaction, of course, to feel the responsiveness of the friendly audiences to whom the travels are recounted, the pictures shown. Indeed, it is a pleasure for the lecturer to renew his own memories as he turns the page of the record on the screen. Nevertheless, it is the annual lecture season rather than the travel season which must be regarded as the year's work.

In this allotment of time no room seems to have been left for another busy month or two or three which must be wedged in some way. Every year there are five new lectures to be written as soon as the long trip is ended, hundreds of new photographs to be sorted and chosen, thousands of feet of new motion picture film to be edited and cut to the requirements, and new "screen journeys" planned in detail. Altogether we are driven to the realization that this profession is a business as well as an art, and no job for an idler. The neighbors who used to deplore the fact that "that lazy Holmes boy would rather travel than work" did not have all the facts at command.

The Burton Holmes approach to his subject matter is well defined. He has chosen to put the greater accent on his appeal to the eye rather than the ear. As he puts it, there are two kinds of lectures. One undertakes to tell about things, places, people, and illustrate what is told with pictures which illuminate the subject. The other shows things, places, people in pictures, and tells whatever will help to make the pictures more interesting. One is a book of reading, with illustrations, the other is a picture book, with expanded captions. Holmes has chosen to show the picture book. Of course there is actually no such hard and fast line between the two methods. They overlap at all times. But the general division is thus, and perhaps it is fair to say that Stoddard was as nearly an exemplar of the book with illustrations as Holmes is of the picture book with accompanying text.

No one who watches the newspapers, the magazines and the "movies," no one who is familiar with the development of modern educational methods can doubt that more and more people are depending on visualization for their facts. The picture paper, like the picture book, increases its vogue daily. We want to see things instead of hearing about them. The "travelogue" recognizes this tendency and gratifies it. Says one critic who is mindful of the current slang, "Burton Holmes should be a favorite in the Missouri cities, where they say 'Show me,' instead of 'Tell me.' He does that, and does it effectively."

An underlying quality in all that Holmes offers to his public is the kindliness, the geniality of his comment. The spirit of attack never manifests itself. Not that he has any more patience than other good Americans have with unnecessary dirt, laziness, poverty, oppression, vice,

wasteful luxury, unworthy traits or habits, national or personal faults that appear in strange lands—or in our own—but in his manner of noting them in picture and word, if he must, he can be tolerant, gentle, understanding. No alien race ever gets the worst of it when he tells the story to an American audience. Rather does he prefer to indicate the qualities of merit, the elements of kinship to ourselves, and thus help toward better fellowship around the world.

This means that along with the pleasures of travel, Holmes has accepted its responsibilities, has taken himself and his profession and his audiences seriously—but not too seriously. His geniality, his infusion of whimsicality which enables him to smile at his hardest work, to banter himself without a qualm, guards against that. But he certainly is not going to be charged ever with any part in stirring international ill tempers or unfair judgments of any people whose homeland he visits and whose hospitality he enjoys.

In the selection of subject matter year after year, and in his treatment of it, Holmes has to be conscious of himself as well as of his clientele. As he phrases it, he is considering the average man and woman at all times, cherishing the conviction that "other people will be interested in what interests me." Thinking thus in the selection of his pictorial matter and in the preparation of his lectures, he neither talks up nor talks down to his audiences. Instead, he takes them with him on his journeys, admits them hospitably to his confidences, and establishes a peculiarly responsive spirit in them.

Just how exactly Burton Holmes would find himself the average man, in his selection of travel routes, if he had no audiences to consider, can never be known. What he does do, and must do, is to choose as he has learned

the preferences of the audiences through the years of experience. Therefore he is a traveler rather than a discoverer. He is not the explorer whom Kipling quotes with his "Something lost behind the ranges, something waiting, go and find it!" For his purpose he prefers to follow the trails already broken to travelers. The limits of time almost require it. Thus he can cover his thousands of miles between seasons, in a few weeks spanning the distances which it took the trail-makers months and years to overcome.

But there is no such thing as monotony for him. True traveler that he is, there is no room in his thought for a hint of the blasé. Each journey begins with a fresh anticipation of delight, and when every spring he pulls out on the Long Trail, it is, in truth, "The trail that is always new."

WHAT IS THE KEYSTONE TRAVEL SYSTEM?

The Keystone Travel System is made up of three things:

1. Stereographs

The stereograph is fundamentally different from the ordinary photograph because it is made on the principle of two-eye vision. That is, the ordinary photograph is made by a camera with a single lens, like a person with one eye, while the stereograph is made by a camera having two lenses set about as far apart as our two eyes. This camera, therefore gives two somewhat dissimilar photographs, and this difference between them is of great importance, for when looked at through a Telebinocular it produces these remarkable results:

First, we get perfect space for eye and mind—not merely a suggestion of space as in ordinary pictures; objects stand out in all three dimensions, or as solids, as in nature.

Second, we see objects and places life size—that is, in natural size and at natural distance; the stereograph card serving as a window through which we look out at the object or place beyond.

Third, while looking at these objects and places through the instrument, it is not only possible but it is easy and natural for one to lose all consciousness of immediate bodily surroundings and to gain real experience of seeing, of being present in the places themselves.

It is positively true that not one of these three results can be obtained by any other illustrative means. In accomplishing these results the stereograph renders a service as an instructive medium that is absolutely

unique and its importance cannot be overestimated nor its significance overstated. It means that we can now be as directly connected with the world outside through sight as our homes and offices are now connected with distant people by means of the telephone and radio. The stereograph gives one the mental impressions of seeing the actual objects.

2. Patent Locating Maps

These stereographs have been brought together in orderly logical travel sequence. They have been accompanied by ingeniously devised patent locating maps enabling a person to know the exact position, the direction, surroundings, and scope of every outlook taken.

3. Interpretative Guides

For these Tours we have furthermore secured the services of the best available authorities, who, through the medium of the accompanying guide-books stand right at our elbow and describe the places visited.

The remarkable experiences possible by such a Travel System have received the attention of many of our leading psychologists and their conclusions with regard to its claims are contained in the following unprecedented statement.

THE PSYCHOLOGISTS' STATEMENT

"If a stereoscopic photograph of a place is used with certain accessories (as special maps which show one's location, direction and field of vision, etc.) it is possible for a person to lose all consciousness of his immediate bodily surroundings and to gain, for a short time at least, a distinct state of consciousness or experience of location in the place represented. Taking into account certain obvious limitations, such as lack of color and

motion, we can say that the experience a person can get in this way is such as he would get if he were carried unconsciously to the place in question and permitted to look at it. In other words, while this state of consciousness lasts it can be truly said that the person is in the place seen."

(Signed)

James R. Angell (A.M.), President of Yale University, formerly Head of the Department of Psychology, University of Chicago.

C. M. Bakewell (Ph.D.), Professor of Philosophy, Yale University.

Roswell P. Angier (Ph.D.), Professor of Psychology and Director of Psychological Laboratory, Yale University.

Stephen S. Colvin (Ph.D.), Formerly Professor of Psychology, Brown University.

J. W. Baird (Ph.D.), Formerly Director Physiological Laboratory, Clark University.

Chas. H. Judd (Ph.D., LL.D.), Professor and Head of the Department of Education, Director of School of Education, and Chairman of the Department of Psychology, University of Chicago.

J. Carleton Bell (Ph.D.), Professor of Psychology and Education, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers; Editor Journal of Educational Psychology.

E. A. Kirkpatrick (Ph.D.), Director of Child Study Department, Fitchburg Normal School; Author of "Studies in Psychology," "Genetic Psychology," etc.

James E. Lough (Ph.D.), Professor of Experimental Psychology, New York University.

Howard C. Warren (Ph.D.), Professor of Psychology and Head of Psychological Laboratory, Princeton University.

Robert MacDougall (Ph.D.), Professor of Descriptive Psychology, New York University.

E. B. Titchener (Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.), Formerly Sage Professor of Psychology, Cornell University.

W. B. Pillsbury (Ph.D.), Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan.

R. M. Wenley (D.Phil., Sc.D., Litt.D., LL.D.), Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Michigan.

Robert M. Yerkes (Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.), Editor Journal of Comparative Psychology, Formerly Professor of Psychology and Director Psychological Laboratory, University of Minnesota.

Professor George Trumbull Ladd, and other educators, state their position in a slightly different form, declaring emphatically that while the state of consciousness above described continues "it can be truly said that the person is really seeing the place itself."

George Trumbull Ladd (Ph.D., LL.D.), Formerly Professor of Philosophy, Yale University.

W. C. Bagley (Ph.D.), Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Bruce R. Payne (Ph.D., LL.D.), President of the George Peabody College for Teachers.

Burtis Bruce Breese (Ph.D.), Professor of Psychology, University of Cincinnati.

C. A. Seashore (Ph.D.), Head of Department of Philosophy and Psychology, State University of Iowa.

Geo. H. Mead (A.M.), Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago.

Norman Kemp Smith (D.Phil.), Formerly Professor of Psychology and Philosophy, Princeton University.

THE STEREOGRAPH AND THE STEREOSCOPE

A stereoscope is an instrument which makes surfaces look solid. All pictures in which perspective and light and shade are properly managed, have more or less of the effect of solidity; but by this instrument that effect is so heightened as to produce an appearance of reality which cheats the sense with its seeming truth. . . .

We see something with the second eye which we did not see with the first; in other words, the two eyes see different pictures of the same thing, for the obvious reason that they look from points two or three inches apart. By means of these two different views of an object, the mind, as it were, feels round it and gets an idea of its solidity. . . .

The stereograph, as we have called the double picture designed for the stereoscope, is to be the card of introduction to make all mankind acquaintances.

The first effect of looking at a good photograph through the stereoscope is a surprise such as no painting ever produced. The mind feels its way into the very depths of the picture.

The scraggy branches of a tree in the foreground run out at us as if they would scratch our eyes out. The elbow of a figure stands forth so as to make us almost uncomfortable.

Then there is such a frightful amount of detail that we have the same sense of infinite complexity which Nature gives us.

A painter shows us masses; the stereoscopic figures spare us nothing—all must be there, every stick, straw, scratch, as faithfully as the dome of St. Peter's, or the summit of Mount Blanc, or the ever-moving stillness of Niagara. The sun is no respecter of persons or of things.

This is one infinite charm of the photographic delineation. Theoretically, a perfect photograph is absolutely inexhaustible. In a picture you can find nothing which the artist has not seen before you; but in a perfect photograph there will be as many beauties lurking, unobserved, as there are flowers that blush unseen in forests and meadows.

It is a mistake to suppose one knows a stereoscopic picture when he has studied it a hundred times by the aid of the best of our common instruments.

Do we know all there is in a landscape by looking out at it from our parlor-windows?

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

THE STEREOGRAPH—VALUES, METHODS OF USE, SUGGESTIONS AND APPRECIATIVE STATEMENTS

AN APPRECIATIVE STATEMENT

Oh, infinite volumes of poems that I treasure in this small library of glass and pasteboard! I creep over the vast features of Rameses, on the face of his rock-hewn Nubian temple; I scale the huge mountain-crystal that calls itself the Pyramid of Cheops. I pace the length of the three Titanic stones of the wall of Baalbec—mightiest masses of quarried rock that man has lifted into the air; and then I dive into some mass of foliage with my microscope, and trace the veinings of a leaf so delicately wrought in the painting not made with hands, that I can almost see its down and the green aphis that sucks its juices. I look into the eyes of the caged tiger, and on the scaly train of the crocodile, stretched on the sands of the river that has mirrored a hundred dynasties. I stroll through Rhenish vineyards, I sit under Roman arches, I walk the streets of once buried cities, look into the chasms of Alpine glaciers, and on the rush of wasteful cataracts. I pass, in a moment, from the banks of the Charles to the ford of the Jordan, **and leave my outward frame in the arm chair at my table, while in spirit I am looking down upon Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives.**

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

TRAINING THE POWERS OF OBSERVATION, MEMORY, AND CORRECT DESCRIPTION ALL TOGETHER

By Charles W. Eliot, Ph.D.

President-Emeritus of Harvard University

I have been urging for some years past that American education is seriously defective in that it provides an inadequate amount of training of the senses, particularly of the eye. It relies far too much on book-work. There ought to be a much larger proportion of accurate eye-work and hand-work combined, with simultaneous training of the memory and of the capacity for describing correctly, either orally or in writing, things observed and done.

The Keystone View Company manufactures admirable material for just this training of children and adolescents. This Company provides stereographic views, stereoscopes, and lantern slides to illustrate physical, political, and commercial geography, United States history, nature study, arts and crafts, domestic science, national industries, and architecture. On the back of each of the stereographs is a printed description of the scene or object represented. The stereograph may be used advantageously either with or without a textbook. If a textbook be used, the students should themselves come to see much more in the stereographs than they find in the book. It is important that each person should be trained to describe with all the fulness and accuracy possible for him what he has seen in the stereographs; for in this way he receives a discipline which is directly applicable all through life in daily work and play, in increasing his knowledge, and developing his capacities.

The process differs entirely from looking passively at moving pictures for an hour or two. That looking yields little more than a transitory entertainment; for it cultivates neither the memory nor the power of correct description. Impressions succeed each other so rapidly that few are fixed in the memory, and the spectator is not called on for any mental effort of his own. Sometimes, of course, strong emotion may fix an impression which would otherwise be fleeting.

Keystone material provides the means of training children and adolescents to see accurately, to make mental note of what they have seen, and then to put into language whatever has impressed them. It is the combination of visualization with training of the memory, and practice in accurate reproduction in language of what has been pictured to the eye which so strongly commends the method which the Keystone apparatus makes available.

CONCRETENESS IN EDUCATION

By William C. Bagley, Ph.D.

Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University

It is an old saying that experience is the best teacher. One may, indeed, go beyond this and say that experience is the only real teacher. If we wish to learn about regions that we have never visited, we study maps and pictures and verbal descriptions of these regions, but our study is quite futile unless we are able to translate these maps and pictures and words, into our own experiences. We cannot understand an event in history unless we are able to imagine ourselves in the same situation that conditioned the event, and in order to do this we must have had experiences which we can recall and reconstruct into a likeness of the situation. Theoretically the most effective kind of education is that in which the learner is brought face to face with actual concrete situations. Theoretically, geography is best taught by travel, inspection, and surveys; civics by actual participation in social enterprises; industry by actually turning raw materials into useful commodities. But there are many difficulties in the way of realizing these theoretical advantages of direct learning through actual experiences. The very complexity of the actual experiences themselves may easily confuse the learner; he is quite likely to be distracted by the multitude of details, and the important lessons are then certain to be overshadowed and obscured.

Effective teaching depends very largely upon the ability to choose just the right details that will force home the important lessons; to provide an abundance of concreteness at just the right point. Maps, diagrams, and pictures may be made most serviceable means to this end. But they are most useful only when they accurately portray typical situations in a way that will insure a maximum of reality. The illustrations in the best modern textbooks are usually well selected from the point of view of their accuracy, and as a rule they represent typical stiuations. The approach to reality, however, is much more closely realized by pictures projected through the stereopticon, by moving pictures, and by stereographs. The advantage of the stereograph in insuring the illusion of reality lies in the fact that the objects pictured are seen in three dimensions. In this respect it is superior to the ordinary projected picture in which the approach to reality is secured by magnifying the size of the objects represented, and for elementary education it is even superior to the moving picture in which the illusion of reality is due to movement.

HOW TO STUDY STEREOGRAPHS

By Frank M. McMurry, Ph.D.

Professor of Elementary Education, Teachers College, Columbia University

Pictures furnish material for thought as does the printed page, and they even rival print in that task. How extensively, and often exclusively, do advertisers rely upon pictures for attracting customers! Cartoonists compete with the most gifted writers in newspapers and magazines; and the great picture galleries of the world quite possibly exert as much influence as the great libraries.

One danger of the printed page is that it may lead to no imaging. A little girl who was studying a description in geography of a river valley was asked what she saw, as she reproduced the facts. She replied that she saw the page containing the words. There is always this danger in the use of books.

But pictures—particularly those providing for the third dimension, as do the stereographs—tend to bring one into the presence of the thing itself. A certain child who was looking at a stereograph of a deep gorge unconsciously stepped back a few feet to avoid falling in—so actual seemed the danger. Such pictures guarantee reality. Since excellence in method of presenting ideas is largely measured by the vividness with which situations are thus visualized, these pictures possess a decided superiority over text-books.

This very superiority leads to a serious fault. Since pictures can do so much for us, they are often relied upon to do all; to convey their facts directly on sight, without any effort on our part in the way of studying or thinking. With this idea in mind many persons give only a few seconds at most to the observation of any picture; and in consequence they regard pictures more as a means of entertainment than subjects for study. Many assume that pictures will reveal their content at a glance, while printed matter must be studied with care. This attitude gives pictures a low rank as a means of instruction; for educational aids that call forth no effort necessarily bring little benefit.

Even in the actual presence of mountain scenery, or the Yellowstone Canyon, one's mind has to work actively, if one sees much. One must analyze extensively, must raise questions and seek their answers with care, in other words, must really study, if one gets much profit. The best thoughts in books are not in print; they are suggested by the print, provided the reader's mind is awake. So the principal thoughts derived from a picture do not come immediately into mind; they have to be sought. Intelligent visitors to picture galleries often stand a half hour before a painting, not merely staring at it, but studying it; and they repeat the process day after day.

BOOKS ARE SUPPLEMENTARY

"The function of books is supplementary—they form an indirect means to knowledge when direct means fail—a means to seeing through other men what you cannot see for yourself—they give second-hand facts in place of first-hand facts."

—Herbert Spencer.

How the stay-at-home may see the real Egypt as told in the Introduction to "Egypt," one of the Keystone Travel Tours, by James Henry Breasted, Ph.D., Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago.

It was with peculiar satisfaction that I made the acquaintance of this system of stay-at-home travel. By its use an acquaintance can be gained, here at home, with the wonders of the Nile Valley, which is quite comparable with that obtained by traveling there. In my judgment there is no other existent means by which this result can be accomplished. The map system, simple, ingenious, and pedagogically sound, first furnishes a clear idea of locality in every case; and with this in mind, these superb stereographs furnish the traveler, while sitting in his own room, a vivid prospect as through an open window, looking out upon scene after scene. * * * By this means, then, the joys of travel can be extended to that large class of our people, who thirst for an acquaintance with the distant lands of other ages, but are prevented by the expense involved, or by the responsibilities of home, business, or profession.

* * * It enables the great host of those whose constant dream of travel has heretofore remained unrealized to stand under the shadow of the greatest works of the ancient Orient and to feel with the sense of substantial reality that these venerable structures are actually rising yonder before the beholder's eye. These experiences in the presence of all the myriad witnesses of a mighty past, can not only be a source of untold pleasure and instruction, but also, can enormously expand the horizon of daily life, more truly making the beholder a "citizen of the world" than he can ever hope to be without actually visiting these distant lands.

In the preparation of the following pages, I have constantly had my eyes within the hood of the stereoscope, and I cannot forbear to express here the growing surprise and delight with which I observed as the work proceeded, that it became more and more easy to speak of the prospect revealed in the instrument, as one actually spread out before me. The surprising depth and atmosphere with which the scientifically constructed instrument interpreted what were actually but bits of paper and pasteboard, were a revelation. * * * To the believing beholder there are precious moments, when the mind is perfectly convinced of the reality of the scene before him, and such moments, persistently sought and repeated, come more and more easily as one accustoms himself to the instrument, until afterward the mind looks back upon it all, with essentially all the sensations of having seen the reality; and an actual visit to the place can do little more.

How one man's treasured privilege of standing in the great places of Greece is made possible to the millions is told in the introduction to "Greece," one of the Keystone Travel Tours, by Rufus B. Richardson, Ph.D., for ten years Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

I remember well when as a boy my attention was first being turned toward Greece. How far, far away it seemed to me then in space and time. As my information increased it became more and more a wondrous land. I longed to visit it. * * * When the long-wished-for opportunity came and I looked upon this land and stood beneath its skies it seemed as though one of life's deepest desires was being satisfied to the full. * * *

It can be easily understood therefore with what deep interest I became acquainted with the Stereoscopic Travel System, a means by which it appeared that the privilege for which I longed —the privilege of knowing what it meant to stand in the great places in Greece—could be made possible to the millions. * * * * * * We may experience the very same kind of feelings and emotions that we would experience in Greece. * * *

* * * Paradoxical? Yes, so it seems. But so also did the experiences made possible by the telegraph and the telephone seem paradoxical at first. Now we realize that the latter experiences are in perfect accord with established physical and mental laws. So with further reflection it can be seen that the experiences obtainable with the stereoscope are in perfect accord with established physical and mental laws.

* * * We have been long accustomed to hear of undreamed-of triumphs in the realm of physical science as applied to our material conditions. Here we have the results of this wondrous age of inventive genius applied in the liberation of our minds from bodily limitations, and it is not easy either to accept the facts about it or to appreciate its consequences. * * * It is impossible to estimate the influence on the world of such a study of even one race—the history, thought, life, and the character of the Greeks, the most gifted race the world has known.

Finally I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Albert E. Osborne. Without his assistance this book would perhaps never have come to completion in its present form. By his untiring enthusiasm he has contributed much to create the system of seeing Europe, Asia, and Africa without moving from our chairs. He sees more in many cases in the hood of his stereoscope than others have seen in voyaging up the Nile or skirting the coast of Dalmatia.

The land of Palestine has been called the "Fifth Gospel." How the stereograph makes the land real is told in the Introduction to "Palestine," one of the Keystone Travel Tours, by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D., Author of Manual of Biblical Geography, Normal Lessons for the Sunday School, etc., etc., and Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D., Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature, Yale University.

We are not to look on small, flat photographic prints, but through them, and our eyes are to roam over life-size representations. These stereographs become not only life-size representations, capable of giving impressions to the mind as such, but they are capable of being more than mere representations in their power to teach and influence us. When properly looked at they always affect us in some measure as would the very realities which they represent. And indeed, it is undoubtedly true that they may be, for an appreciable length of time, when used under the best conditions, all that the realities themselves would be, in their power to affect and inspire us. This could not be possible except for several reasons. These representations are infinitely accurate in detail and proportion, and are therefore marvelously realistic. Then—and it is an absolutely indispensable condition—they are not looked at in the hand, but with the eyes within the hood of the stereoscope, our immediate surroundings being entirely shut out. Consequently, the most perfect conditions are furnished for concentrating and holding the attention and so enabling us to gain a distinct consciousness or experience of location in Palestine. Whether all would be ready to admit, at first, or not, that the stereoscope representation ever becomes everything that the reality could be, still all who carefully look into the question will agree that it can become, in a large measure, what the original scene would be to us. Thus, we have to do not only with life-size representations, but with what are, to a large degree, the actual parts of Palestine itself in their power to teach and affect us.

* * * Heretofore it has been possible only for the few, by an actual visit, to have the land made thus real to them. * * * Now for the first time all may go far beyond such study of Palestine as has been possible with ordinary maps and ordinary pictures and written descriptions. Now, if in the connection with the specially devised maps we give ourselves up to the study of these parts of the land, through the stereoscope, then, in a true sense, we may have experiences of standing in the very presence of Palestine.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILES AROUND THE WORLD

It is many a year since mankind learned that the earth is a sphere and not a plane; many a year since map makers ceased to mark the outlying, unexplored regions with foolish pictures of imaginary monsters; many a day, at least, since some of us learned the casual school geography detail that the earth is a trifle less than 25,000 miles in circumference at its largest diameter.

The World Grows Smaller

For all practical purposes, the world has been getting smaller year by year, as increased ease of communication has made it more accessible. Successive inventions, steam railways and steamships, the electric telegraph, telephone and radio, the gasoline engine of the automobile, the airship and the airplane, all have acted to reduce distance, or at least time, which in effect is the same thing. The spots on the map marked "unexplored" are few in number and diminishing in size, but at least they are blank. No longer do the imaginative geographers suggest that these areas must be infested with monsters such as never were on sea or land.

Our ideas as to our fellow men are becoming clarified at the same time. Whether it be in our own neighborhood, or another part of our own country, or far away in another country,

getting acquainted is the essential first step toward understanding and friendship. The traveler discovers for himself the human qualities of those whom he meets abroad, just as truly as he observes the industries of foreign lands, or the beauties of nature. By word of mouth, or by printed book and photograph, he conveys to others, as best he can, the impressions received. When by good fortune the photograph becomes a stereograph, then it is the nearest thing to reality that can be shown. Three dimensions—length, breadth and thickness—are there to make it graphic to the observer, instead of the flatness of the ordinary picture.

Some Speedy Journeys

Shakespeare's "Puck" volunteered to put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes, which would be laggard speed for telegraph or radio. Jules Verne's fictitious "Phileas Fogg" scored an incredible record when he traveled around the world in eighty days, a speed that has been almost halved in actuality more than once by the ordinary direct travel routes. The young American aviators who circumnavigated the globe in airplanes for the first time in 1924, by a route which measured more than 27,000 miles, were actually in flight in the air a total of less than fifteen days.

But it is not in such hasty flights that the traveler can get the greatest benefit and pleasure from his journeys, nor yet by the most direct routes. Detours may increase mileage and decrease speed, but they do lead one to the manifold places of interest that make the

world so wonderful to see. This could hardly be better proved than by a tracing of the route one would actually follow in order to reach all the places which have contributed subject matter to the present stereographic journey. No passenger agent could provide a ticket that would cover it all. The route traverses every continent and every sea, almost every country of the globe, enters palaces and cottages, gives friendly, intimate glimpses of domestic life and industry, applies the universal language of the stereograph to the interpretation of the strangest of foreign people and places.

A 100,000 Mile Journey

What the totals of mileage to travel and time required, and expense to cover might amount to, if one attempted it all in his own person, would be hard to estimate—time and expense hardest of all, because some of the locations can be reached only by months of effort and the aid of caravan organization. A measurement of the travel routes to be covered would probably show a total of approximately 100,000 miles, or four times the circumference of the earth at the equator.

The Start

Col. Lindbergh who made the first non-stop air flight from New York to Paris is entitled to first place in this journey by Telebinocular and stereograph, though it is not his route which we are actually to follow.

Washington, Our Capital City 2–6

Very appropriately, we begin our own long flight at Washington, the national capital, with a view of the city as it appears from an airplane. Washington is a city which should be visited by everyone who can make it possible,

with the certainty that its wealth of historic associations and its beauty will help to make better citizens, better Americans. In the estimation of many, Washington is beginning to be the most beautiful city in the world. As the seat of the national government, the city and its great public buildings epitomize the greatness and power of the United States.

Historic Shrines Pennsylvania 8–10

In visiting Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, we are seeing two of the nation's shrines which mean more to us than even their simple, stately architecture can suggest. With this contact as a preliminary to our wider travel, we may feel assured that nothing in the rest of the world can make us forget the richness of our inheritance at home.

It is the railway that makes our journeys comfortable and speedy, and likewise makes accessible the multitude of the beauties of nature, with no greater effort than a glance from a car window. Even though we shall see mountains and canyons of greater height and depth, the famous Horse-Shoe Curve in Pennsylvania will never lose its distinction for beauty and for skill in difficult railway construction.

New York City 11–18

New York, the world metropolis, has been called the "inexhaustible city," and assuredly no single visit, nor any selection from its wealth of interest and beauty, could cover all the possibilities. It is a privilege of today that we may see it from the air, to obtain a general

idea of the great community, something that could not be done a few years ago. The bridges, the parks, the world-renowned skyscrapers of the financial district are all spread before us. The Woolworth Building, "Cathedral of Commerce," as it has been called, is a proof of the purchasing power of five and ten cent pieces, when enough of them are gathered together. Almost in hailing distance of it is the spire of Trinity Church, standing at the head of Wall Street, once the most conspicuous structure in the downtown city, but now surrounded by skyscrapers far overtopping it.

When we see Brooklyn Bridge, first of all those that now span the East River, and the most famous suspension bridge in the world, it is hard to realize that one of the bridge piers of this masterpiece of engineering, surrounded by a tangle of busy streets and crowded buildings, rests where the house once stood where President Washington lived through the first session of the American Congress. Farther up town where Broadway enters Times Square is the center of the famed "Great White Way," crowded with theatres and dazzling at night with the illumination of millions of electric lights. Fifth Avenue celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1924. It is interesting to speculate upon what another hundred years may bring forth in that street of business, fashion and wealth.

Great cities must have their playgrounds on a corresponding scale, if their crowds are to be permitted recreation on the scale of their

needs. New York is fortunate in its surroundings and in its accessibility to such opportunities in great variety. Coney Island has a national, and even international reputation of its own as the oldest, most popular and most picturesque of beach resorts, where a crowd of 500,000 visitors on a summer day is a commonplace, and 750,000 not unusual. Atlantic City, in its turn, is no less famous with its huge hotels, its beautiful bathing beach and its boardwalk.

Atlantic City, N. J. 19

From such congested city scenes as these, we meet a sharp contrast when we turn to the natural scenery and the simpler facts of that part of the South, which is really so near at hand. The Natural Bridge in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, with its associations with the names of Washington and Jefferson, has long been a favorite place for visitors. This humble cottage in the Kentucky hills, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, is a shrine to touch the heart of every American. This exquisite landscape, seen from the summit of Lookout Mountain, where the "battle above the clouds" was fought, contains within the vista a wealth of history and beauty.

Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee 20–22

These glimpses of the South, as we travel onward, are not the only ones that we are to have of Dixieland. Before we finish our long journey, we shall be once more in the South in another part of the land of cotton. Nowhere, however, shall we see more beauty, nor find ourselves in a more historic atmosphere than in Charleston, a city of lovely gardens

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama 23–25

and beautiful homes. Cotton is king in Georgia, and plantation scenes are always picturesque. The South is developing in its industrial wealth, as truly as it has done in agriculture, and the great Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals is an evidence of the use which is being made of its vast water power resources.

Florida 26, 27

Florida is the state most conspicuous just now. Favored by climate, it has become the object of attention from investors who have developed its railways, its cities, its hotels and its roads no less faithfully than its pineapples, its cocoanuts, its oranges and its grapefruit. The Land of Flowers has enjoyed a boom hardly excelled by the bonanza towns of the West in the days of gold.

Mexico 28–31

Our neighbor republic to the south has found its greater mineral wealth not in gold, but in silver, and the city of Guanajuato, Mexico, is known as the world's greatest silver mining camp. Mexico allured its Spanish conquerors because of its mineral wealth, and they established its cities and its famous old churches upon the ruins of Aztec civilization, in their quest for treasure. In later years, we have come to realize that the natural wealth of Mexico, in agriculture, in the cattle industry, and in trade and manufacture which may be developed, will some day be more important than the mines themselves. It is a land of beauty, full of temptations for the traveler, not the least of which are the beautiful mountain peaks that are easily visited.

Southward from Mexico are the cluster of

small republics which we group as Central America. They have reached varied conditions of prosperity, commerce and industry, and they are rich in picturesque interest. It is a surprise to most people to find in their capitals such buildings as the National Theatre in Guatemala, for instance. The quaint old Cathedral of Leon, in Nicaragua, is more in keeping with the ideas that we have, dating back to the historic period of the Spaniards as it does. We are not likely to adopt as a favorite article of diet on our own tables the tortilla, or corn cake of Salvador, but no one can doubt that the banana, which Costa Rica ships to us, is a welcome contribution.

Central American Republics 32–35

Panama seems closer to the United States than do the other Central American Republics which are actually nearer in miles, because of the intimate relationship which the creation of the Panama Canal established. As an engineering achievement, the construction of this waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific is one of the most noteworthy examples of American success. It has literally revised the map of the world in the travel routes of trade.

Panama 36

Just as the succession of Spanish American Republics, known as Central America, sweeps southeastward to connect North America and South America, so does another interesting sequence extend in a great arc from Florida southeastward to South America, forming the other boundary of the Caribbean Sea. This is the chain of islands roughly characterized as the West Indies, which makes the Carib-

West Indies 37–42

bean almost a landlocked body of water, sometimes spoken of as the American Mediterranean. The largest of these islands, and the nearest neighbor to the United States, is Cuba, a republic which owes its liberation from Spanish oppression to the good will of its northern neighbor. We think of tobacco as the industry of prime importance in Cuba, and a typical plantation scene is the most characteristic landscape. The other islands far to the eastward are smaller and of varied characteristics. Some of them—for instance, the British island of St. Vincent, and the French islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique—have suffered frightfully from volcanic eruptions. Such craters as those of Soufriere and Pelée are a never-ending terror, and still life and industry go on. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao and fruits are commercial products of these many islands, and in the Bahamas, a northern extension of the West Indies, sponge fishing is one of the chief industries.

South America

Entering South America, we find some of the same characteristics that become familiar in Mexico and Central America. The same Spanish conquerors overthrew the ancient civilizations, built their cities and industries, and finally, after centuries, were driven out by their own descendants mingled with the survivors of native origin. Brazil, which was settled by the Portuguese, is the only exception, but it, like its Spanish neighbors, is also a republic.

Colombia, Ecuador and Peru 43–50

The Republic of Colombia, from which Panama seceded, was established in 1819, with

Bolivar, the great South American liberator, as its first president. Venezuela was once part of the same country, as was also Ecuador, but they are now all independent. Quito, the capital of Ecuador, although situated directly on the Equator from which the republic derives its name, is at such an altitude that it enjoys temperate and even cold weather.

Peru, for the traveler, is a country of wonderful mountain ranges and the loftiest peaks of the Andes. For the capitalist, it is a country of surpassing mineral wealth, particularly gold, silver and copper, although sugar plantations and cattle ranches are also sources of prosperity. For the historian and the antiquarian, the wealth of Peru lies in the records of its extinct civilization. The Incas and the races which were lost in oblivion before the white conquerors came, left ruins of cities and temples almost rivaling those of Egypt and Babylon. In the remotest parts of the country and among the mountain ranges, the difficulties of travel make development slow. If it were not for the patient little llamas, the pack-animals of the country, there would be little interchange of trade among the mountain valleys.

Bolivia and Chile 51–52

On the west coast of South America, which is the mountainous coast, with the Andes range rising as a great barrier, development has been circumscribed. Some of the cities have beautiful, modern buildings and streets, but they are mingled with those that were erected by the Spaniards hundreds of years

ago, and industry takes the form that it developed almost at the same period. The burros of Bolivia, and the ox-teams of Chile serve as do the llamas of Peru for the transport of most of the freight through the rural regions.

Argentina 53, 54

The South American republics which face the Atlantic Ocean are those of the greater agricultural wealth and development. Argentine is one of the greatest of wheat and cattle countries. Buenos Aires, its capital city, is the largest city in the world south of the Equator, and its commercial and industrial development, its public buildings, its art and its finance all share in making it noteworthy.

Brazil 55–57

Brazil, the largest in area of all the South American republics, has shared with Argentine and Chile in a diplomatic relation which is named by the initials of the three republics, the A. B. C. Compact, an understanding which has gone far to assure amiable relationships and peace in that southern continent. Such cities as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are likely to surprise us by their splendid buildings, their varied industries and their beautiful streets and parks.

Venezuela 58–60

When we reach Venezuela on the north, we have virtually encircled South America. Interesting as we find the strange life of the cities, and the interesting streets and people, we are likely to find even Caracas, the capital of this land where it's always summer, somewhat trying for an extended stay. Venezuela is not one of the more advanced of the Spanish

American republics, although the capital city has the honor of being the birthplace of Bolivar.

Europe

It is a long voyage by water, though a short one by Telebinocular, northeast across the Atlantic to the British Isles. Queenstown, the port where countless thousands of emigrants have embarked, is not much changed in appearance merely because its name has been changed to Cobh. The Irish legends are as interesting, and the lakes of Killarney in their mountain setting just as beautiful, however the political issues may be adjusted. The jaunting car still meets the eye, and the Blarney Stone is still waiting to be kissed, as in days of old. With the ending of strife and the establishment of Ireland as a self-governing state, it is hoped that industry will flourish again and the picturesque farmers' cottages will be evidences of wide-spread prosperity.

Ireland 61–69

Two Irish cities remain as rivals in commerce; Dublin, in the south, where the O'Connell Monument is a shrine, and Belfast, in the north, where the Albert Memorial stands. It is not in the cities, however, that travelers in Ireland are likely to find their greatest interest, but rather in the lakes and hills, and in the wild scenery of the extreme north. The cliffs of the north coast, and the famous Giant's Causeway, with its accompanying legends, are never-failing attractions.

Wales 70–71

Man and nature have both contributed richly to the interest and beauty we shall find in the romantic lands of Wales and Scotland. Of

course, nature came first, but man began a long time ago, as is evidenced by the ruins of such a noble, ancient fortress as Carnarvon Castle. Some of the Welsh names are easier to read through the Telebinocular than they are to pronounce, but the history and tradition centering around them are of never-ending interest.

Scotland 72–79

The legends, the songs and the scenery of Scotland have always had a peculiar charm. In fact, the songs and the legends are entwined with the scenery, and whether it be the beautiful valley of the Tay, or such gems as Loch Katrine, an ancient castle like Stirling, or a battlefield like Bannockburn, we shall find attached to it the memory of some poem or tale. It may be Robert Burns, or Harry Lauder; it may be Walter Scott or James Barrie, but some Scotchman is sure to have written lines that we love, and all Scotland is full of memories of "Auld Lang Syne." The great Scottish engineers have made it a land of industry as well, of famous bridges, ships, monuments and industries. It is a land of contrasts and of delights.

England 80–94

Conditions and characteristics change rapidly, even though the distance is not great in traveling from the centers of interest in Scotland into England. England is, perhaps, the country with which Americans can feel the greatest kinship of all, because of the common inheritance of language, literature and laws. Rural England never loses its appeal to the traveler, even though his visit may be turned

toward London. Lincoln Cathedral is one of the oldest and most historic of all such structures in England.

The Lake Region, where Lake Grasmere is one of the beauty spots, is memorable because of the great poets who lived and wrote in this vicinity. The picturesque tower of Magdalen College, at Oxford, is but one of many beauties of architecture at that great University. Not far away is Stratford. Here Shakespeare lived, and wooed Anne Hathaway, her picturesque cottage still preserved to be visited by reverent pilgrims.

London 84–91

Such rural scenes form a sharp contrast to the activities of crowded London, a city which does not lose its historic greatness and distinction, even though New York has outstripped it in population. Piccadilly is still a center of fashion. The Nelson Monument and Trafalgar Square are still entitled to be called the "finest site in Europe." It is in such a presence as Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament that all mankind, no matter of what race, may acknowledge the reverence that is due to great men. It is a common heritage of mankind that we possess in the development of civilization, law and order, literature and art centered here. The glorious company of poets, artists and statesmen who rest in Westminster have enriched the literature of the world for all time.

Turning eastward from Westminster toward the older portions of London, Fleet Street, center of English journalism, becomes the

thoroughfare, with St. Paul's Cathedral not far away. The new Tower Bridge across the Thames is unique among such structures. The Tower of London, famous old palace and prison of royalty, is likewise a center of history, but less appealing history than one reviews at Westminster. It is pleasant to have the night view of the Thames, with the illumination of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey as the last glimpse of London.

Again rural England beckons us away from the great city. Windsor Castle, residence of the kings and queens, seems a fitting home for royalty. But tree-shaded streams and rich pastures where cattle graze are still more characteristic. Then we see once more, for final contrast, the quaint cottages of a little English village in the Isle of Wight, simple and picturesque, as if it had been unvisited for centuries.

Norway 95–103

Our line of travel is still northward and once more across salt water, this time to Norway and its capital city, which we have known best as Christiania, so recently renamed Oslo. Norway is not a land of great cities. Rather do we find our interest in the scenery and in the industrial life. Mountains and cataracts are characteristic. Cows and goats are the treasures of every farmer. The hay crop raised in the narrow meadows would seem of small consequence to many a farmer in a richer land. Nevertheless, the Norwegians are a frugal, independent people, asking no odds of those who may be more kindly treated by nature. The

coasts are rocky and rugged, with deep indentations where the sea reaches far in among the mountains to make the scenery alluring to the traveler.

Christianity came to Norway many years ago, and Trondhjem Cathedral reaches back eight centuries to the record of its foundation. In the far north, the Norwegians have under their authority a race as strange to them as the Indians are to the average American. These are the Lapps, descendants of the aborigines and akin to the Eskimo. They make their home almost as neighbors to the midnight sun, which travelers see when they journey to the North Cape of Norway in midsummer. One of the principal industries of the country is found in the fisheries and their by-products. The cod is more important than almost any other Norwegian crop and at the little town of Vardö on the extreme northeast coast more than twenty million kegs of the fish are produced annually.

Sweden 104–109

We are accustomed to thinking of that interesting group of northern lands under the general characterization of the Scandinavian countries, although, actually, they differ substantially in industries, language, history and life. Nobody who visits one of them should assume that he knows them all. All, alike, however, are rich in interest to the traveler. At Upsala centers the history of Sweden, as well as the early church and educational activities. The country is a land of agricultural prosperity, somewhat surprising when we re-

member that it is as far north as the gold fields of the Klondike. Its many waterfalls have been developed to produce electrical power for the manufacturing interests of the country. The industrial towns and cities are clean, thrifty and prosperous. Although Sweden and its neighbors remain monarchies, they are at the same time democracies, with a very substantial, sturdy independence characterizing them. In these countries, kings continue as kings, because they are in fellowship with the spirit of the people.

Denmark 110–111

What has been remarked regarding Norway and Sweden is similarly true as to Denmark, third and smallest of the group. Copenhagen, the metropolis and capital, with its industrial prosperity, its history beginning back in the days of the Norsemen, its castles of the past and its modern development, is one of the favorite places for tourists and for students.

Germany 112–123

Great changes have occurred in Germany during the last decade, and things are still changing there. Such a time of transition is, perhaps, the most interesting of all, either to the student or the traveler. In spite of the changes of war and politics, the exteriors remain about as they have been for many years. Berlin, as one looks westward from the City Hall, still impresses one with the splendor of its modern developments. The former Imperial Palace, still a stately building, may now be visited by travelers. It is the Parliament of the German Republic, instead of the German Empire, which sits in the halls of legisla-

ture. Frederick the Great's palace at Potsdam is now a museum, but no less beautiful. So it is that the old passes and the new takes its place.

Outside of the political facts, Germany is almost as it was. Nuremberg is one of the quaintest and most historic of cities and the castles and old towns of Bavaria are a constant succession of picturesque delights. The quiet village of Oberammergau, scene of the Passion Play, rests in its valley hardly disturbed, except by reverent visitors. The beautiful Palm Garden, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, is one of the most noteworthy parks of a famous city.

German legend has always been of peculiar interest, and the ancient "Mouse Tower on the Rhine" stands almost first in the story-teller's list. The many castles overhanging this picturesque river have made it a travel route known to all. Such ancient ruins form a sharp contrast to the world's finest Gothic structure, the cathedral at Cologne, chief of the cities of the Rhine.

Netherlands 124–128

Dykes and windmills, wooden shoes and canals are the characteristics which everyone keeps in mind as particularly marking the little country of Holland. To these are always to be added industry and thrift, and these qualities have made the Netherlands, although small in area, one of the most important of countries. When, to these things, we add the recollection that here the Pilgrim Fathers had taken refuge before their journey to America, and from here they sailed on that significant

first voyage, we certainly justify the liveliest interest in this little country. As a matter of prime importance in the land from which that pioneer voyage to freedom began, we should recall that here, at The Hague, capital of Holland, is the Peace Palace, where some of the most potent efforts for the maintaining of international justice and the ending of war find their headquarters.

Belgium 129–133

Little countries may become very great in history, and in their influence on world affairs. This, we know, applies to Switzerland and to Holland, for example, but perhaps the world today thinks more kindly of Belgium than of almost any other country. Belgium made a great sacrifice and suffered for civilization. It is a satisfaction to realize that peace and prosperity and the esteem of mankind are its reward. At Antwerp, the city of Rubens, the great Flemish artist, we find treasures of art and architecture as well as the industry of one of Europe's greatest seaports. The Palace of Justice, at Brussels, is one of the finest modern buildings in Europe. Even in the shadow of such beautiful buildings, the typical dog-cart is still seen on the streets of the city.

The name of Bruges is familiar to all, because of the beauty of its famous Bell Tower and the charm of its winding canals. Such features have made it a mecca for artists.

France has a place in world history, civilization and art, which makes it akin to every other land, and Paris is the focus of it all. Whether one regards such landscape views as

the outlook over the city from the Arch of Triumph to the Eiffel Tower, or down the Champs Elysées, it is equally beautiful and impressive. Such historic buildings as the Cathedral of Notre Dame stir the imagination of everyone. The Luxembourg Gardens and other parks are world famous. The Opera House is the world's most splendid temple of music, and the classic Madeleine one of the most beautiful of churches. France 134–148

The outlying cities and provinces of France are equally rich in interest. The ancient Palace of Fontainebleau, and the world-renowned Cathedral at Reims, which suffered so sadly during the great war, for instance, will halt the traveler for one reason, and a little later, he will be likewise attracted by the peasant life of Brittany, where wooden shoes are still favored and farming methods are primitive.

Southern France touches the Mediterranean in a succession of beautiful resorts, known as the Riviera, or the Azure Coast, where luxurious hotels and exquisite climate allure the traveler of wealth. Monte Carlo is the world's most famous gambling resort. Nice, likewise, is a favorite winter resort. Even here, however, primitive conditions may be found, as, for instance, the outdoor laundry work, which is done on the banks of the river. Mentone is a third of this succession of resorts, almost at the Italian frontier.

France is a country of greater variety than is always realized. Even the Alps contribute

their part to its attractions. Mont Blanc is in France, and not in Switzerland, as so many suppose. Still another exception to the usual thought about France is its possession of the island of Corsica, near the Italian coast, birthplace of Napoleon, full of picturesque interest to the traveler who makes his way there.

Spain 149–151

It is a noble history that one reads in the past of Spain and Portugal but both countries have fallen behind in the march of progress and prosperity. In Spain, the Alhambra, with its glories of Moorish art, associated also with the names of Ferdinand and Isabella and Columbus, is of more appeal to the traveler than any newer edifice. The ancient monastery of Montserrat, where tradition locates the castle of the Knights of the Holy Grail, is another example of the power of antiquity to charm the traveler. It is ancient glories of

Portugal 152–153

Portugal that we see in the beautiful ball room in the Stock Exchange at Oporto, a city which gave its name to port wine, and in the cloisters of the famous monastery in the outskirts of Lisbon.

Madeira Islands 154

The Madeira Islands, a few hundred miles at sea off the African coast, are still as primitive in their manner of life as they have always been. Ox-teams and sledges are still the only kind of carriage used. The Rock

Gibraltar 155

of Gibraltar, now a British fortress, was once the outpost of civilization. For many centuries it has held its importance as the sentry guarding the narrow passage between

Africa and Europe, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Algeria, however, is taking on evidences of modernity, as a French colony for the last hundred years. Where once the Barbary pirates had their stronghold, there are now modern hotels and shops, beautiful avenues and parks, all at the very edge of the desert and intermingled with the picturesque life of the Moors and Arabs.

Algeria 156–157

The islands which are part of Italy, Sicily in particular, are so near to the mainland that they are really but little diversified from the life of the rest of that kingdom. A market scene in Palermo, or a lemon grove outside the city, is not much different from the same as it would be across the Straits of Messina, where the toe of the Italian boot ends. Indeed, it is not far distant from Mount Etna, in Sicily, to that still more famous volcano of Mount Vesuvius, near Naples. Both have made their records of destruction.

Sicily 158–159

Rome has a place all its own in the history of the world, and no traveler ever exhausts its wealth of interesting memorials. St. Peter's Cathedral, greatest of all churches, is a link between ancient and modern Rome. Tombs and temples dating from the mighty years of the Roman Empire look down upon the Tiber. St. Peter's and the Vatican, with their architecture, their sculpture, their paintings, their libraries and their sacred memories, are reflected in the same waters, and above all other things of profound interest stands the Forum, where once was centered the power of Rome.

Italy 160–173

Other Italian cities are hardly second to Rome in beauty, although no other possesses such splendor, or such a mass of historical background. The Campo Santo, famous Palace of the Dead at Genoa, the Leaning Tower and the Cathedral at Pisa, the Cathedrals of Florence and Milan and Venice, the Grand Canal and the surrounding palaces and bridges at Venice, are all beyond description in their beauty and their charm. Then, from these cities, one may turn to such beautiful lakes as Como, and the mountain slopes of the Italian Alps in a few hours of travel. Those who come from countries of greater distances find it hard to realize that so many places and things familiar to our reading can be clustered so close together.

Switzerland 174–183

It is the works of nature, rather than of man, that have made Switzerland noteworthy, although its people have played a large part in the advance of mankind in their stand for independence and for peace. Mont Blanc, although on French territory, may be seen and approached from its foothills in Switzerland. Lake Geneva is a beautiful body of water, and the city of the same name has been a place of interest long before it became the home of the League of Nations. The Matterhorn, most spectacular of peaks, is entirely within Switzerland, although not far from the Italian frontier. The Rhine and the Rhone both rise in the mountains of this little country, one flowing north into the North Sea, and the other south into the Mediterranean.

Of late years, winter sports have drawn great numbers of visitors to Switzerland, and the beauties of such a valley as Lauterbrunnen may well hold the interest of the traveler. In summer, it is a valley of lakes and cascades even more beautiful and more hospitable. Mountain gorges and mountain peaks, such as the Jungfrau, reached by perfect roads which are models of engineering skill, through tunnels or along the shore of beautiful lakes, make Switzerland an inexhaustible vacation land. It is here, by Lake Lucerne, that the stories of William Tell are told, where he actually lived and fought for liberty.

Austria
184–185

When, with the ending of the World War, the map of Europe was revised, it was under the theory that national boundaries should include peoples which were to be naturally associated, because of their identity of race. The races in Central and Eastern Europe are so intermingled, however, that at the outcome there had to be many compromises, and many uncertainties still remain. The former great Austro-Hungarian Empire underwent the most drastic of revision and division. Austria, itself, is a small country now, with its ultimate destiny yet uncertain. Innsbrück, chief city of the Austrian Tyrol, is still a place of interest and beauty, from which much beautiful scenery may be viewed. Vienna remains a splendid city of architectural distinction, with one avenue which is regarded by many as the finest street in Europe. Its public buildings, palaces and cathedrals are noteworthy. Budapest,

Hungary 186, 187

capital of Hungary, no longer allied to Austria, is an interesting union of the ancient and the modern. Rural Hungary seems still very primitive to the Western visitor.

Czechoslovakia 188–189

Czechoslovakia as the name of a nation is young, but the land and the cities are old. Prague, the capital, for centuries has been famous in art and industry. Ancient and medieval castles and prosperous farms make the landscape varied.

Poland 190–191

Poland, as a result of the war, found its national identity restored to it. Education and industry are advancing with the return of liberty, and Cracow, the ancient capital, is renewing its importance as the intellectual center of the country.

Finland 192

Finland, even under Russian rule, had never lost its identity, but now, as an independent nation, it is making a very definite place for itself in world esteem. Viborg, one of the most important cities, is an industrial and shipping center.

Russia 193–199

In all the record of changes in the last decade, Russia probably has made the most complete readjustment, a readjustment which, of course, is not yet ended. The palaces of the Czars, such as the Winter Palace at Leningrad, formerly St. Petersburg, and at Peterhof, in the suburbs, no longer shelter an Imperial court. With all the changes, however, Russian peasants in the rural villages, and the Russian farmers, with their primitive agricultural methods, are still unchanged in any substantial measure. The great fair at Nijni-Novgorod, famous for centuries, has lost much of its

importance through years of turmoil, although not by any means abandoned. Moscow and the Kremlin, in outside appearance, retain their architectural and historic interest, and are more important in an official sense since they became the seat of Soviet government, than they were when the administration of the Empire centered at the northern capital which Peter the Great had built. It is difficult for us to speak of southern Russia as another country, but the great city of Odessa, on the Black Sea, with its stately buildings and its important trade with the rest of the world, is now the metropolis of the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine. Ukraine 200–201

Our travel route leads us next into the Balkans, where so many war clouds have gathered, and into the Near East, which always presents threatening problems to the Western world. Rumania is, perhaps, the most advanced and the most prosperous of the Balkan countries. Rumania 202 Bulgaria has made a record of violence which seems never to reach an end, with Sofia, the capital, as the center of strife. Bulgaria 203 Serajevo, in the province of Bosnia, now part of the new kingdom of Jugoslavia, has the evil fame of being the city where the fuse of assassination was lighted, which exploded the world in the great war. Jugoslavia 204

It is the historic civilization of ancient Greece, and the events that centered in Sparta and at Athens, that make the country vivid to all of us. Greece was a nursery of heroes and a treasure house of law, literature and art. Greece 205–207

Athens, today, in its contrasts between the old and the new, is fascinating to the traveler. Nothing in the world displaces the Parthenon from its position as the very height of architectural perfection.

Turkey 208–212

It is never quite certain what will be happening in the relations between Turkey and the rest of the world, but nothing takes from Constantinople the commanding character of its geographic position, its picturesque interest, or its wealth of history. Standing at the gateway between Europe and Asia, it assembles perhaps the greatest variety of peoples and activities to be found in any city. A morning crowd at the Galata Bridge becomes a fascinating sight. St. Sophia, once the Christian Cathedral of Byzantium, is now the greatest of Mohammedan mosques. For more than two thousand years a city has stood here beside the Bosporus. Country life in Turkey remains primitive, but full of novel interest to the stranger.

Asia Minor 213

In determining new boundaries after the war, there were some questions settled which did not remain settled. Smyrna, chief city of Asia Minor and for thousands of years a center of history and commerce, is one of the points of controversy because of the rival claims for jurisdiction over it. The Turkish Empire, as a matter of fact, underwent a good many subtractions of territory in the treaties of peace.

Mesopotamia 214–219

Among these was the ancient province of Mesopotamia, seat of some of the earliest recorded civilizations. Here in the valleys of the Tigris

and the Euphrates, the villages are hardly changed from ancient days, and the people still build houses from sun-dried bricks as of old. Nineveh and Babylon are desolate, and the ancient palace of Nebuchadnezzar is a mighty ruin. This was the land where tradition locates the Garden of Eden. The Arab villages of today give little suggestion of the fruitful beauty which we ascribe to that first garden, and there remain few evidences of wealth and luxury in the famous old city of Bagdad, once the splendid capital of the Caliph Harun-al-Raschid, city of the Arabian Nights.

Syria 220

When we cross the Arabian Desert from Mesopotamia to Syria and Palestine, we are entering the lands where sacred, as well as secular history centers. "The Street called Straight," in Damascus, has seen many a memorable event in the course of centuries. Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, is still a town of fishermen. Nazareth, home of the child Jesus, must have been much the same, as it is now, two thousand years ago. Samaria, once a proud and important city, has become a village of a hundred low stone houses. The mountains of Judea, overlooking the Jordan valley, were the home of Israel and Judah.

Palestine 221–230

The historic shrines of Jerusalem, like the places of interest throughout Palestine, are sought by thousands of reverent pilgrims of many different faiths. The Garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives are places of peculiar interest. In the Garden a new church has risen beside the ancient olive trees. The

motley life of the Holy City's bazaar district is full of variety and color. Everywhere one turns in Jerusalem, or indeed, the Holy Land, places are identified and events recalled which are familiar to every reader of the Scriptures. The caravans of camels are hardly changed from those that plodded over the roads in the times of Abraham and Solomon. Most impressive of all places to the Christian pilgrim is Bethlehem of Judea, the birthplace of Jesus. Mesopotamia and Palestine alike, by the treaties of peace that ended the World War, were withdrawn from Turkish authority and placed under British mandate.

Africa

Perhaps we do not realize sufficiently the importance of Egypt as a country of fertility and wealth, with its capital city of Cairo a mingling of the Orient and the Occident. The ancient civilization of Egypt, with its marvelous ruins, has obscured the modern development. Every traveler seeks, first, the road to the Pyramids and the great Sphinx. These are only eight miles from the city of Cairo itself. The great Pyramid has lost its coating of finished stone, and the features of the Sphinx are scarred by the sandstorms of centuries, but it will be many a day before they lose their impressiveness.

Egypt 231–239

Twelve miles from Cairo the mighty city of Memphis once stood, now a ruin of brick, stone and rubbish, pyramids, tombs, monuments and statues. The Temple of Karnak, at Thebes, is farther distant, but easily reached. The deserted Temple of Luxor is a spectacle

of magnificent desolation. Most recent of all discoveries in Egypt was the treasure uncovered when the tomb of King Tutankhamen was excavated in 1922. The Egyptian people and their methods of agriculture are not much changed since the ancient days, but the Nile valley is so fruitful and so populous that it is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world.

Some day the dream of Cecil Rhodes, the great colonial builder of South Africa, will be realized, and we shall see the Cape-to-Cairo Railway in operation the full length of the "dark continent" of Africa. Thousands of miles of it are already in operation, although not as a single system, and with long gaps intervening. For our own journey, therefore, it is not a practicable travel route. The coasting steamers, the great lakes and rivers, the caravan routes, all must be utilized.

East and Central Africa 240–243

The town of Port Florence, on the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, is the place where railway and steamer meet. There is a European settlement, as well as a large native population. Ivory is still one of the most valuable products of the interior of Africa. Great numbers of elephants' tusks are brought out of the jungle for shipment from Mombasa, on the East African coast. In the jungles there are still savage tribes, but in most cases even the natives are peaceful enough, however primitive their villages and their lives may be. The Masai still depend upon their women to do the work, while their husbands direct it.

In West Africa, the Congo Free State is another region of tropical wealth in ivory, rubber, gold and other products. In South Africa, Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River rival Niagara in their beauty. The Falls may be visited by a direct railway journey northward more than a thousand miles from Cape Town.

South Africa 244–247

The seasons, of course, are actually reversed between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and Cape Town is having its summer when Europe and North America are enjoying winter. Animal life and bird life in the southern continents are, likewise, diversified from that which is familiar in the north. Penguins are a characteristic of lonesome islands in the southern seas. The industries in the south, of course, are akin to those of the rest of the world, for the white man takes his ways with him wherever he goes. It is chiefly because the matter has not been pressing that the fishing industry of South Africa has remained undeveloped.

Asia

The long voyage northeastward from Cape Town to India, over the Indian Ocean, is not likely to be broken by the sight of many sails, for it is a lonesome sea. When the ship

Ceylon 248–249

reaches Ceylon, however, it is once more entering a region of active commerce and one of the most beautiful, interesting and populous countries on the globe. Ceylon has been called the "pearl drop on the brow of India," a poetical phrase which is justified by the beauties to be found there.

India 250–263

The crowded streets of India, the mixture of races and the extreme poverty of multitudes of the people, create the first impression upon the stranger's mind. Then come such sharp contrasts as those afforded by the beautiful, modern buildings of Madras and the other large cities. The religious ceremonies and customs are another element of interest. The Parsees are regarded as fire worshippers, but that is not an adequate statement of their religion.

Always we find interest in the works and the worship of religions which are strange to the Caucasian world. The Temple on the summit of Mount Abu belongs to the Jains, who are a sect withdrawn from the prevailing religion of the Brahmans. At Jeypore is a grove where monkeys are held almost sacred and protected by the Hindus.

Not only in the cities does India present delights to the traveler. The Vale of Kashmir, made famous by the poet, Thomas Moore, in the romance of "Lalla Rookh," is, indeed, an earthly paradise, but the people of that valley shell their rice and lead their quiet lives as simply as do the farmers of any less romantic land.

Delhi is the location of India's greatest mosque, where thousands of good Mohammedans prostrate themselves at prayer time. It is also a center of Oriental wealth and pomp, and it was the scene of the great Durbar held in honor of the coronation of Edward the Seventh, of England, as Emperor of India. Such

scenes are more interesting by virtue of their sharp contrasts. The beautiful park at Ulwar has little similarity to the vista along the banks of the sacred Ganges, at Benares, where hosts of Hindus bathe in the holy stream, and where the bodies of the dead are burned along the shore.

The most beautiful building in the world, in the estimation of travelers from every land, is the Taj Mahal, at Agra, and its beauty of architecture is hardly more impressive than the beauty of the devotion of the mourning emperor who erected it centuries ago as a tomb for his wife. The Jain Temple in Calcutta is one of the richest places of worship in all India.

Far in the north of India are the Himalayas, mightiest of mountain ranges, the roof of the world. Mount Everest is the peak which no mountain climber has yet surmounted.

It is natural, or at least, easy, to think of lands and peoples as remote as those of southern Asia and the islands of the East Indies, as if they were more or less similar. This is additionally true, because the eastern religions, the faiths that center upon Brahma and Buddha, Mohammed and Confucius, overlap in their localities and are found almost as much intermingled as are the various Christian denominations themselves, in Europe and America. Actually, however, the races, the industries, the history and customs are as completely diverse, through these thousands and thousands of miles in the Orient, as one would

find the American Indian, the Negro, the Eskimo and the White Man to be.

Burma, for example, with all its kinship to India, is a very different land, of very different conditions. The four hundred and fifty pagodas of Mandalay, and the elephants hauling teaklogs at Moulmein, give us a reminder of the poet Kipling, as they give us a suggestion of the beauties of that country. Burma 264–265

The Dutch East Indies, a group of many islands in the equatorial seas, are the richest colonial possession of the Netherlands, many of the islands larger, richer and more populous than the mother country itself. The island of Java is a tropical paradise. The products of the soil provide the cargoes of commerce which make Amsterdam and Rotterdam centers of wealth. Ancient temples of oriental beauty are found here, as well as strange native life and magnificent mountain scenery. Java 266–271

Working southeastward, the traveler sails past some truly savage lands. New Guinea is but little explored and but little civilized, although actually possessed and governed by European powers. Things are very different when one reaches New Zealand, another great island colony, whose name and size might suggest similarities. New Zealand is one of the self-governing, independent dominions of the British Empire. It is the striking scenery of mountains, fjords and glaciers that may prove the most interesting to tourists, but aside from that, New Zealand is a country of agri- New Guinea 272 New Zealand 273–274

cultural and industrial prosperity, peopled with the very best descendants from thrifty, intelligent colonists, and famous for its advanced experiments in progressive legislation.

Australia 275–280

Perhaps we think of New Zealand as near to Australia, or part of that great commonwealth. As a matter of fact, twelve hundred miles of ocean separate them and they have no political relation whatever, except that they are equally parts of the British Empire. The Australian Commonwealth has an area about equal to that of the United States, but, of course, it is by no means as advanced in development of industry or population. The fame and importance of Melbourne began many years ago following the discovery of gold in its vicinity. The mountain ranges of Australia have their snow-capped peaks, their cliffs and canyons, and their summer resort characteristics, just as do the mountains of other lands. There are novelties, however, and the kangaroo is a commonplace in Australia only. Sydney is the largest city in Australia, fourth port of the British Empire, and by many credited with possessing the most magnificent harbor in the world. The surrounding seas of this southern continent are rich in strange fishes and beautiful coral formations, just as the mountain ranges are characterized by their own beauties of canyon and cavern.

A Return to Asia China 281–290

One should not take the risk of speaking of anything Chinese in general terms. It is a country of vast area, tremendous population and varied conditions. The great cities of the

South and those of the North are unlike each other. The provinces which border the east coast of Asia are very differently developed from those far in the interior. Even political and governmental facts cannot be stated in general terms. This is partly because the country itself is divided, and in a state of turmoil between rival authorities striving for control. This has been true almost ever since the empire became a republic. It is complicated by the existence of various small colonial possessions, held by the European powers along the coast, by the "spheres of influence," which extend outward from these colonies, and by the uncertain status of what was once the Russian Empire and is now the ill-defined group of governments or "republics" sweeping across Asia, and practically encircling China on the north and west.

Hongkong is a British Crown Colony, at the southern extremity of the coast of China. The Portuguese have their outpost not far away, at Macao. The French have their own rich colony of Indo-China, just to the southward. Canton, which is one of the great cities of China, is but a few miles from Hongkong. In spite of the existence of a large Caucasian colony, the street life of the city, and the more wonderful river life, with its hundreds of thousands living in the house-boats along the shore, remain hardly changed through the centuries.

Shanghai, northward from Hongkong, has been more modified by European and Amer-

ican settlement. It is a center of world trade. The Chinese tea-house is a characteristic of native life, wherever one goes. The Grand Imperial Canal of China, with its picturesque bridges, is of commercial importance as well as beauty. Industry still follows primitive forms. Labor is so cheap that it can be wasted. A Chinese saw-mill makes a strange contrast to modern equipment, such as the rest of the world regards as commonplace.

Manchuria 291–294

In northern China, Peking, the capital, is becoming gradually changed, in particular by foreign influence, the introduction of railways, and other innovations. However, the junk flotillas are still in use to transport troops or freight. The "Forbidden City" is no longer forbidden. Foreigners have more liberties of travel and access, but it will be long before China ceases to be China. The Great Wall of China was the most gigantic defensive work in the world. It was constructed to keep out the Manchus, in the wars of two thousand years ago. Three centuries ago, however, those "barbarians" of the North were victorious, and since that time, the ancient barriers have been broken or penetrated not only by the Manchus, literally, but by the European commercial powers, by the Japanese from the East, and the Russians from the North, until the power of the ancient empire is sadly reduced. Much of the trade between the coast provinces is carried on the picturesque Chinese junks, which change but little with the passing

of time. Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria, fell from its high estate, but is once more gaining in commercial importance. Under the Japanese influence, Manchuria, itself, is developing industry and agriculture on a large scale, with modern methods gradually superseding the primitive processes of grinding grain or plowing the fields that survive under purely Chinese authority.

The same Japanese influence is transforming Korea, which, by the shifts of politics and war, has become a Japanese colony. The Korean farmer is gradually to be taught more modern methods. Changes are beginning to appear in the Korean cities. Railways, trolleys, telephones and telegraph contribute a contrast to the strange street scenes that have been unchanged for centuries.

Korea 295–296

Whether it be a study of the arts of Japan or the industries, the life of the great cities or the tiny villages, the beauties of nature or the works of man, the charm and interest of the Island Empire are equally fascinating to the Occidental traveler. No country ever before absorbed and adopted innovations from another civilization as rapidly as Japan has done since its contact was first established with any degree of freedom in the middle of the last century. While accomplishing this, however, Japan has still cherished the best of its own traditions and its own ways. This is why travel in that land becomes a never-ending delight for those who enjoy novelty and beauty and charm.

Japan 297–310

The cherry blossoms of Japan are a gift of nature appreciated by the people of that land in a time of national festivals and family picnics, just as truly as by the strangers who may be there at that season. The methods of tea cultivation on the famous plantations are hardly changed from those of olden time. Some of the shrubs on the tea plantations are said to be more than 200 years old. The Japanese delight particularly in landscape art and gardening. The same neatness and beauty and order will be found in the cultivated fields of tea and rice where intensive agriculture is a necessity, as in the beautiful private gardens where Japanese maids delight to stroll, just as do the strangers within their gates. The more important cities of Japan have what the Japanese regard as "foreign quarters," which, of course, means the district where Europeans and Americans live. However, in the mass of population, in spite of the introduction of Occidental inventions and details, the general appearance of everything remains Oriental. Theatre Street, in Osaka, shows us telegraph poles and telephone wires, and commonplace umbrellas from the other side of the world, along with barelegged workmen, bamboo shoes and babies carried upon the mother's back in the kimono hood.

The most famous single object of nature in Japan is Mount Fujiyama, known by its pictures and its use in Japanese decorative art to all the world. Snow-capped Fuji, the sacred mountain, is beloved of artists and poets. The

view from the summit of the mountain is almost as entrancing as the view of the mountain itself.

Yokohama and Tokyo, greatest port and greatest city of the Island Empire, suffered sadly in the great earthquake of 1923. In spite of that tragedy, they have been rebuilt, and their importance is in no way diminished. Kiriu is an important industrial center, not far away, where manufacturing and agriculture assure prosperity.

Much of the decorative art and architecture of Japan has gathered around the Buddhist temples and shrines. The great temple gate at Nikko is the portal to one of the most beautiful of these. It is always with regret that the traveler turns away from the Island Empire to sail over the Inland Sea, to some other waiting land.

Philippine Islands 311–314

With the extension of American interest into the Orient following the war with Spain, the Philippine Islands became familiar to the people of the United States. Industries and races which had seemed remote, indeed, took on a character of personal acquaintance. Husking coconuts is as natural a detail of industry in the Philippines as husking corn is in Indiana. The mountain scenery of those tropical islands, such as the volcano of Mayon, has its special beauty. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the Filipino tractors, as some humorist has characterized the water buffalo, while all very well for working the rice fields and threshing the rice, are hardly what we should

regard as the most modern of agricultural machinery.

Hawaii 315–316

While it is true that we are likely to think first of native dancing girls and ukuleles and surf bathing as the characteristics of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, yet, actually, that capital at the crossroads of the Pacific, with all its tropical charm and beauty, is a place of agricultural, industrial and commercial importance, the city itself one of modern American methods.

Returning Home

The journey around the world which began so many thousands of miles away on the eastern coast of the United States, has finally brought us ashore on the western. The varied marine life of these shores includes many seals. No discreet person is going to attempt drawing comparisons between the merits of the noteworthy cities and states which challenge each other for rivalry along the Pacific coast. The traveler finds them all of extreme interest and each with an individuality of its own. San Francisco, famous in history as the first of the great western ports of the United States, is distinguished also for its wonderful harbor behind the Golden Gate, and its immense foreign trade. Los Angeles, metropolis of the south, has broken all records for the speed and substance of its growth. Center of the motion picture industry though it is, this is but one factor in its strength. Southern California has developed novel industries as a result of its favorable climate. Ostrich farms have proved profitable, as well as interesting to visitors.

California 317–326

The same region was a center of the activities of the early Spanish missionaries who undertook to Christianize the Indians and left behind them many picturesque ruins as relics of those early days.

Yosemite and Vicinity 322–325

Nature has favored California in ways of which man takes wise advantage. The fruit belt of the state is hundreds of miles in length, contrasting with which one may visit various groves of giant redwood trees, the oldest living things on earth, happily preserved against destruction. The Yosemite valley ranks among the first half-dozen scenic regions of all the world, though more deeply hidden in the ranges of the Sierras near it are other areas of valley and cliff, cascade, lake, and forest almost as beautiful.

Oregon and Washington 327–332

Traveling northward from San Francisco, one soon reaches the region of tremendous lumbering activities. The development of this industry on a scale equaled nowhere else in the world has created towns and cities, and fortunes, as well as scenes of exceptional interest. Mount Shasta is a striking landmark in the extensive region where some of the greatest of these operations are carried on. Stupendous log rafts containing millions of feet of timber are floated down the Columbia river to the sea. The Columbia, forming the boundary between Oregon and Washington, is one of the noblest rivers of North America, its course marked by cliffs, cataracts and rapids, which may be viewed from river steamers or from a famous highway constructed along its

banks. In this same northwestern portion of the United States, mountain peaks of uncommon beauty are easily accessible. Majestic Mount Hood seems to stand as a sentinel overlooking the city of Portland, Oregon, and Mount Rainier, in similar fashion, is regarded almost as a personal possession of Tacoma, Washington. This entire region develops its industries on the broadest possible lines just as nature manifests itself in the noblest proportions. Seattle is one of the young but fast-growing cities where industry and world commerce vie with one another in increasing the importance of the Pacific Northwest.

Alaska 333–334

Conditions of life and travel change sharply when one voyages on into Alaska, although that remote territory of the United States is so extensive that no general statement can be accurate. There are prosperous towns, important industries of mining, forestry and fisheries, valleys where the climate is mild and regions where the winters are like those of the North Pole. From the Indian villages of southern Alaska, the land of the Totem Poles, to the ice trails of the extreme north, it is more than 3,000 miles with changing conditions all the way.

Canada

Conditions are not so contrasted at the crossing of the international boundary in the far Northwest. Even the monarch of the plains, which we have known as the American buffalo, or bison, used to range freely back and forth between the United States and Canada, and herds are now preserved with care in both

countries. British Columbia, as the land of the Canadian Rockies, is well regarded as one of the scenic regions of the world. Mountain peaks of supreme grandeur, beautiful lakes and deep valleys, forbidding glaciers and summits which challenge the powers of the most daring mountaineers, are penetrated by railways and trails which lead to modern hotels and mountain resorts.

British Columbia 335–337

The Canadians have been particularly far-sighted in the development of the resort regions of their western provinces. Lake Louise, in the province of Alberta, is declared by some to be the most beautiful lake in the world. The Banff Springs hotel is characteristic of the shelters provided for exacting travelers who wish to take their mountains without undue hardship.

Alberta 338–340

On the United States side of the international boundary, there has been a similar forethought to provide comfort for those who wish to visit the wonders of nature. Glacier National Park is one of the great reservations set aside by the government to be preserved unspoiled for all time. Villages of the Blackfeet Indians lend novelty to the sights of that region. Montana and the Dakotas produce great quantities of sheep and other live stock, but they still possess large areas where wild game is plentiful. Yellowstone National Park stands perhaps at the summit of all such reservations in its wealth of scenery and natural wonders. The curious terraces near the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel seem to be a veritable

Again to the "States"

Glacier National Park 341–342

Montana and the Dakotas 343–344

Yellowstone National Park 345–350

mountain of petrified water. A sunrise in the park may be a memorable sight. Angling in the waters of the mountain lakes and rivers gives a novel mixture of sport and scenery. "Old Faithful" Geyser is the most famous single feature in Yellowstone Park, but the Grand Canyon affords the most enchanting of all views. One may find no limit to the sport of hunting with a camera, with big game, such as elk and bear, for targets.

Idaho and Nevada 351–352

Not all scenery is beautiful, but for those who have an eye to the surprises and contrasts of nature, it should all be interesting. That stretch of territory in eastern Nevada, aptly named the Bad Lands, is almost as memorable when visited as any of the more spectacular scenes that have been passed. It is the alternation of novelties on a long journey which keeps it from becoming monotonous. In the very neighborhood of the Bad Lands, one comes upon the famous falls of the Shoshone or Snake river, in Idaho, one of the most magnificent cataracts in the United States.

Utah 353–356

Utah is a state noteworthy for its history, its development of its unique religious sect and for its natural wealth and scenic beauty. The government has established parks and national monuments in various parts of the state which have been made accessible to travelers at the points of greatest interest. In Salt Lake City, the capital, the Mormon Temple and the unique Mormon Tabernacle are among the many sights to which visitors are attracted.

Arizona and the Grand Canyon 357–360

Once upon a time the Great American Desert was regarded as almost another Sahara. It was of vast size and apparently promised little in the way of agriculture or industry. Gradually, rich discoveries of mineral wealth were made in various regions, copper, lead, gold and silver. Then the cattle industry developed on the plains and in the valleys. Next it was realized that great areas possessed fertility, if only water could be brought to them. Irrigation was the solution. Now dams have been built, irrigation systems developed, and in many regions where once was nothing but desert there are prosperous towns and productive fields and gardens. Salt River Valley, Arizona, is one of the most famous of these, and the Roosevelt Dam, near Phoenix, among the greatest of such projects. The work of nature is on a still grander scale than the work of man. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is one of the most stupendous natural wonders of the world. It is reached by railway, and may be viewed from canyon trails or from the veranda of a modern hotel standing on the very brink of the chasm. The wonders of the canyon are veritably breath-taking.

Colorado 361–365

A state which has always been famous for its scenic wonders is Colorado. The Royal Gorge, with its hanging railway bridge over the Arkansas river, is one of the deepest and most precipitous canyons in the world. Majestic Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods are not far away, near Colorado Springs.

The famous loop at Georgetown has been regarded as one of the greatest of marvels in railway mountain climbing, as it passes up Clear Creek Canyon on its way to Silver Plume.

The government has set aside various regions of special beauty, as well as those where historic ruins exist, to be preserved as national parks. The cliff-dwellers lived at a time far back of any known records. Their peculiar villages among the rocks are fascinating objects of study. Mineral wealth and natural beauty have united to make Colorado a favored region. It is from Colorado Springs, as a center, that the traveler may visit the places of interest in both of these fields and almost at his doorway choose between the attractions of Manitou, Cheyenne Canyon and the Garden of the Gods, or Leadville and Cripple Creek, bonanza mining camps of the widest fame.

Texas 367–369

Texas, the largest of the American states, has a variety of historic and industrial interest worthy of its great size. Cattle ranches are still an important factor in its prosperity, and the roundup is still a necessary detail in ranch life. The Alamo, scene of a battle between Mexicans and Texans in the historic days, is a sacred shrine in the heart of San Antonio, largest city of the state. In recent years, the discovery of vast deposits of petroleum in Texas has made the oil industry another source of wealth to that state.

The Mississippi valley, from south to north,

is one of the most fruitful and productive regions in all the world. In Louisiana, for instance, the larger part of the sugar cane crop of the United States is produced. New Orleans is famous both as a port and for its Mardi Gras held annually just before Easter. A thousand miles to the northward, the state of Missouri contributes products and interest of another kind. Joplin, for instance, is the center of zinc and lead production in the United States. St. Louis is the largest city on the Mississippi river. Its famous parks, among them Shaw's Botanical Gardens, and its magnificent bridges across the river, have helped to make it celebrated.

The Mississippi Valley

Louisiana 370

Missouri 371–372

The Mississippi has made a valley of millions of fertile acres, and it has likewise been the highway of freight and passenger transportation on a large scale from an early day. Its latest contribution to industry is in the production of power. By the construction of a great power dam and locks across the river at Keokuk, Iowa, a hydro-electric plant has been developed where electrical energy is generated for distribution for many miles throughout the surrounding region. The Mississippi receives countless tributaries and all of these share in the creation of prosperity from the remotest valleys which they traverse. The great sugar beet industry of Nebraska, just as truly as the wheat of Minnesota, or the corn of Indiana, must be reckoned as a part of the wealth of that expansive region in the United States.

Iowa 373

Nebraska 366

Minnesota 374

There are many rich and beautiful cities in this central western region. None of them is more favored in natural beauty than is Minneapolis, with the Falls of Minnehaha and a marvelous succession of parks and lakes extending throughout the city. More remote, but with a striking beauty of its own, is the scenery of the Wisconsin river, with its picturesque chasm known as the Dalles.

Wisconsin 375

Illinois 376–378

Chicago has been characterized as the Capital City of the Missisippi valley, although actually its waters flow by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic. At least, this was true until the enterprising city cut a drainage canal from Lake Michigan westward to a connection with the Mississippi. It is an inland metropolis of marvelous wealth and energy, with a record of rapid growth and big achievements which has made it world famous. From one of its skyscrapers it is an impressive sight and takes on a definite individuality of its own quite unlike that of any other great city we have seen. The shopping district is a turmoil of vehicles and pedestrians. The stock yards themselves, largest live stock market on earth, are hardly more congested than those more attractive parts of the city where man makes the crowds.

Michigan 379–380

Detroit, which has been a city of historic and industrial interest from the days of the French explorers, of late years has leaped into supremacy as a center of the world's automobile industry. Its vast business structures, and a glimpse of the automobile plants themselves

becomes truly impressive. Cleveland, not far away, is a rival city with distinction of its own, not only in industry, but in beauty and prosperity. Ohio 381

We are turning away from the cities and the industries once more to see the works of nature, and begin another hasty voyage into the Far North. Rainbow Falls is a picturesque feature of Watkins Glen, New York. With all its dainty beauty, it is dwarfed by Niagara, America's grandest cataract, famous the world over. Whether one sees Niagara by daylight, or moonlight, with its wooded islands and shores dressed in green or clothed in winter glory, it is a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. New York State; Watkins Glen 382; Niagara 383–384

Onward to the North, with Quebec as a destination, it is still possible to visit villages of the Iroquois Indians who were once the warriors of the region. Quebec is the most foreign-looking city of North America, and rich in historic interest alike to the French, the English or the American traveler. New Brunswick is a paradise of waters, with lakes and rivers and cascades, forests, fish and game to allure the visitor. Eastern Canada; Quebec and New Brunswick 385–387

Labrador is an outpost of the fishing industry, with small villages where missions are maintained for the benefit of the Eskimo and little other contact with the outside world, except as Newfoundland fishermen visit these coasts in the summer. Whalers cruise onward into the Arctic, seeking whale oil and whale bone, even into Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Labrador 388

Into Arctic Regions 389–391

Beyond this, the Arctic world is left unvisited except by a few Eskimo and the Polar explorers. Then begins the world of ice. On the other side of Baffin Bay, Greenland has its Eskimo villages, and, indeed, some permanent settlements, for it is a colonial possession of Denmark. These are the villages at which Arctic explorers recruit their parties for adventures farthest north, and at these villages they come first in contact with civilization when they work their way homeward once more from the perils of the ice.

Back to U. S. A.

With the first glimpse of the New England coast the world traveler feels himself at home again. The old State House of Boston is a historic center of stirring Revolutionary scenes. Bunker Hill Monument for a long time will mark a spot sacred to the cause of American liberty. Seen from the air, Boston itself, with its busy harbor and its fine avenues and parks, is a memorable sight. But perhaps the most impressive spot of all is the old Town Common of Lexington, where the Revolutionary War began on April 19, 1775. The world has moved on in the hundred and fifty years which have elapsed since the Revolution, but

The New England States 392–398

the New England country, except for the growth of villages and industrial cities, has the same characteristic charm. Indeed, in some of the simpler details of life, things go on as they have done for many generations. Some of the New England industries, such as her marble and granite quarries are quite unusual. Mount Washington and the region roundabout are

visited by multitudes of tourists every summer, but the grim old mountain does not change with the ages.

There could hardly be a more complete contrast than that between such a scene as a marble quarry in the Vermont hills and a football game in the famous Yale Bowl, at New Haven, a hundred miles away.

It is such contrasts and the countless others to be seen, which make world travel a never-ending delight. When, however, the voyage is ending and the traveler is entering his home port, whether it be an English, Canadian or European city, an Australian or an Oriental, or as in this instance the port of New York, our own great metropolis, no matter what the delights of the journey may have been, whatever the regrets that it is ended, there is certain to be a glow of pride and pleasure in the home-coming. If, happily, he be an American, with the Narrows opening a vista into New York Bay, the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World confronting him in welcome, the rivers, the bridges, and the skyline of Manhattan in the foreground, he may well feel that with all his wealth of experiences and memories behind him, he has also another treasury of interest and beauty awaiting him at home.

Home Sweet Home 399, 400

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS

(A) Experiment with the sliding rack which holds the stereographs until you find the distance that suits the focus of your eyes. This distance varies greatly with different people.

(B) Have a strong steady light on the stereograph. It is best to be sitting with the back toward the window or lamp, letting the light fall over one shoulder on the face of the stereograph.

(C) Hold the Telebinocular with the hood close against the forehead and temples, shutting off entirely all immediate surroundings. The less you are conscious of things close about you, the more strong will be the feeling of actual presence in the scenes you are studying.

(D) Do not look over the stereographs too rapidly—this is the greatest mistake people make in using them. Each stereograph should be studied and pondered over. Usually illustrations and photographs serve merely as an embellishment or supplement to the text or reading matter of the book or article. In this case that order is reversed. The stereographs form the real text, and all that is given in this book is intended as a supplement to the stereographs, as a help to their proper use. By taking time to note the numberless details, we are helped as in no other way to feel that we are in the very presence of the places or people represented before us.

TITLE LIST OF THE 400 WORLD TOUR

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
1*	32062	Our Ambassador of the Air, Colonel Lindbergh and his Plane, "Spirit of St. Louis."
2*	26100	The Nation's Pride—Washington, Capitol City of the United States, as it Appears from an Airplane.
3*	224	United States Capitol—The Most Imposing Building in America, Washington, D. C.
4**	W29573	Decorative Splendor of the Entrance Hall, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
5**	23955	The White House, the Historic Residence of the Nation's Chief Executive—North Front—Washington, D. C.
6**	26490	Washington Monument—A Towering Memorial in a Setting of Exquisite Attractiveness, Washington, D. C.
7**	29574	A Nation's Shrine—Home of Washington, Founder of the Republic, Mount Vernon, Virginia.
8*	29575	Independence Hall, where Declaration of Independence Was Signed in 1776, Philadelphia, Penna.
9	29580	Beautiful Basin and Gardens before Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Penna.
10	V23221	Rounding the Famous Horseshoe Curve, Allegheny Mountains, in Pennsylvania.
11*	26293	A Startling Privilege of the Age—Seeing the World Metropolis from an Airplane, New York City.
12*	26294	See them from the Air!—the World-renowned Skyscrapers of Lower New York City.
13**	26492	"The Cathedral of Commerce"—Woolworth Building, Product of Five and Ten Cent Pieces, New York City.
14	23155	From Empire Building Looking North on Broadway past Trinity Church, New York City.
15*	10558	A Masterpiece of Engineering—the Brooklyn Bridge, New York City.
16	29581	The Great White Way—Night Scene on Broadway above Times Square, New York City.
17*	26493	New York City's Proudest Thoroughfare—Fifth Avenue, Looking North from Thirty-eighth Street.
18	26494	Bathers at Coney Island, New York's Most Popular Beach Resort.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
19*	29576	Summer Crowds at America's Foremost Seaside Resort, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
20**	W29577	One of Nature's Curiosities; the Natural Bridge in Virginia.
21	16741	The Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, Hodgensville, Kentucky.
22	29126	View Northeast from Lookout Mountain, Battle Monuments in Foreground, Tennessee.
23	23482	A Beautiful Scene in Magnolia Gardens, near Charleston, South Carolina.
24*	V23234	Cotton is King—Plantation Scene with Pickers at Work, Georgia.
25	29582	The Great Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.
26*	13740	Harvesting Indian River Pineapples, a Native American Fruit, in Florida.
27**	29583	Luxuriant Tropical Verdure on the Anclote River, Florida.
28	16167	The World's Greatest Silver Mining City, Guanajuato, Mexico.
29	V23656	Plaza and Church of Santo Domingo, City of Mexico.
30	V23643	Gathering the Luscious Fruit of a Heavily Laden Mango Tree, Cuernavaca, Mexico.
31*	23657	Ixtaccihautl (The White Woman), 16,900 Feet, Seen from the Sacred Mount, Amecameca, Mexico.
32	12875	National Theatre, in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Central America.
33	20503	Making Tortillas in Salvador, the Smallest Republic in the Western Hemsphere, Central America.
34	12858	The Historic Cathedral of Leon, Nicaragua, Central America.
35*	12804	Harvesting Bananas, Costa Rica, Central America.
36*	21784	A Busy Scene on the Panama Canal—South over Gatun Locks and Gatun Lake, Emergency Dam in Position.
37**	V14498	Cutting Tobacco—a Typical Plantation Scene near Havana, Cuba.
38	14499	The Sponge Fleet, Nassau, Bahama Islands.
39*	14416	Soufriere's Mammoth Crater—Volcanic Terror of the Island of Saint Vincent, British West Indies.
40**	14437	Mighty Earthquake Fissure—"Lac du Nord," Soufriere Volcano, Guadeloupe, French West Indies.
41**	14439	Coffee Pickers at Work, Plantation Scene in Guadeloupe, French West Indies.
42*	14455	The Eccentric Growth of Cacao Pods, Dominica, British West Indies.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
43	V21891	Water Carriers and Thatched-roof Homes, Baranquilla, Colombia, in South America.
44	V21894	Quito, Capital of Ecuador and Center of the Equatorial Andes, Looking West 50 Miles towards the Distant Pacific.
45	V21909	How the Equatorial Sun Goes down in Glory—Outlook from Floating Inn, Babahoyo, Ecuador.
46*	V21897	Lima, Peru, from a Hill Northeast of the City, Showing the Rimac River, Twin-towered Cathedral, Bull Ring, Shops and Homes.
47	V21912	Harvesting Sugar-cane on a Great Plantation between Lima and the Andes, Santa Clara, Peru.
48	V21910	In the Heart of the Awesome Andes—Peering from Oroya Railroad into Rimac River Gorge, Peru.
49**	V21911	Llamas, South American Cousins of the Camel, Resting between Weary Journeys, Cerro de Pasco, Peru.
50	V21913	Threatening Majesty of El Misti (20,012 Feet), a Famous Volcano, Seen from Arequipa, Peru.
51**	V21914	Calle de Sacarnaca, with Native Shops and Picturesque Patrons, La Paz, Bolivia.
52*	21841	Ox Teams and Drivers in Rural Chile, "The Ribbon Republic" Stretching along the West Coast of South America.
53*	V21899	The Most Costly Docks in the Western Hemisphere, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
54**	21875	One of Nature's Grandest Spectacles, Iguazu Falls, Argentina.
55	21848	The Municipal Theatre, One of the Handsomest Playhouses in the World, São Paulo, Brazil.
56*	V21901	Rio de Janeiro, the Metropolis of Brazil, Southeast toward Sugarloaf Mountain and the Bay.
57	21859	Palm-fringed Rua Viscounte de Itauna and Mangue Canal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
58	V21890	Overlooking Caracas, the Capital of Venezuela. "The Land where It is Always Summer."
59	V21892	In the Market Place, Caracas, Venezuela, South America.
60*	13315	In the Narrow Streets of La Guayra, Venezuela—Native Method of Distributing Milk Unadulterated.
61**	12637	Queenstown (Cobh)—Its Quay and Cathedral, Northwest from the Harbor, Ireland.
62*	V12639	Lower Lake Killarney, Southwest from Lord Kenmare's Mansion, County Kerry, Ireland.
63	12687	Historic Ross Castle and the Famous Irish Jaunting Car, Lakes of Killarney, Ireland.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
64*	28897	Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, Famous as Traditional Shrine of Irish Wit.
65	V12640	The Picturesque Home of a Prosperous Farmer in County Kerry, Ireland.
66*	2504	The O'Connell Monument and the Nelson Pillar, Sackville Street, Dublin, Ireland.
67	28810	Royal Avenue from Donegal Place, Most Important Street of Belfast, Ireland.
68	W12690	Carrick-a-rede Bridge and Chasm, Northwest to the Sea, North Coast of Ireland.
69	12691	Some of the 40,000 Columns of the Famous Giant's Causeway on the Coast of Northern Ireland.
70*	W28501	Carnarvon Castle, a Strong and Noble Medieval Fortress, Conway, Wales.
71	2713	Bettws-y-Coed, a Scene of Charm in Beautiful Northern Wales.
72	2626	Overlooking the Beautiful Valley of the Tay, Scotland.
73*	V12748	"The Spot an Angel Deigned to Grace"—Loch Katrine, Scotland.
74**	V12703	Stirling Castle, the Seat of Old-time Kings, Seen from the Ancient Tilting-ground below, Stirling, Scotland.
75	V12777	Outlook Northeast from the Castle, Scene of Heroic Struggles, to the Wallace Monument, Stirling, Scotland.
76**	12702	"We'll take a cup o' kindness yet for auld lang syne"—A Highland Home, Scotland.
77*	V12738	Scotland's Pride—the Great Forth Bridge and the Highland Kilt—near Edinburgh.
78	V12736	The National Gallery, the Scott Monument and Princes Street from the Castle, Edinburgh, Scotland.
79	W28484	Monument to Burns, Scotland's Beloved Peasant-poet, Dumfries, Scotland.
80*	13120	Lake Grasmere, Gem of All the Lake District, and Village from Red Bank, England.
81	V28189	Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln, Architecturally one of the Finest Cathedrals in England.
82**	28229	Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery, England.
83	V13175	Northward to the Picturesque Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, England.
84	28226	One of the Great Financial Centers of the World, Bank of England and Royal Exchange, London.
85	28253	The Nelson Monument and Trafalgar Square, in the Heart of London, England.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
86*	W25414	Houses of Parliament and the Towers of Westminster Abbey, West across the Thames, London, England.
87*	28116	Westminster Abbey, the Last Resting Place of the Nation's Great, Seen from the Dean's Yard, London, England.
88	13186	Fleet Street, Center of English Journalism, Looking East to Saint Paul's, London, England.
89	V13188	The New Tower Bridge with Tower of London Beyond, London, England.
90	2111	The Tower of London, Famous Old Palace and Prison of Royalty, London, England.
91*	13101	Overlooking the Thames at Night—South to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, London, England.
92	25410	England's Royal Residence—Windsor Castle from across the Thames, Windsor, England.
93	W28194	The Peace and Charm of Rural England—Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.
94	13160	Quaint Cottages in Shanklin, Isle of Wight, England.
95**	V15796	The Oscarshal Royal Gardens and the City from the Chateau, Oslo (Christiania), Norway.
96	13393	Where the Lotefos and the Skarsfos Meet—A Marvelous Bit of Scenery, Hardanger, Norway.
97*	13422	Milking the Goats on a Mountain Saeter, Hardanger Fjord, Norway.
98	13409	Taking Hay Down from the Mountains, in the Heart of Norway.
99*	V15797	Where the Sea Reaches Far in among the Mountains, Gudvangen's Outlook over the Naerofjord, Norway.
100	V15798	Trondhjem Cathedral, whose Traditions Reach Back Eight Centuries—Grandest Church in Norway.
101**	V15790	People of the Frigid North—Lapp Home and Family near Tromsoe, Norway.
102	V15799	One of Norway's Principal Industries—Drying Cod at Vardö, Norway.
103*	15774	The Midnight Sun at North Cape, Norway.
104**	V25027	Dalecarlian Maidens Strolling through the Fields on a Hillside Overlooking Rättvik, Sweden.
105	25068	The Famous 16th Century Slott, or Castle, and Cathedral at Upsala, Sweden.
106**	V13001	Palaces, Homes, Churches and Busy Streets of Beautiful Stockholm, Northwest from the Moseback, Sweden.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
107*	25083	The Council Room Where the King Confers with His Ministers, in the Royal Palace, Stockholm, Sweden.
108	V25009	Vessels Passing on the Beautiful Tree-bordered Södertelge Canal, Sweden.
109*	V25055	Foaming Falls of Husqvarna Dashing through the Ravine, near Jönkoping, Sweden.
110*	27826	The Harbor of Copenhagen, Metropolis of Denmark.
111	V27806	Royal Dining Hall, Fredericksborg Castle, near Copenhagen, Denmark.
112*	V24479	Looking West from the City Hall, over Berlin, Germany.
113	W24497	The Palace Museum, Formerly the Imperial Palace, Looking West from a Bridge across the River Spree, Berlin, Germany.
114	6131	Where the Parliament of the German Republic Meets, Berlin, Capital of Germany.
115	24462	The Great Frederick's Refuge from Cares of State, Sans Souci, Potsdam, Germany.
116**	30013	The Market and Frauenkirche Square, Nuremberg, Germany.
117	30014	The Plonlein, a Quaint Corner in Rothenburg, Germany.
118	V24500	Neuschwanstein, from the Heights, Magnificent Creation of Ludwig II, Bavarian Alps, Germany.
119	30015	Oberammergau, Germany, and Anton Lang, Impersonator of Christ in the Passion Play.
120	W24501	In the Beautiful Palm Garden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
121	W24502	The Mouse Tower and Ehrenfels Castle on the Rhine, Germany.
122*	10348	The Rheinstein, Most Picturesque of Rhenish Castles from the Gunner's Watch, Germany.
123**	V24495	The World's Finest Gothic Structure, Cologne's Cathedral, Cologne, Germany.
124	5041	In the Land of Dykes and Windmills—Characteristic Scene in the Netherlands.
125**	25216	Shoes Large and Small and Some Who Wear Them—a Family Collection on Washday, Volendam, Netherlands.
126*	25232	The Venice of the North—Over Tree-lined Canal, North to Zuider Kerk, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
127	V12212	Where the Pilgrim Fathers Prayed before Embarking for America. Church at Delfthaven, Netherlands.
128	25218	The Hofvijner, a Pretty Lake in the Heart of a City, The Hague, Netherlands.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
129	25568	The Metropolis and Seaport of an Industrious Nation, Antwerp, Belgium.
130	25533	Richly Ornamented Interior of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Antwerp, Belgium.
131*	V25507	Magnificent Palace of Justice, Southeast from Notre Dame de la Chapelle, Brussels, Belgium.
132	25506	Economical Transportation—a Typical Dog Cart in the Streets of Brussels, Belgium.
133	25569	Among the Peaceful Canals Beloved by Artists, in Bruges, Belgium.
134	V24803	The Eiffel Tower and the Trocadero Palace, South from the Arch of Triumph, Paris, France.
135*	24804	Champs Elysees from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.
136**	24817	The Glorious Cathedral of Notre Dame, Dominating the Island which was the Cradle of Paris.
137**	1613	The Fountain of Medici in the Beautiful Renaissance Gardens of Luxembourg, Paris, France.
138	24885	The World's Most Splendid Temple of Music—the Opera at Paris, France.
139	V24968	The Classic Madeleine, One of the Most Famous and Frequented Churches in Paris, France.
140*	3100	Gorgeous Reception Room of Catherine de Medici in the Royal Palace of Fontainebleau, France.
141**	18731	The World-renowned Cathedral at Reims, France.
142	V24850	Breton Peasants Making Wooden Shoes in the Forest near Clohars-Carnoet, France.
143**	V24852	Autumn in Brittany—Peasants Threshing Grain on a Farm near Carhaix, France.
144*	31505	The Casino at Monte Carlo, the World's Most Famous Gambling Resort, Monaco.
145	11766	Where Modern Labor-saving Methods have not yet been Adopted—Women Washing Clothes, Nice, France.
146	24838	Among the Spacious and Elegant Gardens of Mentone, in Southern France.
147**	10730	Where France and Switzerland Meet. Village of Chamonix from the Trail to the Brevent, France.
148	24887	General View of the Ancient Stronghold of Corsican Warriors, Corte, Island of Corsica, France.
149	V15893	The Monastery of Montserrat, Where Tradition Locates the Castle of the Knights of the Holy Grail, near Barcelona, Spain.
150	W25337	The Alhambra, for Centuries the Seat of Moorish Might and Magnificence — Looking toward the Snowy Sierras, Granada, Spain.
151**	1712	Court of the Lions, Alhambra Palace, Granada, Spain.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
152	V27603	The Beautiful Ballroom in the Stock Exchange of Oporto—City of the Famous Port Wine, Portugal.
153*	V27604	Cloisters of the São Jeronymo Monastery, now an Orphanage, Looking across the Court near Belem, Lisbon, Portugal.
154	17076	Ox Team and Sledge, the Only Kind of Carriage Used in Funchal, Madeira Islands.
155**	V25338	The British Rock of Gibraltar, Seen from the North, Once the Outpost of Civilization.
156**	17077	A Former Stronghold of the Barbary Pirates, Ocean Front Approach and the Mosque in the Distance, City of Algiers, Algeria.
157	17078	Mediterranean Luxuriance—Palm Avenue in the Jardin d'Essai, City of Algiers, Algeria.
158**	V16853	Goats Milked while You Wait—A Crowded Market Place in Old Palermo, Sicily.
159	V16854	Picking Lemons in a Grove on the Conca d'Ora (Golden Shell) near Palermo, Sicily.
160**	8781	The Beautiful Bay and City of Naples, Italy, under the Shadow of Mount Vesuvius.
161	11200	The Tiber, The Castle of Saint Angelo and Saint Peter's, the Greatest Church in Christendom, Rome, Italy.
162*	V11296	Saint Peter's and the Vatican—Greatest of Churches and Greatest of Palaces, Rome, Italy.
163*	V14627	The Eternal City from the Dome of Saint Peter's, Rome, Italy.
164*	V16859	The Library of the Vatican, One of the 11,000 Rooms in the Papal Palace, Rome, Italy.
165**	V14625	The Forum, Where Once Centered the Power and Glory That Was Rome's.
166	V14636	The Campo Santo, Famous Palace of the Dead, Genoa, Italy.
167**	V14656	An Architectural Curiosity, the Leaning Tower, and the Eleventh Century Cathedral, Pisa, Italy.
168	14657	Lake Como and the Surrounding Mountains, from the Landing, Como, Italy.
169	6465	The Cathedral in "The Flower of All Cities," Florence, Italy.
170**	W8779	Milan's Cathedral, One of the Finest Temples on Earth, Italy.
171	V14648	The Rialto and the Grand Canal, a Scene of Carnival and Inspiration of Artists, Venice, Italy.
172**	11244	An Oriental Poem in Marble, Mosaic and Gold—Saint Mark's Cathedral, Venice, Italy.
173*	V14646	The Campanile, Doge's Palace and the Prison, Venice, Italy.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
174	11599	Ice Pyramids and Treacherous Crevasses of Bosson's Glacier, Mount Blanc, from the Swiss Side.
175	1861	Lovely Geneva, Home of the League of Nations, Switzerland.
176*	W27515	The Matterhorn (14,780 Ft.), Most Dramatic of Peaks, Switzerland.
177	V27501	Looking South from the Eggishorn over the Rhone Valley to Monte Leone and the Fletschorn, Switzerland.
178**	10747	Winter Splendor in the Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Switzerland.
179**	10750	Lauterbrunnen Valley and the Lovely Fall of the Staubbach, Switzerland.
180	10745	Entrance to the Wonderful Gorge of the River Aare, One of the Largest and Deepest in Switzerland.
181	27502	A Magnificent Alpine Prospect—from Trinkhalle to the Jungfrau, Interlaken, Switzerland.
182*	V11595	Tunnels of the Axenstrasse, Overhanging Lake Lucerne, Switzerland.
183	V11593	The Neighborhood of William Tell—Lofty Mount Pilatus Towering above Lucerne, Switzerland.
184*	V15684	Marie Theresienstrasse, Principal Street of The Tyrolian Capital, Innsbruck, Austria.
185*	15685	The Franzens-Ring, Vienna—Regarded by Many as Architecturally "the Finest Street in Europe."
186	5312	Primitive Methods of Transportation Still Prevailing in Rural Hungary.
187*	5313	The Superb Palace of Buda from Szechonyi Bridge Across the Danube, Budapest, Hungary.
188*	15634	Praha (Prague), the Capital of Czechoslovakia—Looking from Tower Petrin to Saint Vitus' Cathedral.
189	15668	Historic Carlstein Castle, Medieval Stronghold of Bohemian Kings, near Praha (Prague), Czechoslovakia.
190	15609	Polish School Children in the Village Zakopane, Galicia, Poland.
191	15662	Museum and Rathhaus Tower on Ring Square, Cracow, the Ancient Capital of Poland.
192**	V20443	A Busy Morning in the Market Place, Viborg, Finland.
193**	V18181	The Avenue of Fountains, at Peterhof, Former Summer Palace of the Czars of Russia, Leningrad, Russia.
194*	18194	The Pompeian Room in the Winter Palace, Leningrad, Russia.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
195**	18129	Interesting Peasant Types in the Street of a Rural Village in Russia.
196	18101	Russian Peasant Tilling a Fertile Field with a Primitive Native Plow.
197	V18195	Cloth Market in the Great Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.
198*	V18186	The Moskva River, the Kremlin, and the Spires of Holy Moscow, Russia.
199	19425	The Kremlin in Winter, Seen from the Moskva River, Moscow, Russia.
200	V20444	The Handsome Opera House of Odessa, Chief Port of Ukraine, Southern Russia.
201	V18187	Exporting Wheat at Odessa, on the Black Sea, Chief Port of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine.
202**	15658	Rumanian Mother and Children, Orsova, Rumania.
203**	17207	Street Scene, Showing Peasant Woman and Sidewalk Coffeehouse, Sofia, Bulgaria.
204**	15611	In The Market-Place of Serajevo, Jugoslavia—Scene of Incident Which Started the World War.
205**	V17122	West to the Heights of Taygetos, Looking over Modern Homes in Ancient Sparta, Greece.
206*	V17124	The Old and the New—Southwest from the Lykabettos Past the Royal Palace, and Acropolis to the Sea, Athens, Greece.
207	V17120	Splendid Columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus and the Acropolis in the Distance, Athens, Greece.
208*	V24111	Beautiful Constantinople, City of Two Continents—Asia in the Distance to the Northeast (right).
209	V24112	A Morning Crowd at the Stamboul End of the Famous Galata Bridge, Constantinople, Turkey.
210**	V7181	Saint Sophia, Once the Christian Cathedral of Byzantium, Now a Mohammedan Mosque, Constantinople, Turkey.
211	V10977	Mohammedans at Prayer in the Mosque of Saint Sophia, Constantinople, Turkey.
212**	V24113	Country Circus Troupe with a Dancing Bear from the Balkans, on a Turkish Road.
213	V24105	Smyrna, Chief City of Asia Minor, and Its Harbor, North from Mount Pagus.
214	V27700	Making Sun-dried Bricks in a Factory near Nineveh, Mesopotamia.
215*	V27702	Where Tradition Locates the Garden of Eden, In the Valley of the Euphrates, 250 Miles Northwest of Babylon, Mesopotamia.
216	V27701	The Palace of Nebuchadnezzar (6th Cent. B. C.) and Desolate Ruins of Once Mighty Babylon, Mesopotamia.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
217	V27703	An Arab Village of Reed Mats, and Round Fort on Lower Euphrates, Mesopotamia.
218**	V27704	Picturesque Homes of Wealthy Jews along the Tigris in North Bagdad, Iraq, Mesopotamia.
219	V27705	Throngs of Moslems and Jews in the Principal Street of Bagdad, Iraq, Mesopotamia.
220**	V7359	The Street Called Straight (Acts IX; 10-17), Damascus, Syria.
221*	V7352	Tiberias, a Town of Jewish Fishermen, Sea of Galilee, Palestine.
222*	11070	The Home of the Child Jesus—Nazareth, Palestine.
223	V7353	Samaria, Once Proud and Beautiful Center of the Northern Kingdom, Seen from the South—Palestine.
224	7354	The Jordan and Mountains of Judea from the Cliffs of Moab, Palestine.
225*	19671	Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives, from the Golden Gate, Jerusalem, Palestine.
226*	19669	Jerusalem, The City of the Great King, from the Mount of Olives—Palestine.
227	19670	Garden of Gethsemane (from North) and the New Church, Jerusalem, Palestine.
228	V7357	Christian Street—Motley Life in the Holy City's Bazaar District, Jerusalem, Palestine.
229	V7345	A Caravan of Camels in the Narrow Road Approaching Jaffa, Palestine.
230*	V7358	Bethlehem of Judea, the Birthplace of Jesus—West from the Church of Nativity, Palestine.
231**	9866	A Mingling of Orient and Occident—the Muski, Liveliest of the Real Streets of Cairo, Egypt.
232	V9867	The Road to the Pyramids—Westward toward Gizeh from a Point near Cairo, Egypt.
233*	9781	The Great Sphinx of Gizeh, the Largest Royal Portrait ever Hewn, Egypt.
234	9869	Looking up an Angle of the Great Pyramid, Showing the Difficulties of its Ascent, Egypt.
235**	17007	The Palms of Memphis on the Site Where Once Stood a Mighty City—Egypt.
236**	V9870	The Famous Colonnade of the Great Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Karnak, Thebes, Egypt.
237	V9871	Magnificent Desolation of the Deserted Temple of Luxor, Southwest from First Pylon, Egypt.
238**	9863	The Desert Releases a Treasure of Past Ages—Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen in the Valley of the Kings, near Thebes, Egypt.
239**	9759	Where Primitive Methods Still Obtain—Threshing Beans in Egypt.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
240	17011	The Native Market at Port Florence, Lake Victoria Nyanza, Africa.
241	V17062	Ivory on the way from the Jungle to America, Main Street, Mombasa, East Africa.
242*	V11997	House-building by Masai Women, Their Husbands Looking On—East Africa.
243	V17056	Turumu Village and People in a Forest Clearing near Yakusu, Congo Free State.
244**	V11998	Victoria Falls Making a One Hundred Foot Plunge, Rhodesia, South Africa.
245	17014	Penguins on Dassen Island near Cape Town, South Africa.
246**	11994	South African Gannets in Countless Numbers near Cape Town, South Africa.
247	V17050	Arrival of Fishing Boats at Cape Town, Union of South Africa.
248**	V27425	Sunset on an Orient Sea, off Ceylon, the "Pearl Drop on the Brow of India."
249	V12132	Curious Roots and Trunk of the India-rubber Tree, Peradeniya Gardens, near Kandy, Ceylon.
250**	12526	Few of India's Poverty-Stricken Millions—Characteristic Street in Madura, India.
251	V12592	Law Court Buildings and the Substantial Elegance of Madras, India.
252	V27426	Parsees Worshipping before the New Moon, Bombay, India.
253*	V27427	Worshippers before an Image in the Exquisitely Carved Temple of Vimala Sah, Mount Abu, India.
254**	V27428	Sacred Monkeys at Galta, near Jeypore, India.
255	V12598	An Earthly Paradise, Famous Vale of Kashmir Watered by the Winding Jhelum, India.
256	V27409	Shelling Rice and Gossiping with the Neighbors—Home Life of Contented Citizens of Kashmir, India.
257**	V27412	Devout Mohammedans Prostrate at Prayer Time—Jama Masjid, India's Greatest Mosque, Delhi.
258	V12554	The Glittering Pomp of the East—The Great Durbar Procession, Delhi, India.
259	V27430	One of the Loveliest Spots in India—Kiosk-bordered Tank at Ulwar.
260*	V27414	The Taj Mahal, Most Beautiful Building in the World, Agra, India.
261	V27431	A Burning Ghat on the Banks of the Sacred Ganges, Benares, India.
262**	12561	"The Roof of the World"—The Majestic Himalayas, Northern India.
263**	V27429	Jain Temple, the Richest Place of Worship in Calcutta, India.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
264**	V27432	North Section of the "450 Pagodas," Each Enshrining a Book of Wisdom, Mandalay, Burma.
265*	12553	Giant Beasts of Burden—Patient Elephants Hauling Teak Logs from the Salwin River, Maulmain, Burma.
266**	25702	The Radiant Splendor of an Equatorial Sunrise off the Coast of Java, Dutch East Indies.
267**	16418	A Tropical Paradise—The Eden-like Island of Java, Dutch East Indies.
268	25771	A Native Porter Laden with Durians, One of the Finest Fruits of the East, Java, Dutch East Indies.
269	25754	A Man-made Mountain of Ancient Art—the "Shrine of the Many Buddhas," the Boro Budur, Java, Dutch East Indies.
270	16410	A Country Market Scene in the Tropical Island of Java, Dutch East Indies.
271*	16400	Impressive Magnificence of a Volcanic Eruption in Java, Dutch East Indies.
272	24201	In Southern Pacific Waters—Natives of New Guinea in Their Picturesque Sailing Craft.
273**	V24347	Across Milford Sound, a Fjord-like Bay between Mountain Walls, West Coast of New Zealand.
274	V24333	Mount Elliot and Jervois Glacier, from Mckinnon's Pass (6,200 ft.), New Zealand.
275	15900	Melbourne, Australia, Looking Toward the Southeast from the Exhibition Dome.
276	24242	A Curious Formation—Torpedo Rock, Mount Buffalo, Victoria, Australia.
277	24236	Snow-capped Peaks from Mount Buffalo, Victoria, Australia.
278*	15902	Kangaroos in their Homeland—a Scene in the Zoological Garden, Adelaide, So. Australia.
279	24349	The Fourth Port of the British Empire on the Magnificent Harbor of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
280	24350	The Fairies' Grotto, Yarrangobilly, New South Wales, Australia.
281	V23923	Looking Across the Bay to Kowloon and the Mainland from Bowen Road, above Honkong, China.
282**	V23927	Passing Life in the Land of Confucius—Street Scene in Canton, China.
283*	V23922	The Chukiang River with its Enormous Floating Population, Canton, China.
284	V23928	From the Imperial Bank North along the Whangpoo River, over English and American Concessions, Shanghai, China.
285	V23929	Glimpse of Chinese Life on Nanking Road, before a Native Tea-house, Shanghai, China.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
286**	V23930	The Picturesque Land of Confucius—Woo Men Bridge and Grand Imperial Canal, Su-chow, China.
287**	12014	A Chinese Sawmill, Peking, China.
288	V23918	Junk Flotilla on the Pei-ho River—Transporting U. S. Army Stores from Tientsin to Peking, China.
289	23931	South over the Palaces of the Forbidden City, from Mei-shan (Coal Hill), Peking, China.
290*	W23932	The Most Gigantic Defensive Work in the World—the Great Wall of China on the Rugged Hills near the Hankow Pass.
291**	V23933	Picturesque Chinese Junk under Full Sail on the Yellow Sea, Coast of Manchuria in the Distance.
292**	23823	Busy Street Scene in the Ancient City of the Manchus, Mukden, Manchuria.
293	23824	Farm Woman Supervising the Tedious Grinding of a Grain Mill in Manchuria.
294	6631	Chinese Boys Plowing near Port Arthur, Manchuria.
295*	14081	Plowing Scene near Seoul—a Korean Farmer in his White Costume.
296	14076	Pottery Peddlers on the Streets of Seoul, Korea.
297**	V14941	A Family Picnic under the Cherry Blossoms, Omuro Gosho, Kyoto, Japan.
298	V14912	Girls Picking Tea on a Famous Plantation at Uji, Among the Sunny Hills of Old Japan.
299*	14047	An Idyllic Spot where Little Japanese Maids Delight to Stroll, One of the Countless Beautiful Private Gardens of Japan.
300**	V14730	Where Intensive Agriculture Is a Necessity—Setting Out Rice Plants, Japan.
301**	V14942	Dotombori or Theater Street. "The Great White Way" of Osaka, Japan.
302	14058	All Sorts and Sizes—A Japanese Shoe Shop.
303*	14739	A Country Girl, Among the Famous Tea Fields of Shizouka, Japan.
304*	14812	Beloved of Artists and Poets—Snowcapped Fuji, The Sacred Mountain of Japan.
305	V14943	Two Miles Above the Clouds—From Fuji toward Lake Yamanaka, Ten Miles Away, Japan.
306	V14944	Before the Great Earthquake of 1923—Picturesque Shops and Crowds on Batsumati Street, Yokohama, Japan.
307	V14945	Before the Earthquake—West from Nihon-bashi (Bridge), Tokyo, Japan.
308	14716	A Charming Outlook over Fertile Fields and Cozy Homes at Kiriu, Japan.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
309	14946	Rich and Beautiful Ornamentation of the Great Temple Gate, Nikko, Japan.
310	V14947	A Silvery Path over the Inland Sea—Looking North from a Boat off the Harima Shore, Japan.
311*	10074	Husking Coconuts—A Familiar Scene in the Great Coconut Country near Pagsanjan, Island of Luzon, P. I.
312**	10053	Mayon, the Peerless Cone of Southern Luzon, Showing the Old Spanish Stone Bridge at Legaspi, P. I.
313**	10064	Filipino "Tractors" at Work—Harrowing the Flooded Rice Fields near Manila, P. I.
314**	10068	Threshing Out Rice with the Carabao, Pangasinan Province, Island of Luzon, P. I.
315*	10156	Hawaiian Hula Girls in Characteristic Attire, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
316	10162	Boys with Surf Boards, Indulging in Their Famous Native Sport, On the Beach at Waikiki, near Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.
317	32608	Rookery of Sea-lions, Santa Barbara Islands, off the Coast of California.
318*	16743	Market Street—Twin Peaks in the Distance, San Francisco, Calif.
319	V26385	Where Popular Movie Films are Made, "Universal City," near Los Angeles, Calif.
320	29590	Just Out—Baby Ostriches on the Cawston Ostrich Farm, Pasadena, Calif.
321	23026	Eloquent Testimony to the Zeal of Early Spanish Missionaries—Mission San Juan Capistrano, Calif.
322**	W29584	Majestic Yosemite Falls, Beautifully Reflected in Nature's Mirror, Yosemite Valley, Calif.
323*	26557	The Oldest Living Things on Earth—"Wawona," One of the Giant Redwood Trees in Mariposa Grove, Calif.
324*	26060	The Glorious Yosemite Valley, Glacier Point, California.
325	W29587	Mt. Tallac (9715 Ft.) from across Fallen Leaf Lake, California.
326**	W29586	Mt. Shasta (14,440 Ft.) North over Strawberry Valley and Sisson, California.
327	W11675	The Silvery Spray of Multnomah Falls, Columbia River, Oregon.
328	9329	Picturesque Grandeur of Columbia River, West past "Pillars of Hercules," Oregon.
329**	W13635	Majestic Mount Hood Rising 12,000 Feet in Solitary Splendor, Oregon.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
330**	V26266	Stupendous Log Raft Containing Millions of Feet of Timber, Columbia River, Oregon.
331*	29585	View North from Smith Bldg. over some of Seattle's Finest Business Buildings, Wash.
332*	23380	Mt. Rainier and Pyramid Peak reflected in Mirror Lake, Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, Mt. Rainier Nat. Park. Washington.
333	21038	In the Land of the Totem Poles—The Indian Village of Kasaan, Alaska.
334*	11530	Transportation Over Dog Trails North of the Arctic Circle, Alaska.
335	13822	Moraine Lake and Valley of the Ten Peaks, Canadian Rockies, British Columbia, Canada.
336*	6831	Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the North American "Alps," British Columbia, Canada.
337	13802	Among the Jagged Ice Peaks of the Illecillewaet Glacier, British Columbia, Canada.
338*	V16379	Lake Louise, The "Queen of Lakes" and Mount Victoria, Alberta, Canada.
339	27310	Banff Springs Hotel from across the Bow River, Banff, Alberta, Canada.
340**	10692	The Monarch of the Plain—The Bison or Buffalo in his Snow-bound Home, Rocky Mountains Park, near Banff, Alberta, Canada.
341	V26516	Mount Grinnell and Mount Gould, Southwest across McDermott Lake from Chalets, Glacier National Park, Montana.
342*	V23181	In the Village of Blackfeet Indians, near Saint Mary's Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana.
343**	13647	The Shepherd and His Flock on a Ranch in Montana —our Leading State in the Sheep Industry.
344	26396	A Party of Lucky Hunters in Western North Dakota.
345	29558	Herd of Elk Driven by Snows from Mountains of Yellowstone Nat. Park, Wyo.
346*	26496	A Mountain of "Petrified Water"—Pulpit Terrace and Mammoth Springs Hotel, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.
347*	13577	A More Enchanting Wonder Nature Never Knew—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.
348	V29588	Riverside Geyser Spouts its 100-Ft. Jet Obliquely across Firehole River, Yellowstone Nat. Park, Wyoming.
349*	V26693	The Most Famous Sight in Yellowstone Park—"Old Faithful" Geyser in Action.
350	V26497	Sunrise in Yellowstone Park, over Upper Geyser Basin.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
351	26394	The Bridal Veil of Shoshone Falls, Idaho.
352	23132	The Badlands in Eastern Nevada.
353**	6044	Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah.
354	29041	Cedar Breaks, Utah, from Point Perfection.
355*	29046	The Silent City, Bryce Canyon, Utah.
356**	29038	The Temple of Zion from the West Rim Trail, Utah.
357*	29096	A Sublime Spectacle—across the Canyon from El Tovar on South Rim, Grand Canyon Nat. Park.
358	29122	South from Cape Royal to Precipice Point and the Big Bend in the Colorado River, Grand Canyon Nat. Park.
359**	13724	Where the Desert has been Made to Blossom Like the Rose. Salt River Valley, Arizona.
360	29552	The Roosevelt Dam, near Phoenix, Arizona.
361	V8014	"Dismantled Towers and Turrets Broken!"—Cliff Palace in the Mesa Verde, Colorado.
362	V26501	Peering Down into the Awesome Depths of Box Canyon, Ouray, Colorado.
363*	8002	Royal Gorge of the Arkansas Looking East toward Train Coming over Hanging Bridge, Colo.
364	W23252	Majestic Pike's Peak, through the Gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Colorado.
365	2367	Marvels of Engineering—The Famous Loop at Georgetown, Colorado.
366**	V22183	Overlooking Sugar Beet Fields and Refinery from Scott's Bluff, Platte River Valley, Nebraska.
367**	13756	The Round-up—On Paloduro Ranch, Paloduro, Texas.
368	26571	General View of the Alamo Plaza—Famous Alamo Mission to Right, San Antonio, Texas.
369**	V23246	A Forest of Oil Derricks on the Banks of Goose Creek, Texas.
370**	29589	When King Carnival Reigns in the New Orleans Mardi Gras, La.
371	16704	Shaft House, Smelter and Tailing Pile, Zinc and Lead Mines, Joplin, Mo.
372	V26506	The Magnificent Ten Million Dollar Eads' Bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo.
373	16700	A Gigantic Piece of Engineering—Power Dam and Locks in the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Ill.
374**	23085	"Where the Falls of Minnehaha Laugh and Leap into the Valley," Minneapolis, Minnesota.
375	26507	Leaping the Chasm between Cliffs Sculptured by Prehistoric Streams, Dalles of the Wisconsin River.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
376*	29134	Michigan Avenue, North from Straus Tower, Chicago, Illinois.
377	2337	In the Heart of the Great Shopping District on State Street, Chicago, Illinois.
378*	18439	Great Union Stock Yards—the Largest Live Stock Market on Earth, Chicago, Ill.
379**	26513	Mammoth Building Housing Administrative Offices of the General Motors, Detroit, Mich.
380	22143	Employees Leaving the Ford Motor Co. Factory, Detroit, Mich.
381	23096	Traffic in the Public Square and Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
382	26508	Rainbow Falls, a Characteristic Feature of a Charming Resort, Watkin's Glen, New York.
383*	V23281	North America's Grandest Cataract, Niagara, from Prospect Point Looking toward the Horseshoe or Canadian Falls, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
384	171	The Winter Glory of the American Falls, Niagara Falls, New York.
385	V23180	Among the Iroquois Indians, Province of Quebec, Canada.
386**	V27311	The Most Foreign Looking City of North America —Quebec, Canada.
387	13886	Ouiatchouan Falls, near St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.
388	V22492	Spreading Codfish to Dry at Battle Harbor, Labrador.
389*	V27198	Whalers Cruising in the Arctic—Dexterity Harbor and Baffin Land.
390	V13334	An Hospitable Eskimo Family in Their Crude Home, Fort Magnesia, Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land.
391**	V27203	Eskimos with Summer Tents, Greenland.
392**	11687	An Historic Center of Stirring Revolutionary Scenes —Old State House from Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
393	26509	Sacred to the Cause of American Liberty—Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, Massachusetts.
394	29565	Boston, Mass., from an Airplane.
395**	11680	Where the Revolutionary War Began, April 19, 1775, The Town Common, Lexington, Massachusetts.
396	22346	Marble Quarry in Vermont, near Proctor—Largest Single Quarry Opening.
397	23395	A Charming Outlook across the Valley to the White Mountains, Mount Washington in the Distance, New Hampshire.

Serial No.	Cat. No.	TITLE
398**	26426	The Famous Yale Bowl at New Haven, Connecticut. Yale vs. Brown, October 25, 1924.
399**	26511	The Leviathan, Originally the Vaterland—A Spacious and Palatial Ocean Liner with a Notable Record in War and Peace, New York.
400*	26512	Home Again! to the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave! New York City, U. S. A.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

The World Tour Classified

The items of interest contained in this stereographic Trip Around the World are vastly greater than a casual survey of the material would indicate. Very truly has Oliver Wendell Holmes observed "That it is a mistake to suppose one knows a stereoscopic picture when he has studied it a hundred times by the aid of the best of our common instruments." A careful use of the cross references that follow in connection with a study of the stereographs will bear out this statement if such verification be necessary.

This classification includes no less than 3,437 references. It is a veritable Travel Encyclopedia. Would you like to know to what race the Laplanders belong? What kind of a cloud is in the sky today? The botanical name for the hedge privet? The difference between the Byzantine and Saracen styles of architecture? What ancient civilization once flourished in Mexico? What is the probable geological origin of the Yosemite Valley? If you would know, you have but to turn to this classification and then promptly to the indicated stereographs where you may see the subject in mind as an object in nature.

Comprehensive as is the classification that follows, it by no means exhausts the subject. It is intended rather as suggestive of the wealth of material accessible in this tour, and how, like travel itself, it can be made to serve highly educational ends with a minimum of effort and a maximum of pleasure.

Numerous additional topics for similar study will

readily come to mind. Architecture, for instance, is so richly illustrated in the set that it may be pursued advantageously in all its multitudinous details. Historical studies may be extended indefinitely. To this may be added biography. Civic planning may also be suggested as a fruitful topic for consideration. The life and habits of peoples may be observed from numerous angles not touched upon in this analysis. And other exercises at once interesting and informative will occur to each user of the material according to the individual's particular interests.

Experience has proved it to be a fact which cannot be stressed too emphatically, that if, in addition to looking for the general travel interest in this tour, which none can escape, it be used also systematically along the lines indicated below, the results will prove as gratifying as they will be surprising. With every new angle of approach these stereographs reveal added facts and new beauties. An intensive use of this material will richly repay the student and for the best results it is suggested that one topic be chosen at a time. Focused on this one subject let the world become your school room.

The serial number appearing before each listed title shows the position of the subject in the complete Tour.

The serial numbers which are followed by one star (*) are in a special selection of one hundred subjects.

The serial numbers which are followed by two stars (**) form, in addition to those with one star, a special selection of two hundred subjects.

The above are small special selections made for those who do not wish at first to acquire the complete set.

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Containing 3437 References

PAGE

I. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE (150) 124
A. *Plowing, Planting, and Cultivating* (12) 124
B. *Harvesting and Threshing* (19) 124
C. *General* (15) 125
D. *Domestic Animals and Animal Husbandry* (84) 125
1. Horses (16) 125
2. Donkeys (16) 126
3. Cattle (15) 126
4. Buffaloes or Carabao (3) 127
5. Sheep (4) 127
6. Goats (4) 127
7. Llamas (1) 127
8. Camels (3) 127
9. Elephants (2) 127
10. Reindeer (1) 127
11. Dogs (14) 127
12. Bears (1) 128
13. Ostriches (1) 128
14. Penguins (1) 128
15. Geese (1) 128
16. Pigeons (1) 128
E. *Fruits and Orchards* (20) 128

II. ART (359) 129

A. *Paintings, Mosaics, and Tapestries* (23) 129
B. *Sculpture and Statuary* (65) 131
1. Symbolical and Decorative (40) 131
2. Historical (25) 133
C. *Music* (42) 134
D. *Literature* (131) 135
E. *Landscape Gardening* (98) 137

PAGE

III. ARCHITECTURE (632) 141

A. *Architectural History* (155) 141

1. Primitive Styles of Buildings (25)..... 141
2. Historic Styles of Architecture (130)..... 142
   a. EGYPTIAN (5) 142
   b. GRECIAN (4) 142
   c. ROMAN (3) 143
   d. BYZANTINE (12) 143
   e. MOHAMMEDAN (SCARACENIC) (11) 143
   f. ROMANESQUE (6) 144
   g. GOTHIC (26) 144
   h. RENAISSANCE (32) 145
   i. CLASSIC RENAISSANCE (8) 146
   j. EAST INDIAN (6) 146
   k. CHINESE (3) 146
   l. JAPANESE (2) 147
   m. SKYSCRAPERS (12) 147

B. *Architectural Design* (84) 147

1. Architectural Composition (84) 147
   a. SPACING, ARRANGEMENT AND PROPORTION (29) 147
   b. STRUCTURAL LINES (32) 148
   c. ARCHITECTURAL "ORDERS" (23).... 149
      (1) Doric (7) 149
      (2) Ionic (5) 150
      (3) Corinthian (11) 150

C. *Architectural Examples* (393) 150

1. Public Buildings (55) 150
2. Religious Buildings (63) 152
3. Homes (63) 154
4. Castles and Palaces (33) 156
5. Monuments (23) 157
6. Street Scenes. (See also *Town and City Views*, p. 159) (49) 158
7. Town and City Views (67)..... 159
8. Bridges (40) 161

PAGE
IV. GEOGRAPHY (1533) 162
A. ***Commercial Geography*** (267) 162
1. **Transportation** (232) 162
a. LAND TRANSPORTATION (143)..... 162
(1) TRANSPORTATION BY HUMAN CARRIERS (56) 162
(a) *Burdens Borne on Head* (5)..... 162
(b) *Burdens Borne on Back* (8)..... 163
(c) *Burdens Borne on Shoulders* (17).... 163
(d) *Burdens Borne by Hand* (10)..... 164
(e) *Man-Propelled Vehicles* (6)..... 164
(2) TRANSPORTATION BY ANIMALS (54).... 164
(a) *Horses* (24)..... 164
(b) *Donkeys* (13)..... 165
(c) *Oxen* (6)..... 165
(d) *Dogs* (3)..... 165
(e) *Llamas* (1)..... 165
(f) *Reindeer* (1)..... 166
(g) *Goats* (1)..... 166
(h) *Camels* (3)..... 166
(i) *Elephants* (2)..... 166
(3) TRANSPORTATION BY RAILROADS (17)... 166
(4) TRANSPORTATION BY BUS AND RAIL AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES (16) 167
b. WATER TRANSPORTATION (87)..... 167
c. AIR TRANSPORTATION (2)..... 169
2. **Markets and Marketing** (35) 170
B. ***Industrial Geography*** (109) 171
1. **Lumbering** (6) 171
2. **Metals and Minerals** (7) 172
3. **Textiles** (96) 172
a. PRODUCTION (28) 172
b. USES OF TEXTILES (51) 173
(1) CLOTHING. (See *Clothing and Costumes* p. 200) 173
(2) OTHER USES (51) 173

PAGE

c. PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH TEXTILE INDUSTRY (17) 174

C. *Physical Geography* (479) 174

1. Waterfalls (15) 174
2. Rivers (76) 175
3. Lakes (22) 178
4. Canals (17) 179
5. Bays and Harbors (27) 179
6. Mountain Peaks and Volcanoes (91) 180
7. Weathering, Erosion and Other Natural Forces by Which the Earth's Surface Is Changed (73) 183
8. Glaciers (16) 185
9. Canyons and Gorges (17) 186
10. Earthquake Fissures and Chasms (2) 186
11. Plains and Plateaus (28) 186
12. Clouds (61) 187

a. CUMULUS (6) 187
b. STRATUS (15) 187
c. CIRRUS (5) 187
d. NIMBUS (6) 187
e. CIRRO-STRATUS (12) 188
f. CIRRO-CUMULUS (10) 188
g. CUMULO-STRATUS (3) 188
h. FOG (4) 188

13. Other Natural Forms (34) 188

D. *Racial Geography* (681) 189

1. Types of People (199) 189

a. CAUCASIAN OR WHITE RACE (143). 189

(1) In America (21) 189
(2) Latin Peoples in America (14) 190
(3) Latin Peoples in Europe (12) 190
(4) Teutonic Peoples (26) 191
(a) *England* (7) 191
(b) *Norway* (3) 191
(c) *Sweden* (2) 191
(d) *Denmark* (1) 191

PAGE

(e) *Germany* (4) 192
(f) *Netherlands* (2) 192
(g) *Belgium* (2) 192
(h) *Austria* (2) 192
(i) *Finland* (1) 192
(j) *Hungary* (2) 192
(5) Celtic Peoples (11) 192
(a) *Ireland* (5) 192
(b) *Scotland* (2) 192
(c) *France* (2) 192
(d) *Switzerland* (2) 193
(6) Hellenic Peoples (3) 193
(7) Slavonic Peoples (9) 193
(8) Caucasian Peoples in Asia (18) 193
(9) Caucasian Peoples of the Pacific (1) 194
(10) Semitic Peoples (28) 194
b. MONGOLIAN OR YELLOW RACE (40) 195
c. AMERICAN INDIAN OR RED RACE (4) 196
d. NEGRO OR BLACK RACE (12) 197
2. **Children of All Lands** (93) 197
3. **Clothing and Costumes** (311) 200
a. MODERN COSTUMES (160) 200
(1) Modern Dress (56) 200
(2) Peasant Costumes. (See also *Oriental Costumes*, p. 207) (26) 201
(3) Modern Working Clothes (40) 202
(4) Children's Costumes. (See also *Children of All Lands*, p. 197) (38) 204
b. UNIFORMS (19) 205
c. PRIMITIVE COSTUMES (15) 206
d. ORIENTAL COSTUMES (73) 207
e. BOOTS AND SHOES (44) 209
4. **Curious Customs.** See also *Clothing and Costumes*, p. 200; *Homes*, p. 154, and *Transportation*, p. 162) (78) 210

PAGE
V. NATURE STUDY (112) 214
A. *Animals.* (See also *Domestic Animals,* p. 125) (13) 214
1. Land Animals (5) 214
2. Birds (6) 214
3. Fish (2) 214
B. *Trees, Plants, and Flowers* (99) 215

VI. HISTORY (269) 218
A. *Secular* (200) 218
1. United States (40) 218
2. Foreign. (See also *Centers of Past Civilization,* p. 243) (160) 221
B. *Religious.* (See also *Religious Buildings* under *Architecture,* p. 152) (69) 230

VII. TRAVEL (351) 234
A. *Methods of Travel.* (See *Transportation,* p. 162) 234
B. *Famed Sights and Wonders of the World* (207) 234
C. *Centers of Past Civilization* (81) 243
D. *Remarkable Engineering Feats.* (See also *Architecture,* p. 141) (63) 245

VIII. RECREATION AND SPORT (31) 247
A. *Social* (6) 247
B. *Seaside* (4) 247
C. *Professional Entertainments* (9) 247
D. *Hunting and Fishing* (3) 248
E. *Mountain Climbing* (2) 248
F. *Miscellaneous* (7) 248

I. AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

150 subjects.

A. *Plowing, Planting, and Cultivating.*

12 subjects.

119 Small well-tilled fields of Bavaria, near Oberammergau.
121 Fruitful vineyards on the banks of the Rhine, Germany.
196 Russian peasant tilling a field with a primitive plow.
215* Carefully tilled fields ready to be irrigated in the traditional Garden of Eden, Mesopotamia.
267** Growing rice in terraced gardens in richly productive Java soil, an excellent example of intensive cultivation.
294 Chinese boys plowing in Manchuria.
295* Plowing scene in Korea—primitive plow drawn by a water buffalo.
303* Intensive cultivation in Japan; tea fields on the upland, rice fields below.
300** Setting out rice plants in flooded fields, Japan.
308 Where all fertile spaces are cultivated with the care of a flower garden, Japan.
313** Harrowing flooded rice fields in the Philippines.
366** A section devoted to the cultivation of beets, Nebraska.

B. *Harvesting and Threshing.*

19 subjects.

24* Gathering cotton in Georgia.
26* Harvesting pineapples in Florida.
30 Gathering mangoes in Mexico.
35* Harvesting bananas in Costa Rica.
37** Cutting tobacco on a plantation in Cuba.
41** Picking coffee in the French West Indies.
42* Cocoa pods in the British West Indies ready for gathering.
47 Harvesting sugar-cane in Peru.
98 Hay-making in the mountains of Norway.
104** Curing hay on tall racks, Sweden.
143** Breton peasants threshing grain in France.
159 Picking lemons in Sicily.
239** Threshing beans by primitive methods in Egypt.
256 Shelling rice in a humble home in India.
293 Primitive milling in Manchuria.
298 Picking tea on a famous plantation at Uji, Japan.

303* A Japanese tea picker ready for work.
311* Husking coconuts, Philippine Islands.
314** Threshing out rice with carabao in the Philippines.

C. *General.*

15 subjects.

22 Overlooking fertile fields along the Tennessee River, Tenn.
65 Home of a prosperous farmer in County Kerry, Ireland.
72 Rich fields in the Valley of the Tay, Scotland.
75 Fertile fields in the Valley of the Forth, Scotland.
104** A carefully cultivated countryside in Sweden.
119 Fields and gardens surrounding the village of Oberammergau.
121 Vineyards on the beautiful terraced banks of the Rhine.
195** A village of Russian peasants.
215* Intensive cultivation of the soil on the banks of the Euphrates.
223 Cultivating the hillsides of ancient Samaria.
255 Carefully tilled fields in the vale of Kashmir, India.
267** Overlooking a section of the garden island of Java.
308 Charming outlook over rice fields and tea plantations, Japan.
359** A desert waste turned into fertile fields by irrigation, Salt River Valley, Arizona.
366** Overlooking sugar beet fields and refinery in Platte River Valley, Neb.

D. *Domestic Animals and Animal Husbandry.*

84 subjects.

1. Horses.

16 subjects.

55 Truck horse in São Paulo, Brazil.
94 English cab horses in the streets of Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
96 A sturdy Norwegian roadster on a mountain highway.
102 Draught horses in Norway.
105 Driving a "single" on a road in Sweden.
143** Threshing with horse-power in France.
156** Draught horses on the water front of the city of Algiers.
191 Cab horses on Ring Square, Cracow, Poland.

192** Well groomed farm horses in the market place, Viborg, Finland.
196 Horse-drawn plow on a Russian farm.
230* Horses in the market place of Bethlehem.
231** Cab and truck horses in Cairo.
292** Horses in the streets of Mukden, Manchuria.
367** Cattle being rounded up on a Texas ranch and cowboys' saddle horses.
370** Caparisoned horses used for drawing the floats of the Mardi Gras parade, New Orleans, La.
378* Saddle horses in Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

2. **Donkeys.**

16 subjects.

32 A donkey as pack animal in Guatemala City.
35* Donkeys transporting bananas in Costa Rica.
43 Donkey water-carriers in Baranquilla, Colombia.
51** A donkey pack train passing through La Paz, Bolivia.
59 Donkeys in the market place, Caracas, Venezuela.
65 Cows, donkeys and geese in a County Kerry farm yard, Ireland.
210** A donkey transport train in Constantinople.
212** Country circus troupe with donkey and dancing bear on a Turkish road.
222* A donkey as a saddle animal, Nazareth.
223 A pack train of donkeys, Samaria.
230* Sheep, goats, horses and donkeys in the market place of Bethlehem.
235** Cows, sheep and donkeys grazing among the palms of Memphis, Egypt.
250** Little donkeys in the streets of Madura, India.
292** Donkeys in the streets of Mukden, Manchuria.
293 Donkey turning a primitive flour mill in Manchuria.
294 Three little donkeys drawing a primitive plow in Manchuria.

3. **Cattle.**

15 subjects.

32 A yoke of oxen in Guatemala City.
47 Oxen as draught animals in Peru.
52* Ox-teams, the common carriers in rural Chile.
60* Milking the cow at the patron's door, La Guayra, Venezuela.
65 Cows in a County Kerry farm yard, Ireland.
74** Cattle grazing near Stirling Castle, Scotland.
93 English dairy cows in a rich pasture near Carisbrooke, England.
99* Cows cooling themselves in the shallow waters of the Naerofjord, Norway.

154 Ox-teams hauling wheat for export, Odessa.
186 Crude farm wagons of rural Hungary, drawn by faithful, sturdy oxen.
235** Cows among the palms of Memphis, Egypt.
239** Oxen treading out beans in Egypt.
367** Cattle being rounded up on a Texas ranch and cowboy's saddle horses.
378* Cattle fattened for the market, Chicago stock yards.
396 Team of sturdy oxen on a maple syrup farm in Vermont.

4. **Buffaloes or Carabao.**

295* The carabao, or water buffalo, is commonly used in Korea.
313** Carabao plowing scene in the Philippines.
314** Carabaos used for threshing in the Philippines.

5. **Sheep.**

74** Sheep grazing near Stirling Castle, Scotland.
230* Sheep in the market place of Bethlehem.
235** Sheep grazing among the palms of Memphis, Egypt.
343** Sheep on a Montana ranch.

6. **Goats.**

97* Milking goats on a mountain saeter in Norway.
98 A black-haired hardy-looking goat on a Norwegian mountain farm.
158** Milking goats in the streets of Palermo, Sicily.
230* Goats in the market place of Bethlehem.

7. **Llamas.**

49** Llamas, mountain cousins of the camel, transporting freight in Peru.

8. **Camels.**

229 A caravan of camels in Palestine.
232 Camels on the road to the pyramids.
233* "The ship of the desert"—a camel beside the Sphinx, Egypt.

9. **Elephants.**

258 Elephants on parade in India.
265* A strong, patient and wise animal—the elephant at work in man's service, Burma.

10. **Reindeer.**

101** The reindeer in Lapland, supplying the natives with meat, milk, and motive power.

11. **Dogs.**

14 subjects.
63 Irish terrier out for a ride with his master, Killarney.

101** A Lapp family and their Eskimo dog.
132 Dogs as beasts of burden, Belgium.
142 The dog as a companion in a Brittany village.
168 A Newfoundland dog awaiting a boat ride on Lake Como.
184* Dog as draught animal, Innsbruck.
203** The "homeless cur" on a street in Sophia, Bulgaria.
212** A puppy dog serves as a member of a Turkish circus troupe.
333 Dog out canoeing with his Indian master in Alaskan waters.
334* Dog-trains transporting supplies over Arctic trails. The leader of this dog train may be a "malamute," i. e., a domesticated wolf. Other Alaskan varieties are the Indian "siwash," the "husky" and the "half-breed."
335 Hunters and two pointers in the Canadian Rockies.
343** Shepherd dog and his master on a Montana ranch.
391** Dogs in an Eskimo camp—the draught animals of Greenland.
396 Little boy and his pet dog.

12. **Bears.**

212** A domesticated bear with a circus troupe in the Balkans.

13. **Ostriches.**

320 Baby ostriches on a California ostrich farm.

14. **Penguins.**

245 Penguins on Dassen Island, South Africa, richly productive in marketable eggs.

15. **Geese.**

65 Geese on a farm in Ireland.

16. **Pigeons.**

172** A bevy of pigeons in Saint Mark's Plaza, Venice.

E. ***Fruits and Orchards.***

20 subjects.

26* Field of pineapples in Florida.
30 Mango tree heavily laden with fruit, Mexico.
35* A luxuriant banana plantation in Costa Rica. The lowlands of Central America and islands of the Western Caribbean are particularly well adapted to banana culture.
42* Grove of cacao trees, British West Indies.

121 Vineyards on the Rhine.
159 Gathering lemons in a large grove near Palermo, Sicily.
215* Date palms and fig trees in the traditional Garden of Eden, Mesopotamia.
217 Date palms along the lower Euphrates, Mesopotamia.
223 Where olives and figs grow in abundance, Samaria, Palestine.
225*, 226* Olive trees on the Mount of Olives and in the Kedron Valley, Jerusalem.
227 Ancient olive trees said to date from Christ's time in the orchard of the Garden of Gethsemane.
229 Date palms in fields beside Jaffa road, Palestine.
235** Grove of date palms, Memphis, Egypt.
239** Date palm in an Egyptian field.
268 Durians, one of the finest oriental fruits.
297** Japanese cherry orchard in blossom time.
311* Coconut grove in the Philippine Islands.
319 California orange groves near Los Angeles. California was producing 64% of the world's orange crop in 1925.
359** The fruit of the giant cactus is one of the staple foods of the Indians in the West.

II. ART.

359 subjects.

A. *Paintings, Mosaics and Tapestries.*

23 subjects.

4** Interior of Congressional Library, Washington. Fifty American artists contributed to its mural decoration.
8* Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where many historical paintings are preserved.
11* The Metropolitan Museum, New York City; the largest and richest fine art museum in America. The Museum is that large mass of white buildings standing in Central Park midway between its northern and southern limits and on its eastern boundary, facing Fifth Avenue.
78 The National Gallery, a treasure house of valuable paintings, Edinburgh.
107* Rich tapestries in the Council Room of the Royal Palace, Stockholm.
111 Oils and frescoes in the Royal Dining Hall, Frederiksborg Castle, Copenhagen.

118 The Neuschwanstein, Germany, containing many paintings; also mural decorations illustrating *Lohengrin* and other German operas and poems.

129 Statue of Rubens, the great Flemish master, Antwerp, Belgium.

130 Ruben's *Assumption of the Virgin* over the altar in Antwerp Cathedral. The Cathedral also contains his famous *Descent from the Cross,* one of the ten greatest paintings in the world. And yet another of his masterpieces, *The Marriage at Cana of Galilee.*

133 The canals of Bruges have been for generations the haunts of eminent artists and subjects for their paintings.

135* The famous art gallery of the Louvre, Paris.

140* Paintings, tapestries, carpets and other objects of art in the Royal Palace, Fontainebleau, France.

151** Mosaics in the Court of Lyons, Alhambra Palace, Granada, Spain.

152 Rich mosaics in the Ball Room in the Stock Exchange, Oporto, Portugal.

158** Curiously painted market-carts depicting religious and patriotic scenes, Palermo, Sicily.

162* Saint Peter's containing Raphael's *Transfiguration,* and other famous mosaics and paintings. On the site where the right colonnade ends stood the house in which Raphael lived and died.

164* Graceful and luminous frescoes in the library of the Vatican, Rome. The Vatican galleries contain Michael Angelo's *Last Judgment,* frescoes and paintings by Raphael, and many other priceless treasures of art.

169 Florence, where art has flourished for six centuries and more. The Pitti and Uffizi are filled with masterpieces by the greatest artists of painting and sculpture.

172** Biblical subjects in mosaic, Saint Mark's Venice; partly of the 13th century; the *Saint Mark* over main entrance was placed there in 1545.

191 Polish National Museum, containing treasures of national art.

211 Ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations in Mosque of Saint Sophia, Constantinople.

258 Richly embroidered and bejeweled robes and blankets in Durbar procession, Delhi, India.

285 Decorative panels in a native tea-house, Shanghai, China.

B. ***Sculpture and Statuary.***

65 subjects.

1. **Symbolical and Decorative.**

40 subjects.

3* Statue of Freedom surmounting the Capitol, Washington.

9 Decorative marble fountain in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

29 Figures on fountain, Mexico City.

32 Sculptural ornamentation in pediment of the National Theatre, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

34 Sculptured adornments in gardens fronting the Cathedral, Leon, Nicaragua.

55 Figures in the gardens of the Municipal Theatre, São Paulo.

62* Sculptured tracery in balustrade surrounding roof garden of Lord Kenmare's mansion, Killarney, Ireland.

81 Sculptured front and towers of Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln, England.

83 Sculptured tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, England.

87* Sculptural effects on Westminster Abbey, London.

89 Decorative sculpture on Tower Bridge, London.

112* Statues surmounting the Palace Museum, also allegorical fountain group in front of the Museum, representing the four great rivers of Germany,—the Rhine, Danube, Elbe, and Vistula, grouped around the god of the open seas.

114 Statues surmounting the German Parliament Building, Berlin.

115 Beautiful marbles in the Sans Souci Gardens, Potsdam.

116** The Schöne Brunnen (Beautiful Fountain) a Gothic obelisk in the Market Place, Nuremberg, adorned with many statues and surmounted with that of Neptune.

123** Richly sculptured Cologne Cathedral, Cologne.

129 Business buildings in Antwerp, Belgium, highly decorated with sculpture and statuary. The Belgian lions before the Hotel de Ville.

131* Bronze figures of *Justice, Law, Strength,* and *Clemency,* seated about the dome of Palace of Justice, Brussels.

132 Lions guarding the entrance to a public building, Brussels.

137** The Fountain of Medici by Debrosse in the Garden of Luxembourg, Paris. The central group represents Polyphemus surprising Acis and Galatea; above are river-gods.

138 Four groups flanking the main entrance to the Grand Opera, Paris, representing *Music, Lyric Poetry, Lyric Drama,* and *Dancing.* Other allegorical statues across the facade. Surmounting the angles are huge gilded groups symbolizing *Music* and *Poetry.*

139 Sculptured frieze of the Church of the Madeline, Paris.

141** Reims Cathedral, rich in sculptured figures and ornaments.

144* Statues adorning the facade of the Casino at Monte Carlo; *Music* by Sarah Bernhardt and *Dancing* by Gustave Doré.

151** Sculptured lions supporting fountain in Court of the Lions, Alhambra Palace, Spain.

153 Carved pillars and beautiful sculptured arches and balustrades of cloisters of São Jeronymo Convent, Lisbon.

164* Decorative sculptures in the Library of the Vatican. No city of the world outside of Italy compares with Rome in the wealth of its art treasures and among its palatial galleries the Vatican stands pre-eminent.

166 Numerous groups and figures adorning the Campo Santo, Genoa.

170** About 2,000 marble statues on the exterior of Milan Cathedral. The spire bears a statue of the Virgin.

172** Decorated bronze pedestals of flag-staff by Leopardi, St. Mark's Plaza, Venice; also four horses in bronze over the chief portal.

173* Tasteful marble incrustation on the upper story of the Doge's Palace, Venice.

185* A monumental group in the Franzens-Ring, Vienna.

194* Marble figure in Pompeian Room, Winter Palace, Leningrad.

200 Sculptured group over Opera House in Odessa, Ukraine.

210** Carved capitals and balustrades in Mosque of Saint Sophia, Constantinople.

263 Statues and decorative sculptures in gardens of a Jain Temple, Calcutta.

264** Richly carved pagodas, Mandalay, Burma.

269 Ruined sculptures along the approach to the world's greatest Buddhist Temple at Boro Budur, Java.
285 Carved screens in a native tea-house, Shanghai, China.
353 Statue of the Angel Moroni by C. E. Dallin, surmounting the central tower of Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

2. **Historical.**

25 subjects.

8* Statue of Com. Barry, Philadelphia.
66* Statues of Nelson and O'Connell, Dublin.
78 Sculptured figures on Scott's monument, Princes Street, Edinburgh; also Royal Institution containing Gallery of Statues.
85 Statue of Nelson, the greatest of Britain's naval commanders.
113* The Bridge of the Elector adorned by an equestrian statue of the Great Elector (Frederick William) in bronze, erected in 1703.
130 The Twelve Apostles in Antwerp Cathedral, Belgium.
134 The Trocadero, Paris, a museum of sculpture.
136** A statue of Charlemagne in front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.
162*, 163* Statues of the Saviour and Apostles (19 feet high) surmounting the facade of Saint Peter's plaza, Rome.
163* Baroque statues of 162 saints on balustrades above colonnades of St. Peter's plaza, Rome.
175 Bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Brunswick; also marbles adorning the Brunswick monument.
184* Statue of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (1767-1810), Innsbruck, Austria.
191 Museum at Cracow containing sculpture exhibits.
216 Bas-reliefs on walls of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar (6th Century B. C.), Babylon.
233* The oldest statue in the world, the Sphinx, Egypt.
236** Carvings on pillars of ancient Temple of Karnak, Thebes, Egypt.
237 Carved frieze on ruined Luxor Temple, Egypt.
253 Seated image of Parwanatha, a saintly prophet revered by the Jains. Miniature figures of the same saint are used as details in carvings throughout the temple.
321 Statue of San Juan Capristrano, California.

333 Carved totem poles in Kasaan Village, Alaska.
370** Elaborate sculptural designs made of plaster staff and other flimsy materials, and groups of statuary imitated by men and women on the great floats of the Mardi Gras parade, New Orleans, La.
381 Statue of Gen. Moses Cleveland (1754-1806), founder and godfather of the City of Cleveland.
386** Statue of Champlain in front of Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.
393 Bronze statue of Colonel Prescott by Story, Boston.
396 A marble quarry in Vermont, where the best marble in America is obtained. It is used extensively for fine buildings and monuments and is adapted to every kind of sculptural work.

C. *Music.*

42 subjects.
55 The Municipal Theatre--home of drama and opera, São Paulo, Brazil.
118 The Neuschwanstein Castle, containing paintings and murals illustrating Wagner's *Lohengrin* and others of his operas.
123** Beethoven (1770-1827) spent his early years in Cologne; 185*, in Vienna he lived for many years and there did some of his best work.
126* The Old Church in Amsterdam contains an organ said to be second only to that of the famous one at Haarlem which has 5000 pipes and is one of the largest organs in the world.
134 to 140*, Richard Wagner (1813-1883) lived in Paris from 1839 to 1842; 84 to 91*, lived in London in 1885; 171 to 173*, died in Venice.
138 The world's most splendid Temple of Music, Paris. Four groups of statuary flanking main entrances represent *Music, Lyric Poetry, Lyric Drama* and *Dancing*. Surmounting the angles are huge gilded groups symbolizing *Music* and *Poetry*.
144* *Music* by Sarah Bernhardt and *Dancing* by Gustav Doré—two statues adorning the facade of the Casino at Monte Carlo.
149 Convent at Montserrat, Spain, a school for Church Music.
185* Vienna, one of Europe's most notable musical centers.

198*, 199 Rubinstein (1830-1894) lived his early years in Moscow; 134 to 140*, studied music in Paris; 112* to 114; also studied and spent much of his life in Berlin; 185*, began teaching in Vienna and 193**, lived and died in Leningrad.
200 Opera house in Odessa.
315* A simple Hawaiian orchestra; a guitar and gourd.

D. *Literature.*

131 subjects.

15* *Crossing Brooklyn Ferry,* Walt Whitman.
28, 29, 30, 31* Wm. Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico.*
46*, 47, 48, 49**, 50 Wm. Prescott's *Conquest of Peru.*
62* Famed in song and story; the Lakes of Killarney.
71 The hereditary domain of Llewellyn, the last of Welsh chieftains.
71 Tennyson's *The Brook.*
72 The locale of Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth.*
73* Loch Katrine, made famous by Scott's *Lady of the Lake.*
74** Stirling Castle, the residence of the Kings of Scotland. See *Lady of the Lake,* Canto VI.; also Burns' *Bannockburn.*
75 *Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,* Burns.
76* *My heart is in the Highlands,* Burns. Read also his *Cotter's Saturday Night.*
78 Famous Princes Street monument to Scott, Edinburgh.
79 Monument to Burns, Dumfries.
80* Wordsworth's home during his early residence in the Lake District. This region is also intimately associated with Gray, De Quincy, Tennyson, Coleridge, Southey, Dr. Arnold (the boy), Matthew Arnold, Ruskin and Shelley.
82** Where Shakespeare, the immortal "Bard of Avon," came to woo.
83 Setting of Thomas Hughes' *Tom Brown at Oxford* and *Tom Brown's School Days.* Magdalen College alumni include Wolsey, Hampden, Addison, and Gibbon.
87* Read Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* description of Westminster Abbey.
88 Fleet Street, London, where Izaak Walton wrote *The Complete Angler.*
92 Tennyson's *Idyls of the King.*
94 *English Hours* by Henry James.
98 Bjornson's *Sunnove Solbakken,* for Norwegian country life. Also Boyesen's *Gunner, A Norse Romance.*

99* Mountain and fjord in Norway; Balzac's *Seraphita.*
104** Selma Lagerlof's *Jerusalem* describing life of Swedish Dalecarlean girls.
118 Wagner's *Lohengrin.*
119 Oberammergau, scene of the famous *Passion Play* which occurs every tenth year (last given in 1920).
121, 122* *The Ring of the Niebelung*—Wagner's great great operatic tetralogy.
124, 125**, 126*, 127 Dutch settings for Mary Mapes Dodge's *Hans Brinker.*
133 Longfellow's *Belfry of Bruges.*
134, 135*, 136** Carlyle's *French Revolution.*
136** Victor Hugo's *The Hunchback of Notre Dame.*
141** Reims Cathedral: De Quincey *Joan of Arc;* Schiller's *Maid of Orleans;* Shaw's *Joan of Arc.*
149 Where the traditions of the Middle Ages located the Castle of the Holy Grail. Read Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal.* Also Wagner's *Parsifal.*
150, 151** Washington Irving's *Stories from the Alahambra.*
160** Bulwer-Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii.*
161, 162*, 163*, 164*, 165**, 171, 172**, 173*, 206*, 207 Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* through Rome, Venice (Canto IV) and Athens (Canto II).
161, 162*, 163*, 165** Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;* Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur;* Macauley's *Lays of Ancient Rome.*
162* Tiber bridges in Rome; *Horatius at the Bridge,* Macaulay.
165** The Colosseum: *Androcles and the Lion,* George Bernard Shaw.
169 Florence, a city particularly rich in its literary associations, English as well as Italian.
171 "What News on the Rialto?" Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.* Also *Othello.*
171, 172**, 173* Ruskin's *Stones of Venice.*
206*, 207 Athens, the center of one of the world's most brilliant and productive periods in literature and philosophy.
213 Homer's *Iliad.*
215* In one of the Bible lands—The Garden of Eden.
216 Ruined Babylon on the "Plain in the land of Shinar" Gen. 11:1-9.
218**, 219 Bagdad; its one time splendor and magnificence described in *Arabian Nights.*
220** The "Street called Straight" Acts 9:1-25.

221*, 222*, 223, 224, 225*, 226*, 227, 228, 229, 230*, Palestine, the so-called "Fifth Gospel."
232, 233* *How the Camel Got His Hump* in Kipling's *Just So Stories.*
239** "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he thresheth" Dt. 25:4.
247, 388, 389* *Captains Courageous,* Rudyard Kipling.
250**, 251, 252, 253*, 254**, 255, 256, 257**, 258, 259, 260*, 261, 262**, 263** India; its life described in Kipling's *Kim.*
255 Vale of Ksahmir; Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh.*
258, 265* Elephants on parade and at work; Kipling's *Moti Guy, Mutineer,* and *Toomai of the Elephants.*
269 Where Buddha's religion prevails; *The Light of Asia,* Edwin Arnold.
278* *Old Man Kangaroo* in Kipling's *Just So Stories.*
321 The Capistrano Mission: Bret Hart's *The Angelus.*
333 *The Making of a Canoe,* Edward Eggleston.
333, 334* *Adventures in Alaska,* Edward Eggleston.
334* Dog transport in the service of Klondike prospectors; Jack London's *The Call of the Wild;* also *Stickeen, a Dog Story* by John Muir.
342*, 385 *A White Man Among the Indians,* Edward Eggleston.
357*, 358 *Descending the Grand Canyon,* Edward Eggleston.
368 *Remember the Alamo,* Theodore Roosevelt.
370** *Battle of New Orleans,* Theodore Roosevelt.
372 *Life on the Mississippi,* Mark Twain.
374** "Where the Falls of Minnehaha laugh and leap into the valley," Longfellow's *Hiawatha.*
378* Chicago's stock yards and "Packingtown"; Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle.*
383*, 384 Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Niagara Falls;* also *A Story of Niagara* by Edward Eggleston.
389* *Among the Icebergs,* Richard Henry Dana; also his *Two Years Before the Mast.*
389* Cruising whalers; *The Cruise of the Cachalot,* Bullen.
394 Boston, perhaps the greatest literary center of America.

E. ***Landscape Gardening.***

98 subjects.

2* A study in civic landscape gardening, Washington, D. C.
5** The White House gardens, Washington, D. C.
6** Washington Monument in a perfect sylvan setting.

7** Shade and lawn on grounds of Washington's Home, Mount Vernon.
9 Formal basin with aquatic plants and decorative border planting in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.
11* Central Park, New York City, one of the finest in the world.
12* Battery Park, an open and airy space on the water front, New York City.
13** City Hall Park, New York City.
16 Providing shade on busy Broadway, New York City.
23 A vista of rare charm and repose, Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, S. C.
29 Plaza gardens facing church of Santo Domingo, Mexico City.
34 Richly variegated flower beds, Leon, Nicaragua.
55 Floral design on lawn beside the Municipal Theatre, São Paulo, Brazil.
56* Overlooking Rio de Janeiro's system of parks and boulevards.
57 Palm-fringed canal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
58 Where trees and shrubs have dressed the bare slopes and unattractive spaces and beautified the entire city generally, Caracas, Venezuela.
62* Overlooking roof-garden and lawns of Lord Kenmare's mansion, Killarney, Ireland. An excellent example of intensive gardening.
63 Vine-covered walls lending grace and beauty to ruined Ross Castle, Ireland.
64* Tree and hedge-bordered Blarney Castle, Ireland.
70* Mellowing effect of climbing vines on walls and towers of Carnarvorn Castle, Wales.
72 Where man has lent a hand to nature, Valley of the Tay, Scotland.
75 Geometric-figured lawn on grounds of Stirling Castle, Scotland.
76** Vines beautifying a humble cottage in the Highlands of Scotland.
78 Celebrated Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh.
79 Hedged gardens surrounding Burns' Monument, Dumfries.
80* Lovely gardens and peaceful cottages beside Lake Grasmere, England.
82** An example of intensive door-yard gardening in England—Garden fronting Anne Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon.
83 A rustic scene in the heart of Oxford, England.
87* Shaded lawn in the Dean's yard, Westminster Abbey, London.

90 Graceful trees and shrubs relieving the bare hard walls and pavements, Tower of London, London.
92 Windsor Castle surrounded with a wealth of green, Windsor, England.
94 The hedge as screen and adornment beside a quaint cottage in the Isle of Wight, England. A representative English scene.
95** Overlooking the Oscarshal Royal Gardens, Oslo, Norway.
100 Beautified plots in the churchyard of Trondhjem Cathedral, Norway.
104** Wooded slopes below Upsala Castle and Cathedral, Sweden.
105 Pretty gardens and villas at Rättvik, Sweden.
112* Small grass plots lending beauty to the open square facing the Palace Museum, Berlin.
113 Utilizing small spaces to effective ends; shrubbery adorning the Palace Museum, Berlin.
115 Formal gardens facing Sans Souci Palace, Potsdam.
117 Window boxes filled with plants, brightening a city street, Germany.
118 Tree-lined roadways above Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany.
120 Richly ornamental designs in the famous Palm Gardens of Frankfort, Germany.
121 Beauty and utility combined; vineyards on the banks of the Rhine, Germany.
122* Trees, hedges and vines adding beauty to picturesque Rheinstein Castle, Germany.
126*, 127 Tree-bordered canals and streets in Holland.
132 Plots of shrubbery beside a public building in Brussels.
133 Ivy-clad walls beside a canal, Bruges.
134, 135* Beautiful tree-bordered boulevards of Paris.
137** One of the world's most beautiful gardens—The Garden of Luxembourg.
139 Tree-shaded flower-fountain in front of the Madeleine, Paris
144* Palm-fringed sunken gardens in front of the Casino, Monte Carlo.
146 The beautiful gardens of Mentone, France: a choice example of the Italian manner which observes strict conformity to line and arc.
150 Trees in the patio, or courtyard, of a Spanish home, Granada, Spain.
157 Palm Avenue in Jardin d'Essai, Algiers.
166 Trees, shrubs and hardy perennials in the grounds of the Campo Santo, Genoa.

175 Trees and shrubs in effective arrangement, Place des Alps, Geneva, Switzerland.
185* Trees in massed effects in heart of Vienna.
188* Richly wooded squares and courts in Prague, Czechoslovakia.
189 Dame Nature's own placing but modified to suit man's taste and convenience, Carlstein Castle, near Prague, Czechoslovakia.
193** Sturdy larches and firs in the elegant gardens of the Imperial Palace, Leningrad, Russia.
200 Ornamental floral designs in grounds adjoining Opera House, Odessa, Ukraine.
203** Tree-shaded cafes in streets of Sofia, Bulgaria.
210** A clump of trees restfully relieving the more severe architectural lines of Saint Sophia Mosque, Constantinople.
215* Palm-studded Garden of Eden on the Euphrates.
218** Homes on the Tigris backed by an array of stately palms.
222* A few well kept spaces in the heart of Nazareth, Palestine.
223 An attractive hillside beside the village of Samaria, Palestine.
225* Cyprus and olive trees adorning the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.
226* Olive trees on the terraced slopes beside Jerusalem.
227 Decorative planting of flowers and shrubs among the ancient olive trees of the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.
228 Flower boxes and vine-covered walls and arches in Christian Street, Jerusalem.
232 An avenue of lebbek trees leading to the Pyramids, Egypt.
243 The landscaper's art in its primitive stage; a village clearing in the African jungle.
249 Curious and beautiful; a glimpse in the 150-acre Royal Botanical Gardens, Kandy, Ceylon.
255 A mosaic in greens; the famous Vale of Kashmir, India.
260* The gardener's ornamentation added to that of the architect; the perfect Taj Mahal, Agra, India.
261 Rounded trees and pointed spires on the banks of the Ganges, Benares.
263** A choice example of the gardner's art in the spaces facing a Jain Temple, Calcutta, India.
264** The "450 pagodas" interspersed with trees, Mandalay, Burma.

267** A view from the heights over a section of the Garden Island of Java.
268 Luxuriantly bordered roadway in Java.
275 A part of Carlton Gardens, one of the many attractive public parks of Melbourne, Australia.
282** Shaded shops in the streets of Canton, China.
284 Looking down the tree-shaded Bund, Shanghai.
289 A tree-shaded square in Peking.
297** In the Land of Flowers; the "Feast of the Cherry Blossoms"—An annual celebration in Japan.
299* A garden in Japan where landscape art has reached its highest development; an unexcelled example for study in details.
303* Where cultivated fields are also gardens of beauty, Japan.
308 Where utility retains beauty—outlook over Kiriu, Japan.
321 Trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers adding to the pictorial values of old San Juan Capistrano Mission, Calif.
353** Attractive Square beside the Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City.
357* The landscape gardener's touch added to an abundance of natural beauty, Grand Canyon National Park.
359** The desert that has blossomed like a rose, Salt River Valley, Ariz.
368 Formal arrangement of trees in Alamo Plaza, San Antonio.
394 An airplane view of city parking. Commonwealth Avenue, leading northeast to the Public Gardens and the Common, in the heart of Boston, Mass.
395** Stately elms of Lexington Common. Note device on the one nearest to prevent insects from going up the tree.

III. ARCHITECTURE.

632 subjects.

A. *Architectural History.*

155 subjects.

1. Primitive Styles of Buildings.

25 subjects.

21 Pioneer log cabin—Lincoln's birthplace.
43 Thatched houses built of timbered frame, plastered with mud, Colombia, S. A.
49** Stone houses with thatched roofs, Peru.

65 Thatched stone cottage in Ireland.
76** Thatched cottage in Scotland.
97* Norway mountain home of timber and stone.
101** Laplanders in summer quarters; hut built of timbers and stone and covered with turf.
195** Homes built of rough timber, rural Russia.
217 Reed-mat shelters on lower Euphrates.
222* Flat-roofed stone houses of Nazareth, some without chimneys and windows, such as stood here in Jesus' day.
242* Building huts of branches and reeds, East Africa.
243 Thatched shelters in a forest clearing Congo Free State.
250** Simple thatched buildings in a poor section of Madura, India.
256 House of sun-dried bricks and thatched roof, India.
270 Bamboo huts, Java.
283* Sampans, or floating homes, on the Chukiang river, Canton.
296 Stone houses with thatched roofs, Seoul, Korea.
313** Thatched-roof houses on stilts, Philippine Islands.
333 Wooden shacks in Alaska.
341 Timbered cabin, Glacier National Park.
342* Indian tepees, Glacier National Park.
344 Hunters' log cabin, North Dakota.
361 Cliff dwellings of prehistoric Indian tribes, Colorado.
385 Indian tepees, Quebec.
391** Seal-skin tents, Greenland.

2. **Historic Styles of Architecture.**
130 subjects.

a. EGYPTIAN.
232, 233*, 234 Great Pyramids near Cairo, perhaps the oldest structures on earth.
236** Famous colonnade of the great Hypostyle Hall, Temple of Karnak, Thebes.
237 Magnificient ruins of the Temple of Luxor.

b. GRECIAN.
165** Temple ruins in the Roman Forum.
166 The Campo Santo, Genoa; details in Greek Doric.
206* The ruined Parthenon, Athens—A temple in which Greek architecture reached its acme of perfection.
207 Splendid columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus and ruins of the Parthenon, Athens.

c. ROMAN.

161 Castle of Saint Angelo, Rome. Note also the use of arches in the bridge.

165** The Colosseum; notable development of the arch principle in building.

221* Roman fortress on the Sea of Galilee, Palestine.

d. BYZANTINE.

12 subjects.

172** Saint Mark's Cathedral, Venice, the finest example of Byzantine in Europe.

198* Moscow Cathedral; essentially Byzantine, but betraying Mohammedan influence in spires and domes.

199 Campanile of Ivan Veliky (right) and Cathedral of Archangel Michael (center) are examples of 16th and 17th century Lombardo-Byzantine architecture, modified by Tartar influences. The towers and great wall of the Kremlin, within which they stand, exemplify Russian military architecture of about the same period.

208*, 210**, 211 Saint Sophia, Constantinople; the most prominent example of Byzantine architecture.

225*, 226* Russian church on the Mount of Olives; Byzantine modified by the Saracenic.

226*, 227 Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem.

252 Church Gate Station, Bombay.

259 A marble mausoleum, Ulwar, India.

e. MOHAMMEDAN (SARACENIC).

11 subjects.

134 The Trocadero, Paris.

151** Interior of the Alhambra; richly decorated in this style.

152 Richly ornamented interior of Ball Room in the Stock Exchange, Oporto, Portugal.

156** The Saracenic dome in Algiers.

204** Mohammedan domes and minarets in Serajevo, Jugoslavia.

220** Mohammedan minarets in evidence in Damascus.

221* 226* Domed Mohammedan structures in Tiberias and Jerusalem.

251 Partial view of a bank building, Madras, designed after Saracenic models.

257** The Jama Masjid in Delhi. This mosque is built of red sandstone and white marble and is one of the glories of India.

260* The Taj Mahal, a perfect example of Mohammedan art in India.

f. ROMANESQUE.

6 subjects.

90 Old and historic Tower of London.
92 Windsor Castle, England; Romanesque in part.
118 Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany.
149 Convent at Montserrat, Lisbon; Romanesque in part.
167** The Cathedral, Pisa; in Tuscan-Romanesque style.
189 Carlstein Castle, near Prague, Czechoslovakia.

g. GOTHIC.

26 subjects.

13** "The Cathedral of Commerce," Woolworth Building, New York City. Note the effect of its clear lines, enhanced by perfect scale of detail and unmarred by open spaces.
61** The Cathedral, Queenstown (Cobh), Ireland.
81 Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln, England. Façade and lower West towers in the Norman style; upper part of these towers and central tower decorated Gothic; the rest of the building, Early English.
83 Magdalen College Tower, Oxford; one of the most widely known examples of the perpendicular English Gothic.
86* Houses of Parliament, London; an example of the richest late Gothic (Tudor) style.
87* Westminster Abbey; English Gothic.
89 The Towers of Tower Bridge, London.
93 An old English parish church in the Norman style, at Carisbrooke.
100 Trondhjem Cathedral, Norway.
105 Upsala Cathedral, Sweden.
116** The Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady), Market Place, Nuremberg; an ornate, Gothic church adorned with figures of the Virgin.
117 Medieval gate towers of the old fortifications of Rothenburg-ob-der-Tauber.
123** Cologne Cathedral, the world's finest Gothic structure.
129, 130 Antwerp Cathedral; finest Gothic structure in Belgium. The tower is late Gothic; the church itself, early and middle Gothic.
133 The famous Gothic "Belfry of Bruges" surmounting the market place, Bruges, Belgium. Also fine examples of buildings of the Flemish style.
136** Notre Dame, Paris; one of the finest Gothic cathedrals.

141** Reims Cathedral; one of Europe's greatest Gothic glories.
169 Campanile, Florence; begun by Giotto in 1334; the finest Gothic bell-tower in Italy.
170** Milan Cathedral; an Italian interpretation of the Gothic style.
173* The Campanile, Venice. Also the Doge's Palace; a decorative late-Gothic structure, already showing the influence of the Renaissance.
175 Brunswick Monument, Geneva.
183 Cathedral in Lucerne.
185* The Votivkirche, Vienna; one of the finest of modern Gothic structures.
188* Saint Vitus' Cathedral, Prague; begun 1344; German-Gothic.
191 The fifteenth century Gothic tower of the City Hall, Cracow.

h. RENAISSANCE.

32 subjects.

2* The Congressional Library, Washington; Italian Renaissance.
5** The White House; a simple use of the French Renaissance style.
13** The General Postoffice, New York City.
28 Churches in Guanajuato, Mexico.
29 Church of Santo Domingo, Mexico City; Spanish Renaissance of the sixteenth century.
34 Cathedral in Leon, Nicaragua.
46* The twin-towered Cathedral in Lima, Peru.
55 Municipal Theatre, São Paulo, Brazil.
88 Saint Paul's Cathedral, London.
107* Council Room in Royal Palace, Stockholm; following the elaborate French Renaissance styles of Louis XIV and Louis XV.
111 Royal Dining Hall, Frederiksborg Castle, Copenhagen; the Danish use of the French Renaissance.
112*, 113 Palace Museum, Berlin; a conservative rendering of this style in Germany.
112* The two domed structures in the distance, the New Church to the left, the French Cathedral to the right. The former one of the most effective architectural designs in Berlin.
114 German Parliament Building, Berlin; florid Italian Renaissance.
115 Sans Souci Palace, Potsdam, Germany.
120 Palm Garden Restaurant, Frankfort, Germany.
126* Zuider Kerk, Amsterdam.
131* Palace of Justice, Brussels.

138 Grand Opera, Paris; modern French Renaissance.
140* Reception Room in Royal Palace, Fontainbleau; ornate French Renaissance.
144* The Casino, Monte Carlo.
161, 162*, 163* Studies of Saint Peters, Rome.
183 The Saint Gotthard Railway Station, Lucerne, Switzerland.
185* The University buildings to the left and beyond the park are in the Italian mid-Renaissance (Tuscan) style.
193** Imperial Palace of Peterhof, Leningrad.
194* Pompeian Room, Winter Palace, Leningrad.
200 Handsome Opera House, Odessa.
368 The Alamo, San Antonio; Spanish version of the Renaissance.
386** Chateau Frontenac, Quebec; in the French baronial style.

i. CLASSIC RENAISSANCE.
8 subjects.
2*, 3* United States Capitol; suggestive of French Renaissance study of the classic.
5** White House, Washington; a good example of Renaissance treatment of the classic architecture in the United States (Colonial).
7** Home of Washington, Mount Vernon, Va.
8* Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
9 Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.
392** Old State House, Boston; a colonial example; note fine doorways.
395** Home in Lexington; a simplified form.

j. EAST INDIAN.
6 subjects.
250** Gateway to the Temple of Minakshi, Madura, one of the finest Dravidean buildings in India. The Dravidean architecture is a distinctive development of the Hindu or Brahman architecture. It is confined to Southern India and the works of the people whose name it carries.
253* One of the most magnificent Temples in India.
261 Indian Temples at Benares showing elaborate detail of style.
263** Exquisitely carved Jain Temple in India.
264** Terraced towers and pagodas after the Burmese manner, Mandalay, Burma.
269 Ruins of the Buddhist temple, the Boro Budur, Java.

k. CHINESE.
285 Tea-house in Shanghai showing oriental love of intricate detail.

289 Peking pagodas; general view over the city.
292** Pagoda in Mukden, Manchuria.

l. JAPANESE.

297** Bell-tower of a temple in Kyoto.
309 Exquisitely carved temple gates, Nikko.

m. SKYSCRAPERS.

12 subjects.

11*, 12*, 13**, 14, 15*, 16, 17*, 400* Piles of steel and concrete; gigantic store and office buildings, New York City.
318* Market Street, San Francisco.
376*, 377 An aerial view and also one of State Street, Chicago.
381 Public Square, Cleveland.

B. ***Architectural Design.***

84 subjects.

1. **Architectural Composition.**

84 subjects.

a. SPACING, ARRANGEMENT, AND PROPORTION.

29 subjects.

2*, 3* United States Capitol; an arrangement following the Classic.
4** Congressional Library; an example of which we may be proud.
7** Washington's Home; fine adjustment of spacing between posts.
13** Woolworth Building; impressive beauty achieved by use of simple lines, spacing and proportion.
32 National Theatre, Guatemala and (139) the Madeleine, Paris; both done after perfectly proportioned Greek models.
34 Cathedral in Nicaragua; study in balance and proportion.
78 National Gallery and Royal Institution, Edinburgh; two choice studies.
81 Lincoln Cathedral; three styles—Norman, Early English and Decorated Gothic, utilized in different parts of the one structure.
83 Magdalen College, Oxford; dignity, strength and beauty.
86* Parliament Buildings, London; note the values of the small towers in relation to spacing and proportion.
118 Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany; study construction of castle in relation to spacing and proportion.

131* Palace of Justice, Brussels; the ancient Assyrian device of using terraced heights giving a commanding grandeur to the mass as a whole.
133 Town Hall, Louvain; repetition of line and ornament.
136** Notre Dame, Paris; splendid adjustment of spaces and masses in this Gothic facade.
138 Grand Opera, Paris; intricate but well massed.
141** Reims Cathedral; note spacious, elevated and inviting central entrance.
162* Saint Peter's, Rome; effect of majestic dome lessened because of great size and height of facade.
166 Campo Santo, Genoa; a pleasing composition.
169 Campanile of Giotto, Florence; combining the characteristics of power and beauty to a superb degree.
170** Milan Cathedral; a mass of infinite detail.
173* Doge's Palace, Venice; beautiful arrangement in facade.
252 Railway Station, Bombay; an excellent study in composition.
257** Jama Masjid Mosque, India; a superb study in proportion.
259 Gracefully proportioned Royal Tomb, Ulwar, India.
260* The Taj Mahal; the most beautiful building in the world.
263** Jain Temple, Calcutta; an oriental composition rich in varied and delicate detail.
264** Burmese pagodas; receding towers giving effect of mass and height.

b. STRUCTURAL LINES.

32 subjects.

The emphasis of structure lines and the subordination of ornament to structural lines and masses.

2* Congressional Library; a modern treatment of a dome. Same principle followed in dome and façade.
2*,3* Dome of United States Capitol; 88 Saint Paul's, London; 113 Palace Museum, Berlin; 162*, 163* Saint Peter's, Rome: note lines on the dome and its base.
7** Washington's Home; enrichment of posts emphasizing the vertical.
13** Woolworth Building; the clear vertical lines enhancing its height and beauty.

32, 139 National Theatre, Guatemala and the Madeleine, Paris; strength, dignity and beauty in the simple lines of the classic style.
58 Street in Caracas; pleasing effect obtained by holding strictly to lines repeating the main lines of the building.
81 Lincoln Cathedral; projecting corners of towers emphasizing structural lines.
83 Magdalen College, Oxford; a superb example of the upright lines in the perpendicular Gothic.
86* Houses of Parliament; excellent example in Gothic.
87* Cathedral studies in the upward reaching lines of the Gothic; Westminster Abbey; 100, Trondhjem; 105, Upsala; 123**, Cologne; 129, Antwerp; 136**, Notre Dame; 141**, Reims; 170**, Milan; 183, Lucerne; and 188*, Saint Vitus'.
89 Tower Bridge; stressing both the lateral and vertical lines; lines of utility also made lines of beauty.
118 Neuschwanstein Castle, Germany; adapting lines of structure to those of site.
131* Palace of Justice, Brussels; ornament subordinated to structural lines.
133 The "Belfry of Bruges" its height (352 ft.) accentuated by the structural lines.
167** Leaning Tower of Pisa; the straight line that curved.
260* The Taj Mahal; an architectural wonder.
353** Mormon Temple; an American example embodying solidity and simplicity.

c. ARCHITECTURAL "ORDERS."

23 subjects.

The classic styles, as shown in columns and developments from the classic.

(1) Doric.

7 subjects.

Distinguished for simplicity and strength. Used in doorways, gates of cities and citadels, on outside of churches, etc.

32 National Theatre, Guatemala City; the Doric used to its best advantage.
66* Nelson Monument, Dublin; typical Doric column used for a monument.
137** The Fountain of Medici, Paris.
162*, 163* Saint Peter's; Doric columns used in portico.
166 Campo Santo, Genoa; Doric portico.

392** State House, Boston; colonial adoption of the Doric.

(2) IONIC.

This style is simple but majestic. Its distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital. It is more slender than the Doric, but less slender and less ornamental than the Corinthian.

5** The White House: Ionic portico; column, entablature and pediment.

78 National Gallery, Edinburgh; the portico incorporating Ionic features.

112* The Royal Theatre, Berlin; Greek Ionic by Schinkel, one of his finest works.

120 Palm Garden Restaurant, Frankfort.

200 Opera House, Odessa; Ionic capitals on columns and pilasters.

(3) CORINTHIAN.

11 subjects.

The most delicate of all orders and enriched with a profusion of ornaments. The capital is usually adorned with olive leaves or acanthus.

3* United States Capitol; the Corinthian order used extensively.

4** The Congressional Library; modern use of classic columns in a composition.

84 The Bank of England; London.

85 Nelson Monument, London; typical Corinthian column used for a monument.

113 Palace Museum, Berlin; Renaissance use of the Corinthian in entrances.

138 Grand Opera, Paris; Corinthian elements in façade.

139 The majestic Corinthian colonnade surrounding the Madeleine.

184* Corinthian column used for a monument, Innsbruck.

185* Parliament Houses, Vienna; following the Corinthian in the main.

194* Pompeian Room, Leningrad; modern interior use of Corinthian.

207 Corinthian columns of temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens.

C. ***Architectural Examples.***

393 subjects.

1. **Public Buildings.**

55 subjects.

2* A group of governmental buildings, Washington.

3* Capitol, Washington; an imposing use of dome and colonnades.

5** The White House; expressive of dignity and democratic simplicity.
8* Independence Hall; a colonial State House.
9 Horticultural Hall, formerly an exhibition building of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia.
12*, 13**, 14, 16, 17* The American Skyscrapers; examples in New York; 318*, San Francisco; 331*, 376*, 377, Chicago; 381, Cleveland, and 392**, Boston.
13** General Post Office, New York City; a Renaissance structure.
19* Hotels at Atlantic City; 175, Geneva; 183, Lucerne; 281, Hongkong; 339, Banff; 346*, Yellowstone, and 386**, Quebec. In last subject note adaptation of style to setting and country.
55 Municipal Theatre, São Paulo; its elegance befitting its purpose.
78 National Gallery and Royal Institution, Edinburgh; classic dignity and beauty.
86* Houses of Parliament, London; a magnificent Gothic pile.
90 The Tower of London; famous prison.
112* A group of public buildings, Berlin. Royal Theatre in middle distance—a low gabled structure in the Classic style.
112*, 113 Palace Museum, Berlin; a plain exterior but richly ornamented interior.
114 German Parliament Building.
119 Public auditoriums; Oberammergau; 353**, Salt Lake City.
120 Restaurants; Palm Garden, Frankfort; 144*, Casino, Monte Carlo; 285, Tea Room in Shanghai.
131* Palace of Justice, Brussels; an imposing national monument.
138 Grand Opera, Paris; a richly ornamented temple of art.
152 Ball room in Stock Exchange, Oporto; a beautiful Moorish-styled creation.
165** The ancient Colesseum, Rome.
183 Railway stations: Saint Gotthard, Lucerne; 252, Church Gate, Bombay; 275, Melbourne; note how all harmonize in style with that prevailing in surroundings.
185* A group of public buildings, Vienna.
191 Tower of the one-time Town Hall, Cracow.
194* Splendid interior of a former Imperial Palace, Leningrad.

198*, 199 Towers of the Kremlin, Moscow; the oriental dome incorporated into Western architecture.
200 Opera House, Odessa; spacious and elegant.
206* Royal Palace, Athens; plain and unadorned; classic lines in keeping with the city's architectural past.
251 Madras Law Courts; embodying the characteristic spirit of Hindu and Moslem architecture.
319 Moving picture studios, Los Angeles.
331* Numerous examples of modern steel-structure of office buildings in one of the young cities of the Pacific Northwest—Seattle, Washington.
370** Modern business buildings along a main street of the metropolis of the lower Mississippi Valley, New Orleans, La.

2. **Religious Buildings.**

63 subjects.

14 Spire of historic Trinity Church, New York.
29 Church of Santo Domingo, Mexico City.
34 Historic old cathedral, Leon, Nicaragua.
58 Chapel crowning a height in Caracas.
61** Notable European Gothic cathedrals; Queenstown; 81, Lincoln; 87*, Westminster Abbey; 100, Trondhjem; 105, Upsala; 123**, Cologne; 130, Antwerp; 136**, Notre Dame; 141**, Reims; 170**, Milan; 185*, Votivkirche, and 188*, Saint Vitus'.
88 Saint Paul's, London; the crowning achievement of Sir Christopher Wren.
93 The old Norman church at Carisbrooke, England.
106** Riddarholms church, Stockholm, where Swedish monarchs have been buried for centuries.
112* Domes of two of Berlin's finest churches; New church at left, French Cathedral at right.
119 Village church in Oberammergau.
126* Zuider Kerk, Amsterdam; a 300-year old edifice; note curious bulb-shaped dome.
127 Ugly but picturesque Dutch Reformed church, Delfthaven, where the Pilgrim Fathers worshipped in 1620 before leaving for America.
129 The Cathedral of Notre Dame, Antwerp; a magnificent example of the Gothic style.
139 The Madeleine, Paris; a Catholic church modeled after a Greek temple.
149 Convent of Montserrat embodying elements of the Romanesque.
153* Cloisters of São Jeronymo Convent, Lisbon; elaborate in ornamentation.

161, 162*, 163* Michael Angelo's master work; Saint Peter's, Rome.
164* Library of the Vatican, greatest of religious palaces.
165** Ruins of Temple of Castor and Pollux, dedicated 482 B. C. to the twin gods whose names it bears.
167** Pisa Cathedral; an eleventh century Romanesque; one of the world's most notable cathedrals.
169 Florence Cathedral; its dome, executed by Filippo Brunelleschi, is the largest in the world.
170** Milan Cathedral, the largest in Europe after Saint Peter's and the Cathedral of Seville.
172** The Byzantine in Europe—Saint Mark's, Venice.
185* The Votivkirche, Vienna.
199 Cathedral of Archangel Michael in the Kremlin, Moscow; a distinctly Russian Style blending Byzantine, South European and Asiatic ideas. Compare bell-tower with Italian companiles and Mohammedan minarets.
204**, 220**, 237 Mosques in Serajevo, Damascus and Luxor.
206*, 207 Ruins of the Greek temples to Zeus and Athena, Athens.
210**, 211 Saint Sophia, famous among mosques.
225* Russian church on the Mount of Olives; note similarity in design to the Mohammedan mosques. Church of Ascension at top of the Mount.
226* Dome of the Rock in Temple area, Jerusalem.
227 New church of Franciscan monks beside the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem; an example of Byzantine architecture.
230* Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem.
236**, 237 Massive grandeur of ruined temples; the colonnades of Karnak and Luxor.
250** One of the magnificent towering gateways to the Temple of Minakshi or Fish Mother, Madura. This Temple is an extraordinary architectural complex, with its pyramidal gate-towers and its structure supported by numberless sculptures and columns.
253* A litany in stone; exquisitely carved Jain temple of Vimala Sah, India.
257** India's greatest mosque at Delhi.
261 Towers and curious budded domes of Hindu temples, Benares.
263** Marvelous elaboration; delicate and intricate; one of the most magnificent temples in India; Calcutta.

264** Burmese temples in Mandalay.
269 Impressive ruins of world's greatest Buddhist temple, Java.
297** Bell tower of a Japanese temple.
309 Richly carved temple gates at Nikko.
321 Spanish mission of San Juan Capistrano.
353** Mormon Temple and Tabernacle; the latter "amorphous though it be is imposing in size and proportion"; presents the largest unsupported arches in the world. The temple seats 3,000; the Tabernacle, 8,000.
368 The Alamo Mission, San Antonio; built 1744.

3. **Homes.**

63 subjects.

See also *Town and City Views,* p. 159, and *Street Scenes,* p. 158.

5** Our chief executive's mansion, Washington; stately and spacious.
7** A colonial home; a memorial of the Republic's founder.
21 Log cabin where Lincoln was born.
43, 49** Crude shelters in Colombia and Peru.
51** Humble homes fronting on the street, La Paz.
60* Homes among the working folk, La Guayra; light and airy fronts befitting the climate.
61** City homes on terraced slopes facing Queenstown (Cobh) harbor.
62* Outlook from Lord Kenmare's splendid mansion, Killarney.
65 A picturesque farm cottage in Ireland.
76** Snug little thatched-roof cottage in the Scotch Highlands.
82** An Elizabethan cottage in Stratford-on-Avon.
93 Modern village homes in England.
94 Quaint aged cottages on the Isle of Wight; solid, comfortable and attractive.
97* A saeter home of logs and stone on a Norwegian mountain side.
101** Turf-covered summer home of a Lapp family, northern Norway.
104** Modern frame houses in a Swedish village.
110* A private city house in Copenhagen, Denmark.
113 Palaces once occupied by Royalty, Berlin; 115, Potsdam; 193**, 194*, Leningrad.
117 Quaint houses of the Middle Ages with steep tiled roofs and projecting upper floors, still in use in Rothenburg, Bavaria.
118 A romantic retreat; a regal palace of magnificent proportions in the mountains of Bavaria.

119 Cozy homes of thrifty Oberammergau villagers.
124, 125** Quaint little homes of Dutch villagers.
133 Homes of well-to-do burghers, along the canals of Bruges, Belgium.
148 A miscellany of houses in Corte, Corsica.
168 Attractively situated homes on the mountain slopes overlooking Lake Como.
178** Swiss mountain huts half buried in snow.
195** Russian peasants' homes; substantial shelters against wind and weather.
215* Heat-resisting houses of sun-dried bricks in a lovely setting on lower Euphrates.
217* Reed shelters on the Euphrates.
218** A happy adaptation to climate and situation; attractive homes with projecting balconies on the banks of the Tigris.
222* Palestinian homes in Nazareth; types unchanged since the time of Christ.
225* Modern homes on the Mount of Olives.
228 Living quarters above shops in congested Jerusalem; note barred windows.
242* Masai huts constructed of bent boughs and plastered with cow dung, British East Africa.
243 Crude shelters in the Congo.
255, 256 Simple cottages in the Vale of Kashmir.
270 A bamboo hut in Java.
283* Sampans by the thousands; Chinese water-dwellings in Canton.
289 Chinese homes in Peking.
296 Small but substantial houses of Korean workers; many are constructed of adobe with straw thatching.
298 Neat little cottages on a Japanese tea plantation.
299* An attractive Japanese home in idyllic surroundings.
308 Pretty Japanese homes among the fields and gardens of Kiriu.
313** Primitive structures providing shelter from rain and excessive heat of the sun, Philippine Islands.
326** Little frame houses in a California mountain valley.
333 Shacks in an Indian village in Alaska.
334* Tents in the Arctic.
341 An attractive log dwelling in Glacier National Park.
342 Portable Indian shelters—tepees in Glacier Nat'l Park; 385, and near Quebec.
344 Hunter's log cabin.
361 Cliff dwellings of pre-historic Indians, Colorado.

388 Homes on the bleak shores of Labrador.
390 More for use than beauty; interior of a polar domicile.
391** Seal skin tents in Greenland.
394 City homes and apartment houses, Boston.
395** An attractive New England home.
397 More New England homes in a New Hampshire village.

4. **Castles and Palaces.**

33 subjects.

63 Ross Castle, a historic fortress of the Fourteenth Century, Ireland.
64* Blarney Castle, a formidable fortress in medieval days.
70* Carnarvon Castle; a well-preserved medieval fortress of noble proportions.
74** Stirling Castle, in a commanding situation.
90 Tower of London; an impressive group of buildings.
92 Windsor Castle, one of the largest royal palaces in the world.
95** Royal Palace, Christiania.
105 Castle at Upsala; substantial but unattractive.
106** The Royal Palace, Stockholm.
107* A richly decorated royal apartment, Stockholm.
112*, 113 The Palace Museum, formerly a Royal Palace, Berlin.
115 A palace of regal splendor, Sans Souci, Potsdam.
118 A modern palace done in the manner of the mighty feudal castles, Germany.
121 The Mouse Tower and Ehrenfel's Castle; strongholds of days past.
122* The Rheinstein, one of the most picturesque of Rhenish castles.
140* A royal reception room of rare elegance, Fontainebleau.
150 The Alhambra; "a Moslem pile in the midst of a Christian land; an Oriental palace amidst the Gothic edifices of the West."
151* Court of Lions, Alhambra; a graceful memento of Moorish civilization in Europe.
161 Castle of Saint Angelo; originally the mausoleum of Hadrian; later converted into a fortress.
162* The Vatican, greatest of modern palaces.
164* One of the 1,100 rooms in the extensive palace of the Vatican.
173* Doge's palace, Venice; an Italian variation of the Gothic.

187* Former royal palace of Buda, now residence of the regent of Hungary, built by Maria Theresa in 1748-71.
188* Palaces of the ancient Kings of Bohemia, Prague.
189 Carlstein Castle crowning a limestone cliff near Prague; the central donjon tower (121 ft.) served for purposes of observation and retreat if necessary.
193**, 194* Palatial splendors enjoyed by Russian rulers for two centuries—1720-1917.
198*, 199 The Kremlin; fortress, palace and cathedral.
206* Royal Palace, Athens; a modern palace with architectural details drawn from ancient classic models.
216 Massive views of Nebuchadnezzar's Palace; mechanical and artistic skill of Babylonian workmen evidenced in relief figures on walls.
361 A cliff palace of a pre-historic race, Colorado.

5. **Monuments.**

23 subjects.

2*, 6** Washington Monument, memorial to the Republic's founder.
66* O'Connell Monument and Nelson Pillar, Dublin.
75 Wallace Monument, Stirling.
78 Sir Walter Scott Monument, erected in 1840 from a design of Kemp and inclosing a marble statue of Scott by Steell.
78 Nelson Monument (102 ft.), on summit of Calton Hill; to its left, the National Monument, a beautiful Grecian colonnade, commemorating the Battle of Waterloo.
79 Monument to Robert Burns, Dumfries.
85 Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square, London.
117 Street scene in Rothenburg, Germany.
161 Palatial tomb of Hadrian, Rome.
162*, 163* Obelisk, brought from Heliopolis by Caligula; Saint Peter's plaza, Rome.
165** Arch of Titus in the Roman Forum.
175 Brunswick Monument erected to Duke Charles II who died in 1793 and left his wealth to the city of Geneva.
184* Monument in Innsbruck; commemorating the departure of French and Bavarian troops in 1703.
186 Tombstones in a cemetery of rural Hungary.
232, 233*, 234 The Pyramids, most colossal and ancient of monuments.
381 Soldiers' Monument, Public Square, Cleveland.
393 Bunker Hill Monument; erected 1825-42; granite obelisk 221 feet high.

395** Boulder commemorating first battle of Revolutionary War, Lexington, Mass.
396 One of the marble quarries of Vermont, showing how the material is obtained which is used in making many of the finest monuments and public buildings in the United States.

6. Street Scenes.

49 subjects.

See also *Town and City Views,* p. 159.

13**, 14 Lower Broadway, New York, a canyon of skyscrapers.
116 Broadway above Times Square at night, New York City.
17* Fifth Avenue; one of the world's richest and busiest thoroughfares.
19* Along the Boardwalk, Atlantic City.
51** A street of little shops and humble residences in La Paz, Bolivia.
60* An extremely narrow street in La Guayra.
66* Sackville Street, Dublin; one of the widest and finest in Europe.
67 Royal Avenue, Belfast; a broad modern street.
84 Threadneedle Street, London; a center of heavy traffic.
85 Trafalgar Square, London, where many streets converge.
88 Fleet Street, one of London's most important thoroughfares.
94 An attractive and characteristic English village street.
113 A glimpse of the well-kept streets of Berlin.
116** The Market Place in Frauenkirche Square, Nuremberg, Germany.
117 As picturesque as a stage setting—old streets in Rothenburg, Germany.
124, 126*, 127 Dutch streets that are also canals.
125** A secluded street in a residential quarter of a Dutch village.
129 Business streets in Antwerp, the commercial metropolis of Belgium.
134, 135* Two of the beautiful tree-lined boulevards for which Paris is justly famed.
171 The Grand Canal of Venice; a "street" of noiseless traffic.
184* Marie Theresienstrasse; principal street in Innsbruck.
185* The Franzens-Ring, Vienna, architecturally the finest street in Europe.
203** With the Bulgarians; a street in Sofia.

209 Morning crowds at end of Galata Bridge, Constantinople.
210** Along a spacious highway in the heart of Constantinople.
219 A lively business street in Bagdad.
220** The covered "Street Called Straight" in Damascus.
228 Christian Street, Jerusalem; too narrow for vehicular traffic.
231** The Muski, the principal street in Cairo; an arresting glimpse of Oriental manner and method.
241 Main Street in Mombasa; a study in black and white.
250** A busy street, but more of poverty than plenty; in the bazaar district of Madura.
258 Magnificent Durbar parade through the streets of Delhi.
270, 317* Market streets, primitive and modern; the one in Java, the other in San Francisco.
284 The Bund, an attractive boulevard along the river front, Shanghai.
285 Passing life in the streets of Shanghai.
292** A curious and motley scene in a street of Mukden.
296 An irregular unpaved street in Seoul.
301** The Great White Way of Osaka; where the natives come for amusement.
306 Picturesque shops and crowds on Batsumate Street, Yokohama.
331* Bird's-eye view showing two streets in Seattle's business district.
370** A Mardi Gras street parade, New Orleans, La.
377 Where traffic capacity is taxed to the limit; State Street, Chicago.
381 Euclid Avenue, best known of Cleveland's streets.
392** Court Street, in the heart of old Boston.

7. **Town and City Views.**

67 subjects.

2* Aerial View of Washington; 11*, 12* New York; 376*, Chicago; 394, Boston.
28 Mexican outlooks; Guanajuato; and 31*, Amecameca.
44 South American cities surveyed from natural near-by vantage points: Quito; 46*, Lima; 49*, Cerro de Pasco; 56*, Rio de Janeiro; and 58, Caracas.
61** Queenstown (Cobh) from the harbor showing shops, homes, hotels and cathedral.

78 Edinburgh from the Castle height; includes the city's principal thoroughfares—Princes Street, Railway Station, Public Gardens, principal shops and hotels, the foremost public buildings, monuments and Calton Hill.

91* Night scene of London along the Thames.

95** Residential section of Oslo (Christiania) seen from a suburban height.

106** Palaces, homes, churches and busy streets of beautiful Stockholm.

110* Copenhagen; overlooking the harbor.

112* Berlin; looking west from City Hall over business blocks to Palace Museum, theatre, churches, University and Unter der Linden.

119 Like a toy village; Oberammergau from a height on the mountains surrounding it.

123** Sectional views from favorable vantage points within the cities of Cologne; 131*, Brussels; 134, 135*, Paris; 146, Mentone; and 185*, Vienna.

147** Village of Chamonix from an Alpine height above.

148 Shops, homes, and gardens of Corte, Corsica.

154 A glimpse of Funchal, Madeira Islands.

156** Algiers from the ocean front.

160** An expansive and inclusive view of Naples and environs.

168 Village on Lake Como seen from the opposite shore.

169 Florence, "The Flower of all Cities."

175 Geneva, showing lake, hotels, shops, churches, and monuments.

183 Lovely Lucerne; its lake and overshadowing Pilatus.

188* Residential section of Prague looking to Saint Vitus' Cathedral and fertile fields in the distance.

198* Overlooking the oldest and most historic part of Moscow.

201 A bit of Odessa.

204** Shops, homes, and mosques in the Mohammedan city of Serajevo.

205** Looking over modern homes in ancient Sparta.

206* Athens, old and new, to modern Piraeus and the sea.

208*, 209 Constantinople, where the East and West meet.

213 Smyrna, chief city of Asia Minor seen from Mount Pagus.

221*, 222*, 223, 226*, 230* Palestinian outlooks over Tiberias, Nazareth, Samaria, Jerusalem and Bethlehem.
247 Cape Town, from sea to Table Mountain.
251 Substantial elegance of modern Madras.
275, 279 Outlooks over Melbourne and Sydney.
281, 283*, 284, 289 Chinese panoramas; Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Peking.
296 Seoul, Korea, in winter dress.
317* San Francisco; 368, San Antonio; and 381, Cleveland, viewed from some of their loftiest skyscrapers.
331** Seattle, Washington, the greatest city of the Northern Pacific States.
370** A Mardi Gras Parade in New Orleans, La.
386** Looking down on romantic "old town" and across the St. Lawrence, Quebec.
397 The New England village of Littleton, nestling at the foot of the White Mountains, N. H.
400* New York as seen from a home-coming ocean-liner.

8. **Bridges.**

40 subjects.

2* Bridge over the Potomac, Washington.
11*, 15* Brooklyn bridge, New York City.
11* Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro bridges, together with Brooklyn bridge, all span East River connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn and Queens, Greater New York. All are suspension bridges.
20** A natural bridge, Virginia.
23 An attractive bridge in keeping with its beautiful setting, Charleston.
25 A great power dam whose upper surface is utilized as a bridge at Muscle Shoals, Ala.
57 A small steel bridge over a canal, Rio de Janeiro.
68 Rope bridge, Ireland.
70* Suspension bridge, Carnarvorn; towers conforming in style to that of the adjoining castle.
71 A simple use of the arch in bridge construction, Wales.
77* Forth bridge, Scotland; the cantilever type.
78 Foot bridge over railroad tracks.
83 Rustic foot bridge over the river Cherwell, Oxford.
89 Tower Bridge, London. The towers are architectually attractive and harmonize in style with the near-by Tower of London.
91* Bridges spanning the Thames, London.

96 A bridge built of uncut stone, in keeping with its situation, Norway.
106** City bridges of similar masonic construction in Stockholm; 110*, Copenhagen; 113, Berlin; 161, 163*, Rome; 175, Geneva; 198*, Moscow.
145 Bridge over the Var, Nice.
171 The Rialto bridge, Venice; arched, covered, and flanked with shops; combines beauty and utility.
173* Another arched canal bridge in Venice; also the overhead "Bridge of Sighs" leading from palace to prison.
187* The great Czechonyi suspension bridge across the Danube connecting Buda and Pest, Hungary; built 1840-49.
193** Bridging the Avenue of Fountains, Peterhof, Russia.
208*, 209 One of the world's most congested thoroughfares—Balata bridge, Constantinople.
286** A picturesque high-arched bridge in China.
299* A dainty miniature bridge in a private garden, Japan.
307 A simple wooden structure crossing a Tokyo canal.
312** Old stone bridge, Philippine Islands.
360 Bridge over Salt River, Arizona.
363 Hanging bridge, Royal Gorge, Colorado.
365 An unusual structure, a curved steel viaduct crossing a canyon 90 feet above the stream below, Georgetown, Colorado.
372 Eads' Bridge at St. Louis, a masterpiece of steel-arch construction.
384 Suspension bridge, Niagara.

IV. GEOGRAPHY.

1533 subjects.

A. *Commercial Geography.*

267 subjects.

1. Transportation.

232 subjects.

a. LAND TRANSPORTATION.

143 subjects.

(1) Transportation by Human Carriers.

56 subjects.

(a) *Burdens borne on head.*

145 French woman carrying laundry.
228 The custom in Jerusalem; woman carrying loaded basket on head.

240 Native Africans skillfully balancing large pieces of pottery on head.
250** Placing burden on head is a common custom in India.
296 Korean carrying earthen vessel on head.

(b) *Burdens borne on back.*

8 subjects.

24* Carrying baskets of cotton from field to wagon.
51** Bolivian woman transporting burden on back.
98 Norwegian woman bringing in hay.
209 Scores of heavily laden Turkish porters.
296 White-robed pottery peddler with load skillfully arranged on special contrivance, Seoul, Korea.
302, 306 The knapsack becomes the baby carriage, Japan.
303* Japanese girl with tea basket on back.

(c) *Burdens borne on shoulders.*

17 subjects.

24* Gathering cotton in bags suspended on shoulder straps.
26* Carrying baskets of pineapples on shoulders, Florida.
29 Mexican water carriers using shoulder yoke.
29 Mexican mother carrying child in garment, placing weight on shoulders.
37** A human tandem carrying a "stretcher" of newly cut tobacco leaves to drying shed.
40** Climbing through an earthquake fissure with an improvised knapsack.
41** Gathering coffee in bags hung from shoulder.
47 Shouldering new cut sugar-cane and conveying to wagons.
190 German and Polish school boys and their little shoulder bags.
172** A Venetian vendor's "portable shop."
203** Bulgarian woman balancing burden on one shoulder.
231** Cairo porters using the shoulder bag.
241 Shoulder-transport of ivory from warehouse to wharf, Mombasa.
268 A simple contrivance for increasing carrying capacity; baskets of durians suspended from ends of a pole, Java.
283* Chinese coolies loading boats in characteristic fashion, Canton.
298 Japanese carrying baskets of tea leaves on shoulder.
300** Japanese carrying a basket suspended from a shoulder pole.

(d) *Burdens borne by hand.*

10 subjects.

59 Marketing with hand baskets in Caracas; 116**, Nuremberg; 192**, Viborg; 270, Java; and 292**, Mukden.
125** A Dutch maid carrying buckets of water.
159 Gathering lemons in hand baskets, Sicily.
182* Little Swiss lad and his market basket.
205** Greek maiden with a pitcher of water and a child in arms, Greece.
250** "Cash and carry" in a poor street of Madura.

(e) *Man-propelled vehicles.*

6 subjects.

117 Push carts on a quaint German thoroughfare.
129 A bicycle and a push cart, Antwerp.
184* Moving freight with a push cart.
284, 285, 306 Where the coolie still furnishes the cheapest transport; jinrickishas in Shanghai and in Yokohama.

(2) TRANSPORTATION BY ANIMALS.

54 subjects.

(a) *Horses.*

24 subjects.

63 Horse-drawn jaunting car in Ireland.
88 Hansom and Victoria cabs in Fleet Street, London.
94 Landaus awaiting passengers in a quiet English village street.
96 A sturdy roadster for rugged roads in Norway.
102 Small but hardy; hauling dried fish in Norway.
105 A "single" trotting along a Swedish road at Upsala.
112* Horse-drawn vehicles in the streets of Berlin; 135*, Paris; 141**, Reims; 162*, Rome; 175, Geneva; 184*, Innsbruck; 191, Cracow; 198*, 199, Moscow; 201, Odessa; 230*, Bethlehem; 231**, Cairo.
156** Heavy trucking in Algiers.
192** Long-maned horses in market place, Viborg.
186 Horse-drawn farm wagon, Hungary.
292** A motley lot of horses and donkey-drawn vehicles in Mukden.
367** Saddle horses on a cattle ranch, Texas.
370** Large float drawn by horses, Mardi Gras parade, New Orleans, La.

(b) *Donkeys.*

13 subjects.

24* Used as saddle animal by overseer on cotton plantation.

32 Donkey as pack animal; milk vender in Guatemala.

35* Donkeys carrying bananas from trees to railroad trucks.

43 Donkeys as water carriers in Baranquilla.

51** Donkey pack train passing through La Paz, Bolivia.

55 Single donkey cart in São Paulo.

59 Pack train awaiting the journey's start in the market place of Caracas.

158** Little donkey carts in streets of Palermo.

210** Faithful little pack animals with heavy transport, Constantinople.

212** A striking illustration of the donkey's extraordinary carrying capacity; a Balkan circus being transported on a single back.

222*, 223 Donkey used as saddle animal in Palestine.

230* Donkeys extensively used in the Orient; a number in the Bethlehem market place.

(c) *Oxen.*

6 subjects.

32 Ox team in streets of Guatemala City.

47 Ox teams hauling loads of sugar cane to mills, Peru.

52* Double ox team hauling carts of brick in Chile.

154 Ox-drawn sledges in the cobble-paved streets of Funchal.

186 Primitive farm wagons drawn by well-broken teams of oxen in the rural district of Hungary, where it is still possible to travel for several days at a time without seeing a motor car.

201 Where oxen are favored for heavy trucking, Odessa.

(d) *Dogs.*

132 Dog drawing milk cart in Brussels.

184* Dog as draft animal in Innsbruck.

334* Polar transport by sled; dogs harnessed tandem—seven in number.

(e) *Llamas.*

49** Extensively used as a beast of burden in South America.

(f) *Reindeer.*

101** Much used as draft animal in the frigid north.

(g) *Goats.*

158** Delivering milk at the patron's door, Palermo.

(h) *Camels.*

229 A caravan of camels on the Jaffa road.
232 A caravan of camels on the road to the pyramids.
233* Camel and its rider before the sphinx.

(i) *Elephants.*

258 Stately elephants on parade, Delhi.
265* Patient elephants hauling logs, Burma.

(3) Transportation by Railroads.

17 subjects.

10 A four track railway; a Pennsylvania train rounding Horseshoe Curve.
26* A narrow gauge truck railway on a pineapple plantation.
35* Small steam engine resembling early models on a "banana line" in Costa Rica.
36* Motors on electrified lines towing vessels through Gatun locks, Panama Canal.
48 The Oroya Railroad in the heart of the Peruvian Andes; the constructon cost of the first 86 miles averaged about $300,000 per mile.
77* A railroad bridge of world renown across the river Forth.
78 Overlooking tracks and station sheds from the Castle height, Edinburgh.
123** Station near Cologne Cathedral.
178** Train climbing Alpine heights, Switzerland.
183 Terminal at Lucerne of the famous Saint Gotthard road connecting Switzerland and Italy by a 100 mile line passing over and through the formidable Alps (its tunnels aggregate over 28 miles).
252 Oriental and ornate; Church Gate Station, Bombay.
328 Train coming down along the Columbia river past "Pillars of Hercules," Oregon.
363* Train coming over the hanging bridge in the Royal Gorge, Colo.
365 Train circling the Georgetown loop, Colorado.
372 The ten-million dollar Eads' bridge at St. Louis.
373 The "Burlington" tracks at Keokuk.
376* Scores of tracks along Chicago's water front; one of the greatest railroad centers in the world.

(4) Transportation by Bus and Rail and Other Motor Vehicles in Cities.

16 subjects.

12* Elevated and surface lines in lower Manhattan; subway station at extreme right.
14, 16 The low "gondola" cars on surface tracks, Broadway, New York.
15* Open surface cars on Brooklyn bridge; this bridge also carries elevated lines.
16 Streams of motor vehicles on Broadway at night, New York City.
17* Open-topped double-decked busses on Fifth Avenue, New York.
84, 88, 89 London's double-decked motor busses are heavy carriers of traffic in all parts of the metropolis.
106** Elevators offering transport from the more elevated sections of the city to the lower, Stockholm.
112* Surface cars on streets of Berlin; 185*, Vienna; 318*, San Francisco; 331*, Seattle.
129 Tractor hauling a heavy load of baled cotton, Antwerp.
381 A model car for heavy traffic with entrance and exit by middle doors, Cleveland.

b. WATER TRANSPORTATION.

87 subjects.

11* Ocean going vessels tied at piers along the East and Hudson Rivers, New York.
12* Ferry boats at Battery Park, New York; 61**, Queenstown (Cobh); 95**, Oslo (Christiania); 106**, Stockholm; 160**, Naples; 208*, Constantinople.
15* Tugs and sailing vessels on East River, New York; 208*, the Bosphorus.
27** Motor launch navigating a narrow tropical river in Florida.
36* Ocean liners and coast-wise steamers in Gatun Lake and lock, Panama.
38 A forest of sailing masts; sponge fleet, Bahama Islands.
45 Log raft on equatorial waters; also canoes, Ecuador.
53* Close view of ocean liners in dock at Buenos Aires, the docks among the most extensive in the world.
53* Canal and river barges, Buenos Aires; 202**, the Danube; 261, the Ganges.

61** Sailing boat, Queenstown (Cobh) harbor; 110*, Copenhagen; 208*, Constantinople; 221*, Palestine; 283*, Canton; 304*, Japan.
73* Steamer for light service on Loch Katrine; 168, Lake Como; 183, Lake Lucerne.
86* Small barges on the River Thames.
86*, 92 Row boats on the Thames; 99*, on the Naerofjord, Norway; 110*, Copenhagen; 155**, Gibraltar; 168, Lake Como; 175, Geneva; 221*, Sea of Galilee; 224, Jordan; 247, Cape Town; 261, the Ganges; 281, Hongkong; 283*, Canton; 284, Shanghai; 304*, 307, Japan; 312**, Luzon, P. I.; 333, Alaska.
89 River passenger steamers on the Thames; 121, on the Rhine; 208*, the Bosphorus.
99* Excursion steamers in a Norway fjord catering to summer tourists.
103* On the vessel's bow, watching the midnight sun at North Cape.
108 Sailing vessels passing through Södertelge canal, Sweden; 286**, Grand Imperial canal, China; note one in foreground has cannon mounted on bow as protection against robbers.
110* Danish fishing and coastwise sailing vessels, Copenhagen.
124, 126*, 127 Canal barges—the principal trade-carriers of Netherlands.
133 A pleasure launch on a canal in Bruges, Belgium.
156** The freight-filled wharves of Algiers.
171, 173* The Venetian gondola, famed in picture, poetry and song.
199 Sailing vessels, rowboats, and a barge in the Moskva River, Moscow.
201 Ocean liners in Odessa's harbor.
208* Water craft of all sorts and sizes on the Bosphorus; 281, Hongkong.
213 Freight and passenger steamers riding at anchor in Smyrna harbor.
218** A "kufa," or circular boat, on the Tigris; commonly used in these waters for short trips across or down stream, constructed of palm fibre and rendered water tight by liquid bitumen.
221* Fishing boats equipped with sails and oars, Sea of Galilee.
247 Fishing boats hauled ashore at Cape Town.
265* Bamboo covered boats on the Salwin River, Burma.

272 Primitive sailing craft for trading purposes, New Guinea, a canoe with sail of plaited palm leaves, an outrigger lashed at its side and bamboo platform for carrying freight.
273** Motor boat on the quiet waters of Milford Sound.
279 Steamers and motor boats in Sydney harbor.
281 Battleship, torpedo boat, ocean liners, tugs, sailing vessels, row boats, motor boats, sampans and other water craft at Hongkong.
283* The old-fashioned side-wheeler on Chukiang River, Canton; also row boats, motor boats, junks and hundreds of sampans.
284 Large house boats and hundreds of sampans, Shanghai. The family boats of the better sort are from 60 to 80 feet long and about 15 feet wide.
286** Sampans and sailing vessels with cargoes on Grand Canal, Su-chow.
288 Junk flotilla, more picturesque than speedy, China. Propelled by tow lines but with sails unfurled to get whatever help a breeze may give it.
291** Typical Chinese junk; large, flat-bottomed, high-sterned vessel with square bows. It has two masts standing at different angles; sails fastened to stout spars at either end and stiffened with bamboo poles.
307 Poling freight barges down a busy canal in Tokyo; sampans also in view.
312** Canoe and row boat at Island of Luzon, P. I.
330** Great chained log raft on the Columbia river; man's first method of water transportation.
333 Graceful canoes hewn out of single logs by Haida Indians, Alaska.
338* Canoes and row boats on Lake Louise.
372 A stern-wheeled river liner on the Mississippi at St. Louis.
383* "Maid of the Mist" taking tourists through the mists of Niagara.
388 Fishing schooner and sail boats in Battle Harbor, Labrador.
389* Whaling schooners among arctic icebergs.
399** The Leviathan, one of the largest passenger vessels afloat.

c. AIR TRANSPORTATION.

1* The first plane to make the non-stop flight from New York to Paris.
98 Taking hay from the mountains by cable line, Norway.

2. Markets and Marketing.

35 subjects.

11* "Where merchants most do congregate"; the world metropolis, New York City.
12* Wall Street, New York City; market center of the world's finance.
35* Harvesting bananas, Costa Rica. New Orleans is the world market for this product.
37** Preparing tobacco for market on a plantation near Havana which is one of the great primary tobacco markets of the world.
38 Bahama sponge fleet; its haul will probably be sent to Key West, which is the primary sponge market of the country.
41** Gathering coffee in the West Indies; this may be sent to New York, which being the largest coffee buying market, now sets the price of this commodity.
43 Water venders in the streets of Baranquilla, Colombia.
51** Bargaining on the curb and in the open street bazaar, La Paz, Bolivia.
53* Elevators in Buenos Aires handling vast quantities of Argentina wheat.
59 Where stalls and stands are dispensed with; produce spread on pavement in Market Square, Caracas.
60* Distributing milk in La Guayra; a primitive method of bringing the commodity to the buyer.
102 Dried codfish ready for market, Norway.
116** The Market, Nuremberg, Germany.
132 Milk delivery by dog cart in Brussels.
158** Goats milked while you wait in a crowded market place in Palermo.
172** Street vender in Saint Mark's Plaza, Venice.
192** An excellent study of an old world market place, Viborg, Finland.
197 Cloth market in Nijni-Novgorod. This is an annual market, not unlike a World's Fair except that stocks of goods are actually distributed from this center. This market has been here for over 600 years, an exchange point for East and West and is a survival of marketing conditions before the days of modern transportation. The permanent buildings of this market form a town in themselves a mile square.
201 Marketing wheat and other products from the Ukraine on the wharves of Odessa.
204** Market place in Serajevo.

230* Measuring out the wheat as in Bible times in Nativity Square, Bethlehem.
240 Native market in Nyanza, Africa.
241 Ivory on the way from the jungle to New York. The world's supply of ivory comes largely from central East Africa, and Mombasa is the primary market. The world market is at London.
247 Fish coming to market, Cape Town.
250** Among the street bazaars in Madura.
265* Teak logging in Burma, the world's chief market supplying teak.
270 Fruits, vegetables and other food products in a country market in Java.
296 White-robed pottery peddlers in streets of Seoul.
302 A novel sight to occidental eyes; a Japanese shoe shop. Shoes for clogs in Japan are made of wood and made by hand so each town has its own market for shoes.
318* Market Street, San Francisco, whose name tells of the time when it held the open markets.
366** Where sugar beets are marketed and turned into the refined food products, Scotts Bluff, Neb.
377 State Street, Chicago, the largest retail shopping district in America.
378* Union stock yards, Chicago, the largest live stock and meat packing center in the world; value of the meat products exceed a million dollars a day.
379**, 380 Detroit, center of the automotive industry of the world.

B. ***Industrial Geography.***
109 subjects.

1. **Lumbering.**
6 subjects.
265 Hauling teak logs, Burma.
287** Chinese laborers sawing timber in the prrimitive way.
323* The giant redwood trees of California. This is the redwood of commerce and closely resembles cedar. Its wood is light, firm, straight-grained and very durable.
326** Poling logs in McCloud River, Oregon. Firs, cedars, hemlocks, spruces and larches all grow to perfection in this region.
330** Huge log raft on Columbia river, Oregon.
376* Chicago is the greatest of our lumber markets.

2. **Metals and Minerals.**

7 subjects.

28 Guanajuato, the world's greatest silver mining city, Mexico.

49** Cerro de Pasco, a Peruvian silver mining center.

334* A gold miner's camp and dog train in the Klondike.

365 Georgetown, Colo.; a productive mining center for gold, silver and lead.

369** Goose Creek oilfield, Texas.

371 Shaft house, smelter and tailing pile; zinc and lead mines, Joplin, Mo., the center of our zinc and lead production.

396 A marble quarry in Vermont, showing derricks and cable conveyors by which the quarried blocks are transported. Marble is a form of limestone, highly adaptable to sculptural uses.

3. **Textiles.**

96 subjects.

a. PRODUCTION.

28 subjects.

24* Cotton; picking it on a Georgia plantation.

26* Pina fibre; from leaves of pineapple; a Florida plantation.

57 Royal palms, Rio de Janeiro; 157, Palm Avenue, Algiers; 215*, 217, 218**, on the Euphrates and Tigris; 229, Palestine; 235**, Palms of Memphis; 248**, Ceylon; 268, Java; 311*, Philippine Islands.

27**, 311* Coconut fibre also used in matting and coarse textiles.

32, 47, 52*, 60*, etc. Cattle hair; mixed with other fibres is used in felts for roofing, covering steam pipes and boilers; also for stuffing cushions and is woven into coarse blankets.

49** Llama hair; its strong lustrous fibres used in dress goods.

143, etc. Horse hair; used with others in making strong wiry cloth known as horsehair cloth.

97*, 98, 158** Goat's hair; wiry, such as is used in alpaca, mohair and brilliantine. The softer goat's hair is used in cashmeres.

229, 232, 233* Camel hair; used in manufacture of some clothing, bagging and coarse yarns.

235** Wool; sheep grazing among the palms of Memphis.

344** Wool; sheep ranch in Montana. This state leads all others in number of sheep, with a total of about 7,000,000 or about one-seventh of America's total.

b. USES OF TEXTILES.

51 subjects.

(1) CLOTHING.

Garments in endless variety and of the varied materials may be observed in almost every subject in the set. See *Clothing and Costumes,* p. 200.

(2) OTHER USES.

51 subjects.

1* Rubber tires.
15* Sails, New York; 110*, Copenhagen; 221*, Sea of Galilee; 272, a sail of plaited pandanus, or palm leaves; 288, junk flotilla; 291**, Chinese junk; 304*, Japan.
16 Automobile top.
18, 116** Umbrellas and sunshades.
38, 110* Ropes for rigging; 43, for support; 68, a bridge, Ireland; 196, for harness in Russia; 265*, in Ceylon; 294, in Manchuria and 295*, in Korea.
63 Cushions.
107* Woven wool tapestries and upholstered furniture.
111 Canvas for oil paintings.
112* Awnings, Berlin; 129, Antwerp; 228, Christian Street, Jerusalem.
130 Altar pieces.
140* Carpet and tapestries.
154 Curtains.
172**, 292**, 301** Flags and banners.
116**, 201 Sacks.
203** Table cloths.
210** Cushioned saddles.
212** Blankets.
217 Reed mat shelters, Mesopotamia.
218** A boat built of reeds, Bagdad.
229, 233* Camel trappings.
231** Reed bag, Cairo.
240 Containers made of fibre, Nyanza.
258 Elephant trappings in Durbar parade.
295* Reed matting used for a carabao blanket.
298, 303* Baskets made of split bamboo, Japan.
299* Reed awnings on a Japanese home.
302 Clogs with matted soles, Japan.
307 Reed sampan covers.
334* Tents in the Yukon.
342*, 385 Indian tepees.

c. PLACES PARTICULARLY ASSOCIATED WITH SOME PHASE OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

17 subjects.

8* Philadelphia, center of America's carpet industry.
16 New York City manufactured in 1924, 41% of the men's clothing produced in the United States.
24* Georgia. Nearly two-thirds of the world's cotton is produced in the humid lowlands of our southeastern states.
67 Belfast, chief seat of the Irish linen industry.
74** Stirling, Scotland, a manufacturing center for carpets, woolen goods and rope.
79 Dumfries' principal industry is the manufacture of tweeds and hosiery.
88 London, world's greatest wool market.
129 Antwerp is one of the greatest seaports of Europe and has many important industries, among them lace making.
131 Brussels is still celebrated for its lace, considered the finest in the world; it also manufactures fine linen, silk, woolen and cotton fabrics. The making of "Brussels carpets" is not an industry of the city.
135* Paris, famous for its tapestries.
251 Madras manufactures extensively the well-known cotton "Madrases."
255 Vale of Kashmir, long celebrated for its shawls. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, the one obtained from the tame goat and the other from the wild goat, wild sheep and other wild animals.
286** Su-chow is the great center of the silk industry.
306 Yokohama is the emporium of a vast silk industry.
370** New Orleans, one of our largest cotton markets.
378* Chicago's "Packingtown" where vast quantities of hair is prepared for market.
394 Boston, America's largest wool market.

C. ***Physical Geography.***

479 subjects.

1. **Waterfalls.**

15 subjects.

54** Magnificent Iguazu Falls and cascades on the boundary line between Argentina and Brazil.
71 A pretty cascade at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales.
96 Where the Lotefos and the Skarsfos meet; mountain torrents dashing down the mountain side, Norway.

109* The foaming falls of Husqvarna; one of Sweden's most famous waterfalls.
179** The Staubbach Falls, Switzerland, springing over a 900-foot cliff; the highest in Switzerland and considered the loveliest fall in Europe.
244** Victoria Falls, making its 100-foot plunge, Rhodesia.
322** Yosemite Falls with a drop of 2,600 feet from top to base.
327 Multnomah Falls, Oregon; a 300-foot plunge over a rocky precipice in the Cascade Mountains.
347* The Falls in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
351 The Bridal Veil of Shoshone Falls, neither spectacular nor famous, but beautiful, Idaho.
374** The laughing waters of Minnehaha, immortalized by Longfellow. Fifty feet high.
382 Rainbow Falls, Watkins Glen, N. Y.
383* Niagara, American and Canadian Falls in summer.
384 Niagara in winter; the American falls.
387 Ouiatchouan Falls; a cascade in St. Johns river, New Brunswick.

2. **Rivers.**

76 subjects.

2* The winding Potomac at Washington.
11* 13** Hudson river at New York; an example of a drowned river, i. e., one in which the bed has sunken so that the water is deep. The Hudson is deep enough for the largest ship. Harlem river also appears in the distance.
11*, 15* East river, New York.
20** James river; a small stream in Virginia.
22 Tennessee river from Signal Mountain, Tenn.; an example of an old river, i. e., one that is slow flowing and often winding in its course as in this instance.
23 Ashley river, with ne'er a ripple on it, near Charleston, S. C.
25 The Tennessee river made useful for power by a great dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala.
27** The Anclote river, buried in tropical verdure, Florida.
45 The placid Guayais river at Babahoyo, Ecuador.
46* Rimac river flowing through Lima, Peru.
48 River Rimac; a vigorous youthful stream cutting for itself an ever deeper channel between Andean Mountain walls.

54** Where two rivers, the Panama and the Iguazu, meet and break into the magnificent falls of Iguazu.

71 A small young stream cutting its way through rocky places in Northern Wales.

72 The Tay; largest river in Scotland. The Tay has the characteristics of an old and drowned river, viz., low banks, winding course, deep channel (it is navigable for 30 miles, from Dundee to Perth), and forms a three-mile wide estuary at its mouth.

75 The river Forth as seen from Stirling Castle.

77* Where the river Forth becomes the Firth of Forth.

78 Forth river seen in the distance from the heights of Edinburgh Castle.

83 The river Cherwell, a quiet little stream at Oxford.

86**, 89, 91*, 92 The Thames, old and deep channeled, and commercially one of the most important in the world.

93 A charming stream winding through English meadows, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

96 The Lotefos and the Skarsfos at their juncture, Norway; two young and tempestuous mountain torrents.

113 The river Spree flowing through Berlin.

119 The river Ammer flowing through the village of Oberammergau.

121, 122* The Rhine; an example of a mature river having a moderate current and sloping banks. As in this case, mature rivers are often great waterways for commerce.

127 Canal connecting with the river Maas (Meuse), Netherlands.

134 Distant glimpses of the Seine, Paris.

145 The river Var at Nice, fed by the melting mountain snows, hence at times large and torrential, at other times a mere rippling brook.

161, 163* The Tiber at Rome.

180 River Aare, which has cut for itself a gorge 300 to 400 feet deep; one of the longest and deepest in Switzerland.

181 The White Lutschine river in the Lauterbrunnen Valley, Switzerland.

187* The Danube river at Budapest, Hungary, one of the greatest rivers of Europe, having a breadth of 300 to 650 yards at this point.

198*, 199 The Moskva river, Moscow.

202** The Danube, an old river and one of the great waterways of Europe. Rises in the highlands of Germany and empties into the Black Sea.

215*, 217 The broad and smoothly-flowing Euphrates on its way from the mountains of Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf. Length 1,780 miles.

218** A glimpse of the ancient Tigris at Bagdad. Length 1,150 miles.

224 The Jordan, an insignificant stream except for its Biblical associations.

237 The Nile, aged and historic, at Luxor.

244** Victoria Falls in the Zambezi river, Rhodesia.

255 Jhelum river, India; an old river; slow current, low banks and graceful curves.

261 Beside the sacred waters of the Ganges at Benares.

265* The Salwin river, Burma; an old river, broad, easy current and low banks.

283* Another old waterway, the Chukiang river at Canton.

284 On the estuary of the Yang-tse-Kiang river, Shanghai.

288 Pei-ho river; slow and winding; an avenue of commerce connecting Tientsin and Peking.

328, 330** Columbia river, Oregon; navigable for more than a thousand miles; its length about 1,400 miles. The Columbia and the Yellowstone are two largest rivers that discharge into the Pacific.

336* A new river, fed by glacial waters, forming for itself a channel down the mountain side, British Columbia.

339 The Bow river at Banff.

347* Yellowstone river, the largest affluent of the Missouri; length about 1,100 miles. A swift current cutting a deeper course in Grand Canyon, Yellowstone.

348 The Firehole river, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

351 The Snake, or Shoshone river, Idaho; another new stream carving out for itself a more fixed channel. This stream is Columbia's largest affluent.

357*, 358 The Colorado river, Arizona, flowing through a cut a mile deep and still young.

360 Salt River, Arizona, dammed to provide water for irrigating vast stretches of desert land.

362 Canyon Creek, Colorado; a deep, narrow channel eaten out of limestone cliffs.

363* Arkansas river, where it cuts through the Royal Gorge, Colo.
365 Clear Creek, a mountain stream in the Colorado Rockies.
366** Platte river watering a fertile Nebraska valley.
369** On the banks of quiet Goose Creek, Texas.
370** On the levee of the Mississippi.
372, 373 The Mississippi at St. Louis and Keokuk; a mature river, moderate current and of prime commercial importance.
374** A cascade of Minnehaha Creek, Minn.
383*, 384 Swift flowing Niagara; a river geologically young.
386** Saint Lawrence, Quebec; mature, with a sunken bed and deep channel, hence navigable by the largest ocean liners.
387 Saint John's river, New Brunswick, where it breaks into the Falls of Ouiatchouan.

3. **Lakes.**

22 subjects.

6** A pretty artificial lake in the gardens adjoining Washington monument.
10 A natural reservoir, from which Altoona draws a part of its water supply.
11* The artificial lakes of Central Park, New York.
36* Gatun Lake, forming a part of the Panama Canal.
62* Killarney, a lake of glacial origin.
73* Loch Katrine, also glacial in origin.
80* Lake Grasmere, another example of like geological beginning.
104** A pretty little lake in central Sweden.
168 Lake Como, the beginning of which goes back to the glaciated periods.
175 A glimpse of Lake Geneva, Switzerland.
182*, 183 Lovely Lake Lucerne in a setting of mountain grandeur.
259 Beautiful artificial lake at Ulwar, India.
304* A pretty lake at the foot of Fuji, Japan.
305 Lake Yamanaka, nestling in the heart of the mountains, Japan.
325 Fallen Leaf Lake, a beautiful body of fresh water high up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of eastern California, near Lake Tahoe.
332* Mirror Lake, Mt. Rainier National Park.
335 Moraine Lake, receiving waters from the mighty glaciers that touch its shores.
338* Lake Louise, "The Queen of Lakes," in the Canadian Rockies.
341 McDermott Lake in Glacier National Park.

342* Saint Mary's Lake, Glacier National Park.
376* Lake Michigan, the largest of American lakes. Glacial in origin.

4. **Canals.**

17 subjects.

36* Panama canal, showing Gatun Lake and Gatun locks.
57 Palm-lined Canal Mangue, Rio de Janeiro.
108 Södertelge canal, Sweden connecting Lake Mälar and the Baltic.
119 Traffic canal in Oberammergau; 124, in a Netherlands village; 126*, in Amsterdam; 127, in Delfthaven; 133, in Bruges, the "Venice of the North"; 171, 173*, in Venice; 286**, Grand Imperial Canal, Su-chow; 307, in Tokyo.
193** The Avenue of Fountains at Peterhof, Leningrad.
232 Irrigation canal in the valley of the Nile; 303*, 308, in Japan; 359**, in Arizona.

5. **Bays and Harbors.**

27 subjects.

11*, 12*, 13**, 15*, 399**, 400*, New York harbor, one of the busiest in the world.
38 Sponge fleet in unprotected harbor, Bahama Islands.
53* Buenos Aires' harbor is at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.
56* Bay of Rio de Janeiro. It is claimed that Rio de Janeiro, Constantinople (208*), Sydney (279), San Francisco (318*), are the four most beautiful natural harbors in the world.
61** Queenstown (Cobh); a large, well protected harbor.
110* Harbor of Copenhagen, Denmark.
155** Gibraltar's harbor.
160** Bay of Naples, famous for its beauty.
201 Odessa harbor; protected from the east winds by breakwaters and the docks are furthermore inclosed from the east winds.
206* Distant view of harbor of Piraeus, Athens.
208* Overlooking the busy waters of Constantinople and harbor.
213 Smyrna harbor seen from Mount Pagus, one of the best in the Mediterranean.
221* Tiberias; not a harbor but where numerous fishing vessels draw up to shore.
247 Cape Town; a harbor not by design of nature but by the construction of breakwaters.

279 Sydney harbor is quite landlocked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores.
281 Overlooking the busy bay at Hongkong.
331* A great harbor of the northern Pacific coast, Seattle, Wash.
388 Battle Harbor, Labrador, a haven for fishing vessels. It is sheltered by Battle Islands.
394 Harbor of Boston, Mass. well protected by peninsulas and islands.

6. **Mountain Peaks and Volcanoes.**

91 subjects.

10 At the top of the Alleghenies, Pennsylvania.
22 View from Signal Mountain, Lookout Mountains, Tenn.
28 Sierra de Guanajuato, Mexico.
31* Ixtaccihuatl, "The Woman in White," 16,900 feet, Mexico.
39* Clouds of sulphurous fumes in the crater of Mount Soufriere, B. W. I.
44 Mount Pichincha, one of the twenty snow-clad peaks surrounding Quito, Ecuador. Their height ranges from 15,000 to 22,000 feet.
47, 48 The Andes in Peru.
50 El Misti, Peru; one of the most stately and beautiful mountains in the world, distinguished for its symmetry. An active volcano constantly emitting sulphurous vapors. Height 19,200 feet.
56* Sugarloaf Mountain in bay of Rio de Janeiro.
58 Andean ranges surrounding Caracas, Venezuela.
62* Tomies peaks of the MacGillicuddy Reeks, the wildest and loftiest mountains in Ireland, at Lake Killarney.
69 A basaltic pyramid of volcanic origin on the north coast of Ireland.
73* In the Trossachs of Scotland.
76** In the Highlands of Scotland.
97*, 98, 99* Among the rugged mountain peaks of Norway.
103* North Cape, a slate cliff 1000 feet high, Norway.
118 A castle built on the spurs of the Berzenkopf, Bavarian Alps.
119 On Mount Kofel, Bavarian Alps, overlooking Oberammergau.
121, 122* Gently sloping mountain walls on the banks of the Rhine.
146 A glimpse of the Maritime Alps that shelter the town and bay of Mentone.
147** Mountain peaks still young; the sharp, stern peaks of the French Alps at Chamonix.

148 A Corsican mountain slope at Corte.
149 The sacred mountain of the Catalans; 4000 feet high; rounded sandstone peaks formed by action of wind and water.
150 The snowy Sierras at Granada.
154 Madeira, supposed by some to be the top of a mountain range of the submerged continent of Atlantis.
155** The Rock of Gibraltar, a mountainous mass of Jurassic limestone.
160** Mount Vesuvius, still active. During the Christian Era its destructive eruptions have numbered eighteen, the first in '79, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii. The last was in 1906.
165** Looking to the foot hills of the Apennines near Rome; 166, near Genoa; 169, at Florence.
168 The Italian Alps at Lake Como.
174 Among the jagged peaks of Mont Blanc.
175 Alpine foot hills at Geneva.
176* The Matterhorn; a young mountain with a sharp peak.
177 Monte Leone and the Fletschorn (13,128 ft.). The rough pointed peaks are characteristic of mountains believed to be of recent origin, geologically considered.
178**, 179** The Alps at Lauterbrunnen.
181 The Jungfrau (13,670 ft.) in its majestic Alpine setting.
182* Among the peaks surrounding Lake Lucerne.
183 Lofty Pilatus (6,995 ft.), jagged and snow-wrapped, Lucerne.
184* Gigantic ridge of limestone forming part of the Bavarian Alps, seen from Innsbruck.
202** Transylvanian Alps in Rumania.
205** Taygetos mountains, Greece; these peaks have been somewhat ground down and rounded out through long geological ages by nature's erosive forces.
213 Mount Sipylus (6,000 ft.), Smyrna.
220** Looking from Damascus to the foot hills of Mount Hermon.
224 Mountains of Judea, where time has obliterated all sharp peaks.
247 Table Mountain, Cape Town.
262** The majestic Himalayas rising above the clouds. A chain of mountains 1,500 miles long and 600 miles wide. Many of its peaks exceed 25,000 feet in height.
267** The gently rounded mountain heights of Java.

271* A volcanic eruption in Java.
272 Mountain knolls on the island of New Guinea.
273** Mount Pembroke and glacier, New Zealand.
274 Mount Elliot and Jarvois glacier, New Zealand. The debris, or talus on the mountain slopes show how broken fragments grind down the pointed peaks and sharp edges.
277 Snow capped Alps from Mount Buffalo, Australia.
281 Mountain range near Hongkong.
290* Among the rugged peaks at Hankow Pass, China.
294 A mountain peak rising out of a fertile plain in Manchuria.
296 Looking to the mountain heights near Seoul, Korea.
298, 300**, 308 Low mountain ranges in Japan.
304*, 305 Fuji, an extinct volcano (12,300 ft.), one of the most perfectly proportioned and beautiful mountains in the world.
312** Mayon, Philippine Islands; an active volcano and frequently in eruption.
316 A bare peak at Waikiki beach, Honolulu.
318* Twin Peaks at the head of Market Street, San Francisco.
324*, 325 In the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, showing the granite cliffs of Half Dome and North Dome, Mount Watkins, Mount Clark, and Clouds Rest; also Mt. Tallac, (9715 ft.).
326** Mount Shasta (14,442 ft.), Calif. Its crater is about 2,500 feet deep and 3,500 feet in diameter.
329** Mount Hood, Oregon, rising to a height of about 12,000 feet.
330** The Cascade Range along the Columbia River, Oregon.
332* Mount Rainier (formerly Mount Tacoma), 14,526 ft., and Pyramid Peak, Rainier National Park, Washington.
334* Mountains in the Alaskan Arctic.
335, 339 Snow-capped peaks of the Canadian Rockies.
336* Mount Sir Donald of the Selkirks, British Columbia; a mountain of quartzite and gneiss. Height 10,640; has been ascended several times.
338* Mount Victoria rising above the placid waters of Lake Louise.
341 Mount Grinnell and Mount Gould, Glacier National Park.
342* Among the peaks of the Montana Rockies.
346* Gallatin range of the Rockies, Yellowstone Park.
355* Among the mountain ranges in Southern Utah.
356** Variously formed peaks in Zion National Park, Utah.

364 Pike's Peak (14,147), Colorado; made up chiefly of red granite.
365 In the Rockies at Georgetown, Colo.
397 The White mountains represent geologically some of the oldest patches of land on the Continent, being formed of Archæan strata. During the Glacial Period nearly all the summits were buried beneath ice, and there are still extensive deposits of drift remaining.

7. **Weathering, Erosion, and Other Natural Forces by Which the Earth's Surface is Changed.**

73 subjects.

11* Hudson River; its bed was formed by the sinking of land.
18, 19* Beach sands washed up by the tides.
20** Natural Bridge, Virginia; a remnant of a prehistoric cavern caused by the action of underground water.
22 Signal Mountain, Tennessee; rocks modified in form by wind and rain.
39* An active volcano, B. W. I. Its eruption in 1812 modified the earth's surface by deposits of lava and dust over a region extending 100 miles distant.
40** Great earthquake fissure, F. W. I. Note also weathering of rocks.
48 Swift stream cutting a channel through Andean Mountains, Peru.
54** Water wearing away central rock between the Falls, Argentina; 96, Norway; 109*, Sweden; 387, Canada.
56* Sugarloaf Mountain, Rio de Janeiro, worn round and smooth by rains and winds.
62* An example of old mountains, the peaks rounded by glacial action, Killarney, Ireland; 80*, another illustration of the same type, Lake District, England.
71 Rocks worn smooth by weather and running water, North Wales.
74** Weather and vegetation gradually scaling down the precipitous rock wall, Stirling.
149 Jagged peaks formed by the action of water and wind, Spain.
174, 176*, 179**, 181, 183 Glaciers grinding down the mountains, Switzerland; 184*, Austria; 262**, India; 273**, 274, New Zealand; 277, Australia; 335, 336*, 337, 338*, 340**, Canada.
177 Lichens, frost, wind and water all combining to eat into the granite rocks, Switzerland.

179** Waterfalls cutting grooves into the mountain wall, Switzerland.

180 Gorges and canyons cut by running streams; gorge of the Aare, Switzerland; 347*, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone; 351, Snake river canyon, Idaho; 355*, Bryce Canyon, Utah; 356**, Zion Canyon, Utah; 357*, 358, Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Ariz.; 362, Box Canyon, Colo.; 363*, Royal Gorge, Colo.; 365, Clear Creek Canyon, Colo.

216 Ruins of Babylon, long buried in dust and sand gradually deposited by the action of the wind; 238**, uncovered tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen.

233*, 234 Effects of weathering on the sphinx and pyramids.

271* Volcano in Java emitting cinders and smoke. Much of the rich soil of Java is composed of volcanic ash. See 267**, cultivated slopes on Java mountain sides.

276 Torpedo rock, Australia; a huge rounded balanced boulder, placed and shaped by nature's forces.

317 Coastal rocks on the shore of Santa Cruz Island, California, disintegrated by action of waves.

322** Yosemite Valley, 7 miles long, from ½ to 1 mile wide and nearly a mile deep, is the result of the erosion of a vast glacier in ages past which wore this great furrow into the solid rock of the mountain.

324*, 325 Rocks showing the effect of weathering, Yosemite Valley. This valley may have been formed by a sudden subsidence of the crust and later modified by glacial forces.

328 Picturesquely sculptured Pillars of Hercules along the Columbia River.

335 Sloping heaps of talus, the result of weathering, at the foot of the Ten Peaks, B. C.

336* Where huge rivers of ice and water are still carving steep walled valleys, Mount Sir Donald, B. C.

337 Huge ice crevasses caused by sun and wind, B. C.

346*, 349*, 350 Terraces built up by mineral deposits from the water, Yellowstone Park.

351 A lava desert in Idaho, the result of volcanic action ages ago and later modified by various natural agencies.

352 Bad lands of Nevada—as bad as nature ever makes them; chiseled, terraced, and fissured by erosion.

354 Cedar Breaks, Utah; a vast amphitheatre formed by nature's erosive agencies.
355* Bryce Canyon, Utah, monumental and magnificent —largely the result of erosion from water and wind.
361 An undercut in the wall of a canyon, furnishing a roof for a whole village.
364 Chiseled rocks of red sandstone forming a magnificent entrance to Garden of the Gods, Colo.
366** A sculptured rock, like a medieval fortress, overlooking the fertile and expansive lowlands.
375 One of the many fantastic formations in the Dalles of Wisconsin.
382 Watkins Glen, New York. The freezing of water in the crevices of rocks causes them to gradually scale away.
383*, 384 Niagara; the rushing waters wear off the edge of the hard rock.
391** Boulders deposited by glaciers that have since vanished.

8. **Glaciers.**

16 subjects.
98 Norway; snow the year around is needed for glacial formation.
174 Ice pyramids and deep crevasses of Bosson's glacier, Mont Blanc; 332*, Mt. Rainier on which there are 28 glaciers; 337, Illecillewaet glacier, B. C. These crevasses are due to an unequal surface over which the glaciers move or to different rates of movement.
176* Glaciers on the Matterhorn.
181 Mighty glaciers on the Jungfrau, Switzerland.
184* In the Bavarian Alps; glaciers when reaching lower altitudes melt into mountain streams.
262** Glaciers of the lofty Himalayas.
273** New Zealand glaciers; on Mount Pembroke; 274, Jarvois glacier on Mount Elliot.
322** Yosemite Valley, California, the result of glacial action.
335 Glaciers and glacial lake in the Canadian Rockies, B. C.
336* Avalanches of snow in descending form glaciers of ice, and later, on reaching lower altitudes become mountain torrents.
338* Glacier on Mount Victoria, Lake Louise.
341, 342* Glacier National Park, where gigantic operations were performed by glaciers in ages past.

9. **Canyons and Gorges.**
17 subjects.
20** A gorge worn by an underground stream, Virginia.
48 Peering into the Rimac river gorge in the Peruvian Andes.
109* Gorge below the Falls of Husqvarna, Sweden.
121 The beginning of the canyon of the Rhine at Bingen; 122*, its continuation a few miles distant.
180 Gorge of the Aare; 300 to 400 feet deep, the longest and deepest in Switzerland. Once regarded as due to fracture but evidently cut by the river as signs of erosion would indicate.
347* Grand Canyon in Yellowstone Park.
355* Bryce Canyon, Utah.
356** Zion Canyon, Utah.
357*, 358 The world's most stupendous canyon, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona.
362 Box Canyon, Colorado; eaten out of limestone; erosion due both to attrition and to decomposition of the limestone.
363* Royal Gorge, Colorado; gorge mile and a half long and about 2,000 feet high; the canyon extends for eleven miles through the heart of the Rockies.
365 Clear Creek Canyon near Georgetown, Colo.
382 A pretty canyon in Watkins Glen, N. Y. It is two and a half miles long and in places 150-300 feet high.
383*, 384 The gorge of the Niagara.

10. **Earthquake Fissures and Chasms.**
40** Mighty earthquake fissure in French West Indies.
68 Chasm 80 feet deep, on the rock-bound northern coast of Ireland.

11. **Plains and Plateaus.**
28 subjects.
2* A Virginia plain seen from Washington, D. C.
26*, 27** Coastal plains, Florida. These were formerly the bed of the ocean.
31* A fertile tableland in Mexico.
47 Richly fertile plain at the foot of the Andes, Peru.
72 River flood plains; in the valley of the Tay; 75, Forth river plain, Scotland; 215*, 217, in the Euphrates Valley; 232, 235**, 237, 239**, in the Nile Valley; 255, Vale of Kashmir; 373, along the Mississippi.

143** Fields in Brittany.
196 Fertile field in Russia; a glacial plain formed in ages past by ice fields or glaciers.
206* Coastal plain between Athens and the sea.
255 Alluvial plain seemingly the remains of a former sea, India.
300**, 303* Low level rice fields, with a plentiful supply of the necessary water, Japan.
313** Rice fields on a coastal plain, Philippine Islands.
319, 322** Compound alluvial plains, Calif. Several rivers help to make this type of plain.
343** Sheep grazing on an elevated plain in Montana.
359** A desert plateau transformed into fertile fields by irrigation, Arizona.
366** Sugar beet fields on the Nebraska plains; the great Western Plains of the United States were once covered by an inland sea.
367** Cattle ranch in Texas.

12. **Clouds.**

61 subjects.

Clouds are distributed in four fundamental classes, depending on their prevailing form, viz: cumulus, stratus, cirrus, and nimbus; and three subordinate varieties, composed of mixtures of the others, viz: cirro-cumulus, cirro-stratus, and cumulo-stratus.

a. CUMULUS.

6 subjects.

Clouds heaped in convex masses one upon another.
26*, 165**, 182*, 304*, 326**.
262** In the Himalayas—seen from above.

b. STRATUS.

15 subjects.

Clouds spread over the face of the sky, either uniformly or in horizontal layers.
44, 56*, 62*, 75, 106**, 134, 169, 176*, 202**, 204**, 213, 246**, 275, 293, 333.

c. CIRRUS.

Clouds fibrous in appearance, resembling carded wool.
80*, 174, 183, 332*, 336*.

d. NIMBUS—The rain cloud.

6 subjects.

34, 248**, 266** (also cirrus and cirro-cumulus); 310, 312** (also cumulus); 365.

e. CIRRO-STRATUS.

12 subjects.

Having the characters of the stratus in its main body but of the cirrus on its margin.

6**, 45, 53*, 95**, 103*, 150, 156**, 184*, 207, 210**, 340**, 397.

f. CIRRO-CUMULUS.

10 subjects.

Composed of cumulus broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance as in a mackerel-back sky.

28, 64*, 161, 181, 205** (also nimbus); 305, Two miles above the clouds; 324*, 331*, 342*, 348.

g. CUMULO-STRATUS.

Having in its main body the characters of the stratus, but in its margin, small tufts like the cumulus.

104**, 179**, 265*.

h. FOG—A collection of vapors like the cloud, only near the the earth.

56*, 148, 247, 336*.

13. **Other Natural Forms.**

34 subjects.

18 Beach at Coney Island; 19*, Atlantic City; 155**, Gibraltar; 316, Waikiki, Hawaii.

20** Natural Bridge, Virginia.

62* Lake islands at Killarney; 80*, in Lake Grasmere.

69 Basaltic rock formations of volcanic origin; 40,000 columns, Ireland.

77* The Firth of Forth, an arm of the North Sea, Scotland.

95** Peninsula of Bygdo, Oslo, Norway.

99* The Naerofjord, where the sea reaches in among the mountains.

103* North Cape, Lapland.

155** The Strait of Gibraltar.

182* Tunnel hewn out of the rock wall, Switzerland.

206*, 207 Mesas; a small plain on the top of a hill or mountain; the Acropolis; 351, in Idaho; 352, in the Bad Lands, Nevada.

215* River Island in the Euphrates river, Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia); 216, near Babylon; 224, Judea; 232, 233*, 238**, Egypt; 359, Arizona desert transformed into a fertile plain.

273** Over Milford Sound, New Zealand.

276 Huge boulder, Australia.

280 Stalactites and stalagmites in a cave, Australia.

310 A silvery path over the Inland sea.
317 Rocky beach, Santa Cruz, California, frequented by sea lions.
348 A geyser cone formed of mineral deposits, Yellowstone Park.
349* Old Faithful geyser (180 feet high), Yellowstone Park.
350 More geysers in Yellowstone. The Park is a huge plateau of volcanic origin, 8,000 feet above the sea.
389* Icebergs in arctic waters. Baffin Land is, next to Australia and Greenland, the largest island in the world.

D. ***Racial Geography.***
681 subjects.

1. Types of People.
199 subjects.

a. CAUCASIAN OR WHITE RACE. Numbers nearly 900,000,000.
143 subjects.
Hair oval and wavy or curly.

(1) IN AMERICA.
21 subjects.
1* A close-up study of Colonel Lindbergh, a fine representative of American manhood, surrounded by assistants, representatives of the same race.
7** Americans at the Home of Washington, Mt. Vernon.
8* Americans in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
18, 19* Racial "melting-pots"; on the beaches of Coney Island and Atlantic City.
26* Types of American workmen—pineapple fields, Florida.
320 Little girl at a Pasadena ostrich farm.
323*, 324* Sightseers in California.
330** Hardy western lumberjacks.
335 Two fine American types at Moraine Lake, B. C.
337 A mountain climber among the ice peaks of Illecillewaet glacier, B. C.: features, expression and bearing decidedly European rather than American.
344 Hunters at their cabin in North Dakota.
354, 355* Sightseers viewing some of the natural wonders of the United States.
356**, 367** Cowboys on a Texas ranch, and in Zion Canyon.

370** Throngs of typical Americans in the streets of a great American City.
377 Life on congested State Street, Chicago.
392** Bostonians passing the old State-house.
398** Americans *en masse*—watching a football game in the Yale Bowl.

(2) Latin Peoples in America.

14 subjects.

29 Mexicans at the city fountain, Mexico City; 30, gathering mangoes.
32 Natives in the streets of Guatemala; Spanish-Americans.
33 A Spanish-American family in Salvador, in which the Indian blood predominates.
34 A group of Spanish-Americans in Nicaragua. The majority of the 500,000 Nicaraguans are Indians, mulattoes and negroes. Only a small percentage are pure whites.
43 The Mestizos of Colombia; descendants of the native Chibchas mixed with Spanish blood.
44 Native of Quito, Ecuador. The ruling minority of Ecuador is of fairly pure Spanish blood. The Indian element predominates among the lower classes.
47 Peruvian laborers; a mixture of white, red and black—Spanish, Indian and Negro. More than half the population of Peru are Indians; one-quarter are of mixed race; the remaining fourth is made up chiefly of people of European descent. There are a few Negroes.
50 A Peruvian beggar.
51** A few Spanish-Americans among the greater number of Indians in La Paz, Bolivia.
52* Chilian laborers; a mixture of Spanish and Indian stock.
53* Argentinians at the docks, Buenos Aires. The Italian element predominates in Argentina.
55 Brazilians in São Paulo, a mixture of Portuguese, Indian and Negro blood.
59 A good study of Spanish-American types in Caracas, Venezuela; 60*, in La Guayra.

(3) Latin Peoples in Europe.

12 subjects.

134, 135* Parisians on the boulevard of "The City Beautiful." The French are a mixed race, partly Celtic, partly Teutonic and partly Latin.
145 Women washing clothes in nature's own laundry, Nice. The Latin type here predominates.

153* Four Portuguese youths in the cloisters of São Jeronymo, Lisbon. The Portuguese are considered typical representatives of the Mediterranean branch of the Caucasian race. They are usually short and very dark.

155** Spaniards on the sands of Gibraltar. The Spanish are almost universally dark skinned with black hair and eyes.

158**, 159 Good close-up studies of Sicilian types in and near Palermo.

162* The pure Latin type; a woman of modern Rome. The Latin peoples are those whose languages and customs are derived directly from those of ancient Rome.

171, 173* Venetian gondoliers; 172**, Venetians in Saint Mark's Plaza, Venice.

202** Rumanian mother and children; the Rumanians claim a direct descent from the old Romans.

(4) TEUTONIC PEOPLES.

26 subjects.

(a) *England.*

7 subjects.

The English are a mixture of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Mediterranean people, in which the Anglo-Saxon predominates. The Angles and Saxons, two Teutonic tribes, conquered England before the seventh century.

80* An English youth at Lake Grasmere.

92 English children at Windsor.

83 An English professional type at Oxford.

84, 85, 88 The English in the streets of London.

94 Individual studies of English "cabbies"; characteristic in dress and carriage.

(b) *Norway.*

97*, 98 Excellent close-ups of Norwegian peasants. Norwegians are almost purely Teutonic.

102 Two Norwegian fishermen.

(c) *Sweden.*

104** Dalecarlian maidens in national costume. The Swedes are a purely Teutonic race—tall and fair.

109 These girls are somewhat darker than the average.

(d) *Denmark.*

110* A Danish sailor rowing in the harbor of Copenhagen.

(e) *Germany.*

113 Germans in the streets of Berlin. Here the Teutonic type predominates as it does in all the North and West of Germany. In the South the Teutonic is modified by the Celtic; in the East by the Slav.

116** Bavarian Germans, young and old in the market place of Nuremberg.

119 Anton Lang, Bavarian craftsman and famous impersonator of Christ in the *Passion Play.*

122* A German by the Rhine.

(f) *Netherlands.*

125**, 126* Sturdy Hollanders; a people characteristically Teutonic.

(g) *Belgium.*

129 Belgians in the streets, Antwerp; 132, Brussels. Only the northern Belgians are Teutonic; those in the south are Celtic.

(h) *Austria.*

184*, 185* Austrians in the streets of Innsbruck and Vienna.

(i) *Finland.*

192** The Swedes in Finland are Teutons; in the Viborg market group these are clearly distinguishable from the Finns of Slavonic and Mongolian cast.

(j) *Hungary.*

186, 187* Types of Hungarian peasants of the great central plain of Hungary. These people are Magyars, racially and linguistically of the Ural-Altaic group and are Caucasians related to the similar Caucasian Finns.

(5) Celtic Peoples.

11 subjects.

The Celts are a short round-headed people with brown or black hair and gray or brown eyes.

(a) *Ireland.*

63, 65, 66*, 67, 69 Irish types.

(b) *Scotland.*

76** At the tea table by a Highland cottage; 77*, Highlanders in costume. Only the Highland Scotch are Celtic. The lowlanders are Teutonic.

(c) *France.*

142 Peasants of Brittany; the Celtic representatives of the French race.

143** Breton men and women at work threshing grain, France.

(d) *Switzerland.*

180, 182* The Swiss belong to the Celtic family almost entirely. They speak German, French and Italian in the various cantons.

(6) Hellenic Peoples.

205** Greek mother and daughters in ancient Sparta. The modern Greeks differ from the other Mediterranean people only in their language. In appearance they resemble the Latin.

206*, 207 Modern Athenians, a senior and a junior representative. Many races have combined to produce the Greek race of today.

(7) Slavonic Peoples.

9 subjects.

190 Polish school children in Polish Galicia.

191 Poles in the streets of Cracow.

194* A Russian palace guard; a fine specimen of the Slavic race.

195** Russian men, women and children in a rural village. The Slavs are commonly of medium height with dark hair and gray or hazel eyes.

196 Heavily bearded Russian peasant at his plow.

197 A few Russians among many Jews in the cloth market at Nijni-Novgorod.

199 Russians in Moscow; these are the so-called Little Russians.

201 Scene on the wharves at Odessa; the people here are chiefly Great Russians and Little Russians, but Jews, Greeks and Armenians are also present.

204** Natives in the market place, Serajevo.

(8) Caucasian Peoples in Asia.

18 subjects.

249 Native Singhalese, near Kandy, Ceylon. A light brown people from India with dark eyes and hair. The climate is partly responsible for this but there has also probably been some mixture with the black and yellow races.

250** Natives of Madura. These people are, strictly speaking, not Caucasian, but of non-Aryan stock, designated as Dravideans. The more advanced types are scarcely distinguishable from the Aryan Hindus except by their language, but the lower classes are darker and have various characteristics in common with the aboriginal Australians.

252 Parsees, descendants of emigrants from Persia long ago, Bombay.

253* Hindus in the Temple of Vimala Sah, Mount Abu; 255, 256, at Kashmir; 257**, before the Mosque of Jama Masjid, Delhi; 258, on parade in Delhi; 259, at Ulwar; 260*, at Agra; 261, in Benares. By language many Indian peoples are related to the Europeans and racially they have much in common. The people of Northern India are the lightest in color.

264** Burmese natives at Mandalay; 265**, at Maulmain.

267**, 268 Javanese boys; 269, young folks at Boro Budur; 270, all ages and sizes in a country market; 271*, watching a volcanic eruption. The Javanese are slight of build and graceful; skin yellowish brown and eyes brown or black and set straight.

(9) Caucasian Peoples of the Pacific.

273** Boating in New Zealand. With the exception of a few of the aboriginal natives, the Maoris, the New Zealanders and the Australians are like the people of the United States, a new race in the making. The Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and Celtic elements predominate.

(10) Semitic Peoples.

28 subjects.

156**, 157 Algerians. The north Africans, though often as dark as Negroes, yet show by their features and hair that they belong to the Caucasian race.

197 Jewish traders in the cloth market at Nijni, Novgorod.

209 Turkish crowds at the end of Galata bridge, Constantinople. Notice the Anglo-Saxon figure in the center.

210** Turks in the square near Mosque of Saint Sophia, Constantinople.

212** A circus troupe in the Balkans.

214, 215*, 216, 217 Sons of Israel in old Mesopotamia. The natives represent a mixture of the Assyrian, Chaldean, Jewish and Arabian races.

218** A Jew of Bagdad ferrying across the Tigris.

219 Various Semitic types, old and young; a midday throng in the principal street of Bagdad.

221* The Semites of Palestine; fishermen on the Sea of Galilee; 222*, 223, 224, 225*, other individual studies; 226*, shepherd on the Mount of Olives; 228, merchants in Christian Street, Jerusalem; 229, camel drivers on the Jaffa road (fine types for detailed study); 230*, in the market place of Bethlehem.

231** The Semites in Egypt; crowds in the "Mushki," Cairo. Note the two Europeans in the foreground, probably an Anglo-Saxon and a Latin.

232, 233*, 234, 235**, 236**, 239** Egyptians of different classes and in various settings. Though they are almost black yet their features indicate that they belong to the white race.

b. MONGOLIAN OR YELLOW RACE. Numbers about 600,000,000.

40 subjects.

Hair round, rod-like and straight.

101** A Lapp family; descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants. Their language is slightly related to the Hungarian. Practically all the dwellers in Arctic regions are Mongols.

187* Hungarians on the Szechoniji Bridge, Budapest. These people, also called Magyars, are of Turko-Finnish strain and their language remains Turko-Finnic to this day.

192** Finns in the market place, Viborg. Two types are in evidence, the Teutonic-Swedish Finns and the Mongol-Slavonic.

203** Bulgarians in Sophia; Mongols with a large admixture of Slavonic blood.

282** Chinese in the streets of Canton; 283*, on the river boats, Canton; 284, 285, in Shanghai; 286**, in Su-chow; 287**, coolie laborers in Peking; 288, 291**, on a junk flotilla; and 290*, on the great wall of China. These are all representatives of the real Mongolians. They have the yellow skin, slanting eyes and straight hair.

292** The Chinese in Manchuria; in the streets of Mukden; 293, Chinese woman at the grinding mill; 294, Chinese boys plowing; 295*, tilling a farm by means primitive and dimunitive.

295* Korean farmer; 296, and peddler. The Koreans resemble the Chinese more than the Japanese. Note that the city peddlers and farmers all wear white clothing, a national characteristic evidence of neatness and cleanliness.

297** A Japanese family picnicing under the cherry blossoms, Kyoto. The Japanese are the most advanced of all the Mongolian people.

298 Gathering tea at Uji and 303*, in the fields of Shizuoka.

299* Pretty Japanese maids in a garden of idyllic beauty.

300** Japanese laborers setting out rice plants.

301** Japanese street life in Osaka; 306, in Yokohama; 307, in Tokyo.

302 Types in a shoe shop, favorable for close study of racial form, feature, expression, habit and manners.

304* A boatman at Fuji; 305, a farmer on Fuji's summit; 308, a school boy at Kiriu and 309, pilgrims at the Temple gates of Nikko.

311* Filipinos husking coconuts; 312*, boating at Luzon; 313**, harrowing rice fields near Manila and 314**, threshing rice. All are types of farmers and laborers. The Filipinos are brown in color and are probably a variation of the yellow race.

315* Native Hawaiians; pretty Hula girls; and 316, boys bathing on Waikiki Beach near Honolulu. They belong to the brown rather than the yellow race and mixture with the white race has so modified their racial characteristics as to perhaps more properly place them in the Caucasian category.

390 Dwellers in the polar regions. An Eskimo family in their crude crowded quarters, Ellesmere Land.

391** Greenlanders beside their summer tents.

c. AMERICAN INDIAN OR RED RACE. Numbers about 25,000,000.

Hair round and straight.

51** Native Indians in the streets of La Paz, Bolivia.

333 Indians of the Haida tribes in the village of Kasaan, Alaska.

342* Blackfeet Indians in native dress and setting, Glacier National Park, Montana.

385 Iroquois Indians in their war regalia, Quebec. A tribe of ferocious warriors that figured prominently in the early history of Canada.

d. THE NEGRO OR BLACK RACE. Numbers about 200,000,000.

12 subjects.

Hair flat and kinky.

24* Negroes in the United States; picking cotton; descendants of Africans brought to America as slaves; 26*, gathering Florida pineapples.

37** Negroes on a Cuba plantation.

38 Sponge fishermen of the Bahama Islands.

40** Natives of the French West Indies; probably French mulattoes.

59 Negroes in the market place of Caracas, Venezuela.

240 Members of the Swahili tribe in Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Swahili are a Bantu people mingling more or less in blood with Semites.

241 African laborers of the coarse, heavy type at Mombasa. They also belong to the Swahili, a people numbering about 1,000,000 and whose language is the great medium of intercourse throughout east Central Africa. Note the Anglo-Saxon types to the left and compare the features of the most advanced race with those of the most backward.

242* Where everybody works but father. Specimens of the Masai tribe in East Africa. The Masai are a mixed people, probably of Hamitic stock. They are tall, well built, of chocolate complexion, frizzly hair and eyes slightly oblique.

243 Negro life under tropical conditions in the Congo, where civilization has not yet entered.

247 Negro laborers among the white at Cape Town; these are the Kaffirs, natives of the country and in numbers greatly in excess of the white population.

272 Papuans of New Guinea. Note the black, kinky hair.

2. **Children of all Lands.**

93 subjects.

18 All sorts and conditions of youth on the sands of Coney Island; 19*, at Atlantic City.

24* Pickaninnies gathering cotton in the fields of Georgia.

28 Mexican boy prettily framed by tall desert cactus.

29 Mexican children at the city fountain, Mexico City.

32 A Spanish-American youth of Guatemala.

33 Little Spanish-American girl at home in Salvador.

34 Spanish-American boys of Nicaragua in the Cathedral gardens.
43 A Mestizo boy of Colombia astride a donkey.
51** Indian youngsters in the streets of La Paz, Bolivia.
59 A group of Spanish-American boys in Caracas, Venezuela; 60*, in La Guayra.
72 A Scotch laddie overlooking the Tay; 76**, in a Highland village.
92 English children on the banks of the Thames, Windsor.
97*, 98 Norwegian children on mountain farms.
101** Lapp children beside their turf-covered hut in the frigid north.
104** A manly looking little Swedish lad.
116** Bavarian boys and girls in the Nuremberg market.
125** Dutch girls at work on washing day and a shy little boy in the doorway.
126*, 127 Groups of Hollanders at the canal's edge.
129 Belgian children beside the Statue of Rubens, Antwerp.
142 Breton children in quaint costumes, France.
145 Little children playing in the sands on the river's edge while their mothers do the family wash, Nice, France.
153* Portuguese orphan boys in the beautiful cloisters of São Jeronymo, Lisbon.
154 Native boys of Maderia Islands, awaiting passengers for their curious ox-drawn sledges.
155** Spanish children playing on the sands of Gibraltar.
157 An Algerian lad posing for a picture in a beautiful tropical setting.
158** Sicilian boys in the streets of Palermo; 159, gathering lemons.
166 An Italian girl at the Campo Santo, Genoa; and 167**, some Italian children in front of the cathedral, Pisa.
182* Swiss boy at rest on the massive railing of Axenstrasse Tunnel, Switzerland.
184* Austrian lad helping with a push-cart.
190 Polish school children in quaint costumes, Zakopane, Poland.
192** Sturdy Finnish youngsters in the market place of Viborg.
195** Russian peasant children in a poor and primitive rural community. These children and their parents are all probably illiterate.
196 Russian lad following his father in the field.

197 Children of the Slavonic and Semitic races in the market place of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.
202** Rumanian mother and children in pretty native costume.
203** A junior boot-black and other children at play in Sophia, Bulgaria.
205**, 207 Young Greeks midst ancient settings; scenes in Sparta and Athens.
209 Youthful Turkish porters in Constantinople.
212** A gaily dressed youngster forming part of a circus troupe in the Balkans.
214, 215* Children of Mesopotamia; Semitic, but with an admixture of several other races.
219 Where they wear the fez and turban; young and old in the streets of Bagdad.
221* Palestinian children playing on the shores of the Sea of Galilee; 223, a group on a Samarian hillside; 228, in Christian Street, Jerusalem; 229, on the Jaffa road; (the two boys in the foreground are good examples for study of features, expression and dress.) 230*, in the Bethlehem market place.
231** A shopping trip with mother in Cairo; little Egyptian girl and infant in arms. Note the veiled face of the mother.
234 Dark skinned Egyptian boys climbing the great pyramid, Egypt.
239** Barefoot and bare-backed; a little Egyptian lad in the harvest field.
242* A little Masai tot in East Africa.
243 Congo children brought up in aboriginal simplicity.
247 Boys wading in the beach waters at Cape Town.
250** Children of the poorer class in a street of Madura, India; 256, with their elders shelling rice in Kashmir.
252 Youth of India in Bombay; 259, in Ulwar; 260*, in Agra.
264** Burmese children among sacred shrines at Mandalay.
267** Children of Java; in an idyllic setting, overlooking fertile valleys of the garden island.
268 A Javanese youth carrying durians, a choice fruit of the east.
269 Young folks of Java beside the greatest of Buddhist Temples; 270, in a country market place.
282** Chinese children in the land of Confucius, Canton.
283* Children that grow up on house boats; river life in Canton.

294 Chinese farmer boys tilling the soil in Manchuria.
297** Children of the elite; a family picnic in Kyoto.
298 Japanese mothers bringing their little children into the tea fields.
302 A pretty Japanese child trying on shoes in a city shoe shop.
302, 306 Japanese infants strapped to their mothers' backs; the usual method among the lower and middle classes. Among the well-to-do they ride in jinrikishas, seated on their mother's lap as shown in the latter outlook.
308 Japanese school boy, dressed in a brightly colored kimono, Kiriu.
312** Little Filipinos canoeing along the shores of Luzon.
316 Boys with surf boards at Waikiki Beach, Hawaii.
320 Little girl watching baby ostriches, just hatched, California.
321 Sight-seeing school boys at Capistrano Mission, Calif.
333 Children visiting the Indian village of Kasaan, Alaska.
334* Gold miners in Alaska. The man in the foreground is evidently an Eskimo guide, belonging to the Mongolian race.
342* A Blackfoot squaw and her little papoose, Glacier National Park, Montana.
349* Boys in Yellowstone Park.
362 Young lad in Box Canyon, Colorado.
370** Children watching a parade, New Orleans.
377 Young and old in State Street crowds, Chicago.
390 Where children grow up without the refinements of civilization, Ellesmere Land; 391**, Greenland. These Eskimo children belong to the yellow race as do nearly all the Arctic peoples.

3. **Clothing and Costumes.**
311 subjects.

a. MODERN COSTUMES.
160 subjects.

(1) MODERN DRESS.
56 subjects.

7** As we see it among our own people at Mount Vernon; 17*, on Fifth Avenue, New York—the best dressed thoroughfare in America; 18, Coney Island; 321, 323*, 324*, in California; 362, in Colorado; 377, in Chicago; 392**, in Boston; 394, in Cambridge and 398** in New Haven.

18 Variety of bathing suits on the sands of Coney Island; 19*, on the Atlantic City beach; 316, at Waikiki beach, Hawaii.

34 Street dress of Nicaraguans; 51**, Bolivians; 55, Brazilians; and 59, 60*, Venezuelans.

51** South American gentleman of La Paz in silk hat and frock coat.

72, 80* The cap is worn extensively in the British Isles —examples in Ireland, Scotland and England.

66* The variation in modern dress in the several countries of Europe is but slight. See it in Dublin; 67, Belfast; 72, Scotland; 83, Oxford; 84, 85, 86*, London; 119, 122*, Germany; 126*, Amsterdam; 129, Antwerp; 132, Brussels; 149, Spain; 156*, Algiers, where the European and Arab costumes are in equal evidence; 158**, 159, Palmero; note type of cap and its prevalence; 172**, Venice; 180, Switzerland; 184*, Innsbruck; 185*, Vienna; 187*, Budapest; 191, Cracow; 203**, Sophia; the Oriental fez is also to be seen; 205**, Greece; 209, 210**, Constantinople; the fez predominates; 276, and in Australia which in no way differs from Europe or America.

88 The frock, or Prince Albert coat, is worn by many professional and "white-collar" workers in England.

108 The style of cap commonly worn in Sweden.

158**, 159 Caps in a variety of styles, Palermo.

197 Russian styles.

315* The coconut fibre skirts have given way to modern dress; Hula girls in dancing costume, Hawaii.

370** A typically well-dressed American crowd of today, New Orleans, La. Also fanciful masquerade costumes.

(2) PEASANT COSTUMES. See also *Oriental Costumes.* p. 207.

26 subjects.

65 Among the peasantry of Ireland.

76** In the Highlands of Scotland; the dresses are probably of homespun wool and the kerchief caps of linen.

97*, 98 Norwegians of a mountain sæter. Goats' hair is woven into materials for dress. Note the peasant head-dress.

101** Home-knitted woolen caps and skirts and belted coats of reindeer skin suited to the frigid north, Lapland.

102 The fur cap in Norway.
104**, 109* Pretty Swedish Dalecarlian costumes as they have been worn for generations.
125** Girls of Volendam, Netherlands; the Dutch women wear wide skirts, tight bodices, wooden shoes and pretty head-dresses.
129 The woolen shawl is convenient and warm; among the poorer women of Europe hats are worn but little.
132 Belgian milk woman; woolen dress and shawl, heavy leather shoes and neat white cap.
142 Breton men and women in quaint costumes such as have been worn by these people for many generations.
143** Breton farmers—men, women and children; note characteristic head-gear of both men and women.
145 French women of the working class in their everyday wear, Nice; 148, in Corsica.
155** Spanish women with the head kerchief so common to women in Europe; note the light blouse of one of the men.
186 Hungarian peasants, woman wearing head shawl or kerchief, men with long aprons.
187* Hungarian peasants in Budapest.
192** Market place, Viborg, Finland. Nearly all the women wear head shawls or kerchiefs.
195** Russian peasants; men's long coats, usually belted; the typical Russian cap; women's head-gear also used as neckerchiefs and shawls.
196 Russian farmer wearing a blouse belted to waist, high boots and a fur cap.
197 In the cloth market, Nijni-Novgorod; men's and women's wear in wide variety.
202** Picturesque Rumanian costumes; the short jacket decorated with characteristic embroidery.
203** Bulgarian peasant in costume embroidered in bright colors; note also her head-gear.
204** In Serajevo, Jugoslavia, where the Turkish style predominates. The peasants wear picturesque costumes richly embroidered and caps of elaborate design.
212** Out on the gypsy trail—a circus troupe in the Balkans.

(3) Modern Working Clothes.

40 subjects.

1* View showing the garb of aviation mechanics.
10 The usual summer wear of an outdoor American workman.

24* Negro cotton pickers—the women in bright colored calicoes.
26* Laborers gathering pineapples; note high cuffed gloves as protection against the prickly spines of the pineapple.
29, 30 Mexicans wear loose clothing, light in color and weight. The chief distinctive feature of the Mexican dress is the high broad-brimmed sombrero.
32 The simple clothes of Guatemalans.
33 Home wear of mother and daughters; a family in humble circumstances in Salvador.
35* Costa Rican laborer in a banana plantation.
37** Loose jacket and trousers of Cuban tobacco plantation workers.
40** West Indian garments, light in weight and color, and made lighter yet by wear.
41** Brightly colored dresses are in favor with the natives of the West Indies. The French mulattos exhibit taste in even their simplest wearing apparel. The bandanas are an evidence of this.
43 The light loose jacket is commonly worn in Colombia; 59, 60*, also in Venezuela.
44 A native of Ecuador in his gaily striped poncho, a garment of South American origin.
47 Peruvian workmen; 52*, also Chilean. The laborers of South America dress much the same as those of their sister continent.
50 Neither for dress nor work—a beggar in rags, Peru.
59 South Americans, like the Mexicans, wear the broad brimmed felt or the straw sombrero.
116** People in working and everyday clothes in the market place of Nuremberg, Germany.
162* A neatly and attractively dressed working girl of Rome.
241 Suits light in weight and color for tropical wear; also cork helmets for protection against the sun's heat, Mombasa.
247 Motley wear of Cape Town fishermen.
273**, 276 The Austrian dress, in all respects like the American and European.
312**, 314** White clothes are usually worn in warm countries.
330** Lumberjacks in California and Oregon.
333 Alaskan Indians who have adopted the regulation American dress.
334* Arctic dress; fur boots, fur mittens and fur caps, Alaska.

335 Canadians of the northwest in hunters' dress.
337 European touches are evident in the dress of this mountain climber, B. C., Canada.
343** A mountain shepherd.
344 North Dakota hunters in winter outfits.
355* Knickers and heavy high-top shoes for mountain wear.
356**, 367** High boots and broad brimmed hats of cowboys.
369** The sweater has gained in favor as a garment for warmth and convenience.
388 Fishermen of Labrador.

(4) CHILDREN'S COSTUMES. See also *Children of All Lands*, p. 197.

38 subjects.

18, 19* American boys and girls in summer dress.
24* A pickaninny in the cotton field.
29 Little ragamuffins in Mexico City.
33 Simple and light summer wear of two little girls in Salvador.
97* Little girl on a Norwegian mountain sæter.
101** Lapp children in reindeer skins and homespuns.
104** A Swedish boy in picturesque Dalecarlian costume.
116** Children helping in the market place, Nuremberg, Germany.
125** Quaint Dutch costumes.
127 Holland children in modern dress.
129 Neatly dressed children in Antwerp.
142 Quaint Breton costumes.
153* Portuguese boys in long, light smocks.
155** Spanish children in various dress, Gibraltar.
157 Garments a bit tattered but picturesque; an Algerian lad.
167** Children of Pisa in oldish looking dress.
190 Quaintly brocaded trousers of Polish school boys.
195** Simple garments of Russian peasant children.
202** Rumanian children prettily costumed in semi-Oriental style.
205** A girl of Sparta; flowing turban-like head-dress.
207 An Athenian youth in sailor costume.
209 Turkish boys in the fez and gaily striped shirts.
212** Dressed for the circus; a little Turk of the Balkans.
215* Mesopotamian boys in long robes and skull caps.
219 Boys of Bagdad; long trousers, jacket-coat, and fez.
223 Long-robed Palestinian children.

256 Children of the poor in simple smocks, Kashmir.
259 Handsome Hindu boys in long coats and graceful turbans.
270 The boys wear turbans in Java also.
282** A Chinese boy of Canton in simple working clothes.
297** Children of a well-to-do Japanese family picnicking under the cherry trees.
298 Children of working-folk in kimonos of gay design.
302 Pretty Japanese children in a shoe shop.
308 Japanese boy in highly colored kimono and with wooden sandals, Kiriu.
342* Richly beaded garment of a Blackfoot Indian child, Montana.
362 The characteristic dress of the American school boy.
391** Children of Greenland bundled in furs and seal skins.

b. UNIFORMS.

19 subjects.

1* Uniforms of the United States Navy.
17* The white suit of street cleaners, New York.
17* Uniformed policemen, New York City.
34 Uniformed guard or policeman in Nicaragua.
77* The Highland kilt; uniform of one of the British Highland regiments. The plaited skirts are made of the plaid of the clan. Each clan has a different plaid. The coats are of fine broadcloth. The caps date from Rob Roy. The brushes suspended from the belts are reminders of trophies of the hunt of olden days; they are now used as purses. The white gaiters have for centuries been a feature of this costume.
110* The uniform of a sailor, Copenhagen.
129 Policeman in Antwerp.
155** Spanish boatman at Gibraltar.
167** A little boy in sailor's uniform, Pisa.
171, 173* Venetian gondoliers in blue uniforms and white.
194* A palace guard in Leningrad.
206* Soldier of Greece, wearing the fustanella or wide cotton kilt which was originally part of the Albanian peasant dress.
207 The sailor-boy's uniform in miniature.
209 Turkish army uniforms, Constantinople; 219, Bagdad.

230* Convent sisters in black and white, Bethlehem.
258 A variety of Indian soldiers' uniforms at the Delhi Durbar.
285 Chinese policeman in Shanghai.
292** Russian soldiers' uniforms in Mukden.

c. PRIMITIVE COSTUMES.

15 subjects.

47 Primitive people choose colorful garments; note the colored striped shirt of the negro laborer, Peru.
51** Indian women in La Paz, Bolivia. Note the shawls worn by some; others are wearing ponchos.
240 Swahilis of Africa; some with a wrap around the waist or hung over the shoulder, others with a loin cloth only; beads, bracelets and other feminine finery to fill out. Note man who is evidently in a chief's or warrior's uniform.
241 The loin cloth and shoulder blanket supplemented by shirts and coats of civilized cut, Mombasa.
242* East Africans of the Masai tribe in crude skins; The women wearing heavy necklaces of brass wire—marks of distinction assumed on their marriage.
243 With little or nothing but nature's own; natives of the Congo.
250** The poorer people of India wear but few and simple garments.
268 A Javanese youth in primitive simplicity.
272 Natives of New Guinea seldom wear more than a loin cloth and ornaments such as rings, necklaces and bracelets.
311* Filipino workmen; some wearing trunks only.
313** Simple covering worn by workers in the muddy rice fields, Philippine Islands.
342* Women's costumes among the Blackfeet Indians, Glacier National Park, Mont.
385 Picturesque and elaborate regalia of the Iroquois Indians, Quebec.
390 Clothes of skin; a family in frigid Ellesmere Land.
391** Eskimos of Greenland; a variety; seal skins, homespuns, padded jackets, and beaded dress and apron.

d. ORIENTAL COSTUMES.

73 subjects.

204** Turkish dress in Serajevo.

210** Turks in baggy trousers, loose jacket and fez.

214 Brick-workers in Mesopotamia; the baggy trousers, jacket and turban.

216, 217 Arabs of the Mesopotamian desert. Note the long garments and the turbaned flowing headdress such as have been worn by these people for centuries.

218** A turbaned Jewish boatman on the Tigris.

219 A variety of costumes; street scene in Bagdad; Uniformed men; long-robed natives, some in fez, others in turban; others in light suits of European cut.

221*, 222*, 223, 224, 225*, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230* Palestine. Long robes and cloaks, fez and turban in a variety of styles and combinations.

223, 228, 230* Palestinian women; note the long flowing head-dress.

228 Christian Street, Jerusalem, where we see men and women in dress Oriental and Occidental.

229 Men and boys on the Jaffa Road. Three distinct styles of dress in view; the European, the baggy trousers and short jacket of the Turk, and the Arabian robes and turban.

231** Cairo street scene. The fez and loose white garments are typical of Mohammedan countries. Note women with veiled faces.

232, 233*, 234, 236**, 238** Egyptians in flowing garments and turbans; both are of white to protect from the strong sunlight.

235** A priestly looking oriental garb, Memphis, Egypt.

239** The simple covering of the Egyptian peasants has changed little since ancient days.

249 Native Singhalese; the costume includes a sort of a scanty petticoat such as is worn by the average Colombo citizen. One of the men has adopted the European cut. Costumes vary in accordance with caste and social station from the loin cloth of the coolie to the flowing robes of the wealthy merchant.

250** Among the poor in Madura, India; clothing almost as scant as in Central Africa.

252 Parsees of India wear white clothing most of the time; costume includes brimless black hats. The women wear colored silks.

253*, 260* Hindus variously robed and turbaned.

256 Working clothes, light, loose, simple; turbans, (puggarees), skull caps, and veils.

258 Indian princes in gorgeous costumes.

264** Burmese of Mandalay, long robed and loose jacketed.

265* Workmen at Maulmain, Burma; a vest, trunks, and a turban serves one; others with more and less.

267**, 269, 270, 271* Various styles of Javanese dress. Most of the natives go bareheaded and barefooted.

268 Javanese fruit carrier; light turban and short trousers only.

282**, 283* A variety of Chinese costumes, Canton; 284, 285, Shanghai; 286**, Su-Chow; 292**, Mukden.

285 Prosperous well-dressed business men of Shanghai.

287** Working clothes of Chinese coolies. In cold weather the thin cotton garments are replaced by quilted and padded ones.

290* These Chinese are still wearing the que though with the increase of the Western influences this is slowly going out of fashion. The slippers worn are usually of straw or cotton materials turned up at the toe.

292** Evidence of Western influence on Oriental dress in Mukden.

293 A woman of Manchuria at the mill; a simple peasant's costume but graceful and attractive. Note the bound feet and tiny shoes. Foot-binding is also becoming a thing of the past in China.

294 Chinese farmer boys, their cotton garments padded and quilted for warmth.

295*, 296 The costumes of Korea are similar to those of China. White is worn almost entirely, even by farmers and laborers. Note the odd hats of the women.

297** A well-dressed Japanese family picnicing under the cherry trees.

298 Serviceable working clothes of Japanese tea pickers. The Japanese wife or mother never wears bright colors nor adorns her hair. The same colors are worn at certain ages by all women.

299* Beautifully embroidered kimonos worn by two wealthy Japanese girls. One of these shows the obi, or wide sash.

300** Japanese field laborers wear loose blouse-like garments belted at the waist.

301** Well dressed Japanese men in Osaka. Their dress consists of loose trousers and straight kimonos belted at the waist. Sandals are made of woven straw and fastened across the ankle with bands of bright colored material. The jinrikisha runners wear tights, a vest or blouse, and a pan-like straw hat. See also 309. Note in this the bare-legged workmen which we also observe in 304 in the rice fields.

302 Shoes of all sorts and sizes. Note boy's kimono and sash; also the mother's arrangement for infant on back.

303* A Japanese girl tea-picker. The conical hat is made of rice straw. Both men and women wear short light stockings and sandals.

304* Costume of a Japanese boatman; 305, of a farmer.

306 Costumes showing numerous variations; a street scene in Yokohama. Note neat and elaborate hair-dressing of the women and the bagging big-sleeved kimonos. The corners of these sleeves serve as pockets. City women wear head covering only in cold or stormy weather.

307 The decorative character of the kimono of the man nearest indicates the firm with which he is employed; Tokyo.

309 Attractive costumes of Japanese men and women at the temple gates of Nikko.

e. BOOTS AND SHOES.

44 subjects.

77 Shoes and gaiters of the British Highland Regiment.

97* House slippers.

101** High boots made of reindeer leather.

104** Swedish boy's leather boots with large straps.

125** Wooden shoes, large and small.

142 Making wooden shoes in Brittany.

157 Boy's low canvas shoes.

190 Boy's heavy leather shoes, Poland.

194* Boots of a Russian guard.

202** Rumanian children's heavy leather shoes.

206* Curious Grecian shoes with broad upturned toes.

212**, 219, 223 Turkish low leather shoes with pointed upturned toes.

229 A low plain comfortable oriental shoe.

236** Egyptian shoes and gaiters.

242* Primitive sandals.

252 East Indian shoes—low with pointed upturned toes.
258 Shoes worn by East Indian soldiers.
282**, 285, 290*, 292**, Chinese sandals of various kinds.
285 Chinese policeman's boots.
287** Chinese laborer's sandals.
293 Manchurian woman's shoes. The feet have been bound in order to keep them from growing.
294 Chinese laborer's low leather shoes.
296 Korean moccasin boots.
297**, 299*, 302, 306, 308, 309, Japanese clogs.
302 Japanese footwear—all sorts and sizes.
303* Japanese tea picker's sandals.
306 Various Japanese foot-gear.
334* Felt boots for the Arctic.
335 American hunter's boots.
344 Overshoes for warmth and protection from snow.
355* Heavy boots for mountain wear.
385 Indian moccasins.
391** Fur boots for the Arctic.
396 Rubber boots, large and small.

4. **Curious Customs.**

78 subjects.

For the curious in dress see *Clothing and Costumes* p. 200; for unusual habitations see *Homes* p. 154; for strange methods of transportation see classification under that heading, p. 162.

29 Carrying water from a public fountain to home in buckets on balanced pole, Mexico City.
30 Where also men wear feathers in their hats, Mexico.
32 Milk venders in Guatemala; the milk cans strapped to a burro's back.
33 Making the tortilla in a Salvador home with the use of primitive implements.
43 Donkey water-carriers in Barranquilla; in this city of 50,000 water is thus hawked about the city from house to house.
46* Bull ring in Lima indicating a brutal sport that still survives and attracts the multitudes in Spanish and Spanish-American countries.
51** Spreading out the wares for sale on the sidewalk, La Paz, Bolivia.
60* Direct from producer to consumer; milking the cow at the customer's door, La Guayra; 158**, delivering goats' milk in like manner in Palermo.

63 The much-used jaunting car of Ireland.
64* Coming to kiss the Blarney Stone that gives the magical wit that wins.
86* English custom keeps the upper light in the Parliament Building burning when Parliament is in session.
97* Curious manner of straddling the goat while milking it, Norway.
98 Using cable lines for taking hay down from the mountains.
102 Racks for sun-drying codfish, Norway.
104** Impaling hay on poles for drying in Sweden.
119 Where the Passion Play is presented every decade by the inhabitants of Oberammergau in accordance with a vow made by their forefathers.
132 The common use of the dog cart in milk delivery, Belgium; 184*, in Innsbruck.
142 A home industry of Brittany; curiously dressed Bretons making wooden shoes, or sabots.
145 Housewives doing their washing by the river bank, nature providing the running water, France; 286**, China.
154 One of the oddest of all transportation methods, the ox-sledge of Madeira.
158** Devotional and patriotic themes popularized by means of paintings on street carts, Palermo.
171, 173* A city built in the sea, its traffic gliding silently over canals that here take the place of streets, Venice.
186 Primitive farm wagons and implements, Hungary.
195** In Russia the peasants live not on individual farms but in little villages whence all go out to till the surrounding fields.
197 The market at Nijni-Novgorod, a survival of market methods before the day of modern transportation; a fair where products from distant countries are distributed direct to buyers.
203** Side-walk coffee houses, common in the warmer countries of Europe and the Balkans.
209 Where husky porters still do the greater portion of the city's trucking, Constantinople.
212** Where father rides and mother walks; a circus troupe on a Balkan road.
214 Making sun-dried bricks near Nineveh in the primitive manner of the ancients.
217 A reed-mat village on the Euphrates.
218** A "kufa," or round boat, used for ferrying across the Tigris.

220** Covering a street for protection from the sun's heat, Damascus.

228 Barred windows of living quarters in Christian Street, Jerusalem; note also hangings and awnings over doors not only to protect the place from the sun's heat, but to make shops darker.

230* Bethlehem market place, the grain meted out as in the days of David, full measure, shaken down, pressed together, and running over withal.

238** The excavated tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen, revealing to us how the ancient kings were embalmed and buried together with articles of rare beauty and magnificence.

239** Primitive tools and methods; threshing beans in Egypt.

240 Containers made of banana leaves—the baskets of African primitives.

240 Carrying burdens on the head, a practice common in Africa; 250**, in Asia; and 145, in some countries of Europe.

242* Here the women do the work while the men supervise; home building in East Africa.

252 Parsee worshippers performing a special religious ceremony at the appearance of the new moon.

253* Jains seated on the temple floor during worship.

254** Monkeys are looked upon in India as animals to be treated with special respect and consideration.

256 Using mortar and pestle as threshing apparatus, India.

257** Thousands of devout Mohammedans prostrate before a mosque in Delhi.

258 Magnificent display of wealth; ruling princes of India mounted on jewel-bedecked elephants, Delhi.

261 In India cremation is the common practice; a burning ghat on the Ganges, Benares.

265* The elephant, strong, patient, and intelligent, does much heavy labor in the Orient; hauling logs in Burma.

268 Carrying freight on balanced poles in Java, a method common throughout the Orient.

272 Men of New Guinea off on a trading expedition, the women at home working and watching and weeping until they return.

282**, 290* The queue though still worn by multitudes in China is beginning to disappear.

283* City of house boats, Canton, where scores of thousands live their entire life scarcely ever setting foot on land. Large numbers of poultry are reared on these boats.

284 The jinrikishas in Shanghai and as we find them throughout China and Japan.

287** Labor is cheap in China; here two coolies are sawing a timber, the work of hours; a modern rip saw would do it in as many seconds.

288, 291** The picturesque junks of China.

293 The roller flour mill in its primitive stages. Also a woman with feet showing the effect of the custom of foot-binding which was once quite prevalent in China, but which is now being done away with to a great extent.

295*, 296 Koreans wear white almost exclusively, even farmers and laborers.

296 Korean peddlers carry their loads on a frame strapped to the back.

297** Where sitting on the table is good form; sandals are removed when doing so; a family picnic under the cherry blossoms in Japan.

299* Miniature gardening is a highly cultivated art in Japan. It may be limited to a window box or extend over larger areas such as we see in this outlook.

302 This glimpse in a Japanese shoe shop reveals many Oriental customs that are strange to the people of the Western World.

305 Ascending Fuji as an act of devotion, so performed by countless Japanese for over a thousand years.

306 Japanese baby strapped on its mother's back—the custom among the middle and lower classes.

307 Employees of Japanese firms often wear the name of the firm employing them boldly imprinted on the back of the garment they wear.

313** A collection of Filipino curiosities—thatched shelters, the carabao at work, primitive harrows, and crude methods of agriculture.

314** The carabao, four abreast, trudging around a pole threshing out rice, Philippine Islands.

315* The leis, or flower strands, yards in length, worn by the Hula girls of Hawaii.

316 Surf bathing, the national sport of Hawaii.

333 Carved and painted totem poles of the Haida Indians, Alaska. Totem poles are set up before the houses of families and tribes to indicate their particular guardian spirit.

334* Dog transport in the Arctic.

353** The Mormon Temple is open only to Mormons in good standing.
361 Indians that centuries ago built a village at the canyon's edge.
385 Iroquois Indians, Quebec, beside their tents in gay regalia and with implements of war and the chase.
390 Human curiosities in Ellesmere Land, nigh unto the North Pole.
391** Nothing if not curious; a group of Greenlanders around their tepees.

V. NATURE STUDY.

112 subjects.

A. ***Animals***—See also *Domestic Animals,* p. 125.

13 subjects.

1. Land Animals.

5 subjects.

212** A bear from the wilds of the Balkan Mountains, that has been tamed and taught to dance and perform tricks.
254** The so-called sacred monkeys at Galta, India.
278* Kangaroos, a marsupial found in the wilds of Australia only; Zoological Garden, Adelaide.
344 Hunters' big game; wild deer at a hunter's cabin, western North Dakota.
345 A large herd of elk seeking food and protection from the heavy snows, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

2. Birds.

6 subjects.

65 Geese on a farm in Ireland.
172** Pigeons in Saint Mark's Plaza, Venice.
245 Penguins—some of the myriads on a small islet, South Africa. These birds are flightless; their eggs are sold in South African and London markets.
246 Gannets *(Pelicanus bassanus)* near Cape Town. A kind of geese but built for flying as well as diving.
299* White cranes in a Japanese garden.
320 Ostriches, young and old, on an ostrich farm, California.

3. Fish.

102 Drying codfish in Norway; 388, in Labrador.
317 A great herd of sea lions congregated on the rocky shore of Santa Cruz Island, Calif. Sea lions, like other seals, live both on land and in the water, being marine, aquatic carnivorous mammals.

B. ***Trees, Plants and Flowers***—See also *Landscape Gardening*, p. 137.

99 subjects.

6** Weeping willow *(Salix Babylonica)*, a large gracefully drooping tree, so extensively cultivated for ornament as to seem native; from Europe.

9 Barberry hedges, yuccas and other flowers and foliage. Also water lilies and other aquatic plants.

10 Roman wormwood or hogweed *(Ambrosia artemsiæ-folia)*, on the near side of the stump. A little beyond, an aster, probably the heart-leaved aster *(Aster cordifolius)*. Also ferns of the Fern *(Filices)* Order.

22 Chestnut-oak *(Quercus Prinus)*, the branch at the left. A middle-sized or small tree, found through the United States but common only southward.

23, 31* Live oak *(Quercus virens)*, covered with the pretty but parasitic hanging moss. Leaves thick and evergreen; produces yellowish wood of excellent grain and durability. Virginia and South.

23, 31* Common long moss or black moss *(Tillandsia usneoides)*; bears a single yellow flower.

24* Cotton plant belongs to the mallow family—a cousin of the hollyhock and the genus *Gossypium*.

26* Pineapple *(Anassa sativa)*, a native of the American tropics.

27** A riot of palms and other tropical trees draped in Spanish moss.

248**, 268, 311* Cocoanut palm *(Cocos nucifera)*; usually grows near the sea coast; bears fruit in from 7 to 8 years after planting and continues productive for about 100 years.

28 A tall variety of cactus *(Cactaceæ)*, Mexico.

30 Mango tree, of the genus *Mangifera*, cultivated for its fruit, shade and beauty, Mexico.

35*, 37**, 41** Banana *(Musa sapientum)*, a very broad-leaved tropical fruit tree.

37** Tobacco plant *(Nicotiana tabacum)*.

41** Coffee tree *(Coffea arabica)*; small tree with evergreen leaves.

42* Cocoa trees *(Theobroma cacao)* with matured pods; a native American tree with about a dozen different species.

47 Sugar cane *(Saccharum officinarum)*.

52* Poplar tree *(Populus)*, Chile; 83, Oxford.

57 Royal palms, Brazil.

62*, 79, 82**, 94, European privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*); used extensively for hedges.

62*, 63, 64*, 70*, 74**, 82**, 83, English ivy (*Hedera helix*), grows abundantly on houses and castles of the British Isles. The ivy of literature.

72 An ash tree to the left, probably the European Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). See also 126*.

83 Rose bushes in bloom (*Rosaceæ*), Oxford.

93 An elm-shaded village and pasture starred with daisies at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight.

96 Scotch pine (*Pinus silvestris*), Norway; 108, Sweden; the most valuable pine of Europe.

104**, 108 European white birch (*Betula alba*), Sweden; native to Europe but extensively cultivated in this country.

105 Upsala, inseparably associated with Linnæus, the great naturalist to whom we owe a large part of our present botanical nomenclature.

109* Norway maple (*Acer plantanoides*); leaves resembling those of the sycamore.

112* European linden (*Tilia Europæa*), an ornamental tree with dense foliage and much cultivated for shade and beauty in town and city streets; Unter den Linden, Berlin.

115 Gladiolus, probably the one most familiar in Europe, the *Gladiolus communis*.

121 Grape vine (*Vitus vinifera*) cultivated for ornament and fruit.

126* European mountain-ash or Rowan tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*), Amsterdam. (On the right side of the canal.) See also 72.

159 Lemon tree loaded with ripe fruit, Palermo. This tree belongs to the Rue (*Rutaceæ*) family and the genus *Citrus*. The tree is a native of India.

174 Mountain pine (*Pinus montana*), Switzerland. Common on the high mountains of Europe.

179** The common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) gone to seed.

193** Larches (*Larix Europaea*) and firs (genus *Abies*). It may be the *Abies Sibirica*.

196 The daisy in Russia. It is native to the Old World. Probably a smaller variety than our common ox-eye daisy. (*Chrysanthemum laucanthemum.*) Possibly the *Bellis perennis*.

204** Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra italica*), a tall tree of upright growth, native to Europe but much planted in America.

205** Cypress tree in Sparta; 206*, 207, in Athens; 225*, in the Garden of Gethsemane; 227, in the Temple area, Jerusalem.

206 The Agave (to the left of the roadway), belonging to the Amaryllis *(Amaryllidaceæ)* family.

215*, 217, 218**, 229, 235**, 239**, 263**, 264**, Date palm *(Phœnix dactylifera)*, valuable source of food in many semi-desert parts of Asia and Africa.

225* Olive trees *(Olea Europæa)* on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem. An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region.

232 Lebbek *(Albizzia lebbek)* trees shading the road to the pyramids. This has long been called erroneously by travelers the acacia of the Nile.

249 India rubber tree, a near relative of the tree *(Hevea Guianensis)* that produces the milky juice called caoutchouc (koo'-chook).

255 Poplars, of the genus *Populus,* along the Jhelum river, India.

255 Oriental plane-tree *(Plantanus orientalis)* in attractive masses in the Vale of Kashmir. This tree is similar to the American sycamore and in many ways better for cultivation.

297** Flowering cherry *(Prunus pseudo-cerasus),* much grown for ornamental purposes in Japan.

298, 303*, 308 The tea plant *(Thea sinesis)* is an evergreen tree; when not pruned in order to produce a maximum of leaves it attains a height of 30 feet in tropical countries.

299* Ash of the genus *Fraxinus;* the tree in the foreground to the right.

299* Juniper of the genus *Juniperus* in a Japanese garden.

299* Seedling pines *(Pinus)* in middle distance in a Japanese garden.

300** Rice plant *(Oryza sativa)* belongs to the grass *(Gramineæ)* family.

308 Liverwort of the Order *Marchantiaceæ,* on the rock in foreground. Below are fields of Indian corn, or maize *(Zea Mays).*

319 Orange trees *(Citrus aurantium)* California. This fruit was first cultivated in Indo-China.

322** The Yosemite Valley filled with luxuriant vegetation. It is so sheltered by the high mountains that flowers bloom in some parts of it every month of the year.

323* The giant redwood of California *(Sequoia gigantea);* a coniferous evergreen of the cypress family; largest and oldest tree in America.

325 Yellow pine *(Pinus ponderosa),* the most valuable pine in western United States.

326** Typical pine woods of the mountainous regions of the Pacific slope where conifers such as pine, tamarack, cedars, and especially the Douglas fir attain great size and quality for lumber.

334* Alaska spruce *(Picea sitchensis)* also called tidewater spruce; along the coast from Alaska to Washington.

342* Common yarrow or milfoil *(Achillea millefolium)*—The white flower to the left in foreground.

356**, 357* Western pines; belongs to the pine *(Coniferæ)* family and the genus *Pinus.*

359** Giant cacti *(Cereus giganteus)* on the Arizona desert. Grows to a height of 35 feet.

359** Arizona juniper *(Juniperus monosperma),* a small scrubby tree of the arid southwest of the United States.

359** Creosote bush *(Colvillea Mexicana),* one of the small shrubs common in the deserts of southwestern United States.

374** Black willow *(Salix nigra),* common along stream borders, bending over the water. From 15 to 50 feet high.

8*, 395** American elm *(Ulmus Americana).*

VI. HISTORY.

269 subjects.

A. *Secular.*

200 subjects.

1. United States.

40 subjects.

1* Col. Lindbergh whose non-stop flight from New York to Paris marked an epoch in aviation history.

2* Washington; the site on which this city now stands was a virgin forest in 1790 when it was chosen as the place for the capital of the United States.

3* United States Capitol; commenced in 1793 and completed in 1863.

4** The Congressional Library was established in 1800.

5** The White House was first occupied by the second president, John Adams, in 1800.
6** Washington Monument, begun in 1848 and completed in 1884.
7** The home of Washington, Mount Vernon, Va.
8* Where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.
9 Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, site of the Centennial Exposition in 1876.
11* The Island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians by Peter Minuit for $24. Today the land and property values of Greater New York run into many billions of dollars. New York, Brooklyn and adjacent cities consolidated in 1894.
15* Brooklyn Bridge. In 1789 George Washington lived in a house where one of the bridge piers now stands.
17* Fifth Avenue, scene of innumerable historic parades and pageants.
20** Natural Bridge, Virginia, stands on a tract granted by King George III in 1774 to Thomas Jefferson.
21 Where Lincoln was born, Feb. 12, 1809.
22 Where North and South met in "The battle above the clouds," 1863.
23 Charleston, S. C. Associated with important events during both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Settled by the English in 1670.
318* The first white settlement at San Francisco Bay was established in 1776 when an Indian Mission was founded by the Spaniards. In 1836 a village sprang up which in 1847 became San Francisco. Its real growth dates from 1849 immediately following the discovery of gold in California.
323* Mariposa Grove, California, discovered in 1857 by Galen Clark.
332* Mount Rainier was discovered by Vancouver in 1792 and named for Rear Admiral Rainier, R. N.
353** Salt Lake City was laid out in 1847 by a company of Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young, and has since been the headquarters of the Mormon organization.
364 Pike's Peak first climbed by Colonel Zebulon Pike in 1801.
357*, 358 Grand Canyon, Arizona, known to white men since 1540. The river through the Canyon was first negotiated by Major Powell in 1869.

368 The Alamo, San Antonio, the scene of a valiant struggle to maintain Texan independence. The defense of this place in 1836 is a noted event in the history of Texas. San Antonio was settled in 1718.

369** Oil wells, Texas. First mention of petroleum in America was made in 1635.

370** New Orleans was settled by the French in 1718 and was named in honor of the Duke of Orleans. It passed to the United States in the purchase of Louisiana in 1803.

372 St. Louis was settled in 1764. It also became a part of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

373 The Mississippi, first explored by DeSoto in 1541.

376* In 1830 there were only about a dozen houses on this site. Three years later there was incorporated the town of Chicago. The name "Chicago" is of Indian origin, signifying either a wild onion, a king or deity, or a skunk.

379** The site of Detroit was part of New France. It was settled as a trading post by Cadillac in 1701, became British in 1760, American 1796, British again in 1812, and finally American in 1813.

381 Cleveland was named in honor of General Moses Cleveland by whom it was laid out in 1796.

383*, 384 Niagara Falls was discovered by Hennepin in 1678, but they appear in Sanson's Map of Canada, bearing date of 1657, under the name of Ongiara.

386** Quebec was founded by Champlain in 1608. It had then long been the site of an Indian village. It fell to the English in 1629; restored to France in 1632; retaken by the English under Wolfe in 1759.

391** Greenland was discovered by Erik the Red of Norway about 983. Rediscovered in 1585. The Danes obtained a footing on the west coast in 1721. Peary determined its insularity in his explorations of 1892-1902.

392**, 394 Boston was founded in 1630. The center of many prominent events in our country's history.

393 Where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought in 1775.

398** New Haven was settled in 1638. Part of New Haven was chartered as a city in 1784.

399** The Leviathan carried more American troops to France during the World War than any other transport.

2. **Foreign**—See also *Centers of Past Civilization*, p. 243.
160 subjects.

28 Guanajuato, Mexico, founded by the Spaniards in 1554. Repeatedly sacked by the Spanish invaders who desired its mineral wealth.

32 Guatemala City dates from 1776, three years after the earthquake which devastated Old Guatemala.

33 Salvador became a republic in 1839 on the dissolution of the Ceneral American Federation which included Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

34 After belonging to Spain for three centuries Nicaragua formed part of the Central American Federation from 1823 till its dissolution in 1839, since which time it has been an independent republic.

36* Panama Canal opened in 1914. Construction began in 1904. The earlier French attempt was started in 1881.

38 Bahama Islands; discovered by Columbus. The island he first reached he called Saint Salvador, since renamed Cat Island.

39* Mount Soufriere whose eruption in 1902 killed 1,000 people. It also suffered a violent eruption in 1812.

43 The Colombian republic was founded by Bolivar in 1819.

44 Quito, Ecuador, where the Incas once ruled. Ecuador was freed by Bolivar in 1822.

46* Lima, laid out in 1535 by Francisco Pizarro, the first Spanish invader of Peru and under whose leadership the Peruvians were conquered and made Spanish subjects.

51** La Paz, Bolivia, founded in 1545 by the Spaniards, on the site of an old village dating from prehistoric times.

52* Chilean independence dates from 1818.

53* Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina. This republic was established in 1810.

55 The State of São Paulo was founded in 1554 by the Jesuits. It is the educational center of Brazil.

56* Rio de Janciro. The bay discovered 1502; city settled by Portuguese in 1532; made capital of Brazil in 1762. In 1822 Brazil became an independent empire and in 1889 a republic.

58, 59 Caracas, the birthplace of Simon Bolivar, "The Liberator" of South America.

60* La Guayra, founded in 1856. The port of the city of Caracas, Venezuela.

61** Queenstown (Cobh) was originally called the Cove of Cork; in 1849 its name was changed to Queenstown in commemoration of Queen Victoria's visit; in 1925 it reverted to the original name using the Gaelic form, Cobh. Approximately five million Irish have sailed for America from this port.

64* Blarney Castle, built in 1446 by a descendant of the ancient kings of Munster. Taken by Cromwell in 1646.

66* Dublin, one of the oldest cities in Ireland, was founded by Vikings from the north.

70* Carnarvorn Castle, a part of which was built in 1284 by Edward I after he had conquered Wales.

74** Stirling Castle, once the seat of Scottish kings. Near the scene of the Battle of Bannockburn where Robert Bruce defeated the English and preserved Scotch independence.

75 Wallace monument, commemorating Wallace's victory over the English at this place 600 years ago.

76** In the Scotch Highlands where the ancient Gaelic or Celtic is still spoken by a few.

78 Edinburgh from the Castle height, center of Scotch history; founded by Edwin, one of Scotland's early kings.

79 Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century.

81 Lincoln, England, where bits of Roman masonry still testify to the time when Britain was a colony of Rome.

82** Shottery, Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare courted Anne Hathaway.

83 Oxford played a prominent rôle in the political annals of the Middle Ages. By 1300 it had become an intellectual center equal in prominence to that of Paris.

85 Nelson monument, commemorating England's naval victory at Trafalgar, 1805.

86* Houses of Parliament, London, a part of which formed the ancient palace of Westminster, founded by Anglo-Saxon kings.

87* Westminster Abbey, where English kings have been crowned since the time of William the Conqueror.

88 Saint Paul's the greatest of Christopher Wren's churches, built in the years from 1675 to 1710.

89, 90 Tower of London, built on the site of an old Roman fortress. The central white tower erected by William the Conqueror in 1078.

92 Windsor Castle, residence of the kings of England since the days of William the Conqueror.

95** Oslo, Norway, founded by the Norse king Harold Haardrada, 1058; destroyed by fire, 1624; rebuilt by Christian IV of Denmark who renamed the city after himself. The original name was restored in 1925.

100 Trondhjem Cathedral, founded in the eleventh century and where kings of Norway have been crowned since 1814.

104** Dalecarlia, in central Sweden where about 400 years ago Gustavus Vasa raised an army to fight against Denmark and set the country free (1525).

105 Upsala was in ancient times the commercial metropolis of Sweden and is historically the most interesting town of the kingdom. The castle was founded by Gustavus Vasa in 1548.

106** Stockholm was founded in 1250 by Birger Jarl. It was several times besieged and taken by Danish armies.

110* Copenhagen (i. e. Merchant's Haven) is first mentioned as a fishing hamlet in 1043. The Danish fleet was defeated here by Nelson in 1801. In 1807 the town was bombarded by the British who carried off the Danish fleet. The city is the chief center of Scandinavian literature, science and art.

111 Frederiksborg Castle, a princely residence erected in 1602-20 by King Christian IV.

112* Berlin is largely the product of the last two centuries. Earlier than that it was of little importance. In 1871 it became the capital of the German Empire.

114 Where the German Imperial parliament met until 1918; now the seat of the country's Republican government.

115 Sans Souci, Potsdam, begun in 1745 by Frederick the Great.

116** Nuremberg, founded about 1050, was an important city from then on, its commerce reaching every land. A great center of German art, Krafft, Stoos and Vischer, the sculptors, Durer and Wohlgemuth, the painters and Hans Sachs, the poet, were all of Nuremberg.

117 Rothenburg has existed probably from 804 A. D. It became a free city in 1172 and reached its zenith between 1350 and 1408. Stormed and captured by Tilly in 1631.

118 Neuschwanstein Castle begun by Louis II in 1869.

120 Frankfort, of ancient origin and in medieval times one of the most important trading posts in all Europe. The birthplace of Goethe and home of the Rothschilds.

121 Ehrenfels Castle, built in 1210.

122* The Rheinstein, built more than 600 years ago. Restored by Prince Frederick of Prussia in 1823-1829.

126* Amsterdam was constituted a town in the middle of the thirteenth century.

127 Church at Delfthaven, where the Pilgrim Fathers gathered before leaving for America in July, 1620.

128 The Hague, capital of the Netherlands. Has risen into prominence chiefly since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

129 Antwerp was founded in the seventh century and destroyed by the Northmen in 837. It was of great commercial importance throughout the Middle Ages. Though reputed one of the strongest fortresses in the world, it was captured by the Germans in 1914 after an attack of a few days.

130 Antwerp was the great center of European commerce in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, an average of 500 vessels daily entering its port. Its siege and capture by the Spaniards in 1584-1585 was a great blow to its prosperity.

131* Brussels, occupied by German army Aug. 20, 1914. The city dates from 976. In 1831 it became the capital of Belgium.

133 Bruges existed in the seventh century, was the recognized capital of Flanders before 1180 and it contains some of the finest monuments of the great period of the Flemish communes.

135* Looking to Place de la Concorde, Paris, where Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette and almost 3,000 other victims of the French Revolution were executed. In Roman times Paris was only a little settlement on an island in the Seine. In 987 it became the capital of the French kingdom.

136** Notre Dame, Paris, begun in 1163. On or near this site a church was built as early as 375.

137** Gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, built early in the seventeenth century by Marie de Medici and a royal residence during many reigns. A prison during the Revolution and now the seat of the French Senate.

139 The Madeleine, associated with many historic events in the French capital.

140* Palace of Fontainebleau, the scene of numerous historic events important in the annals of France dating from 1535 to the present.

141** Reims cathedral, where for centuries the monarchs of France were crowned and where Joan of Arc crowned Charles VII King of France.

144* Monaco, known to history for 2,500 years.

145 Nice, the birthplace of Garibaldi (1807-1882), Italian patriot and general and often referred to as the "Liberator" of Italy.

148 Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon. The island has been under the control at various times of the Roman Empire, the Papacy, Pisa, Genoa, England, and France.

150 The Alhambra, Granada, last stronghold of the Moors in Europe. Here Columbus came to see Ferdinand and Isabella before setting out on his voyage of discovery in 1492.

151** The Court of Lions, Alhambra, begun by Mohammed V, 1377. After 1492 when the Moors were driven out by the Spanish it became the winter palace of the king.

152 Oporto, an old city that has been held in turn by Romans, Arabs, Spaniards, French, English, and Portuguese.

153* São Jeronymo monastery, Lisbon, where Vasco de Gama spent his last night (July 8, 1497) before he started on the famous voyage to India.

154 Madeira Islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1419.

155** Gibraltar, a British stronghold since 1704. For eight centuries prior to this date the Spanish and the Moors were fighting for its possession.

156** Algiers, successively under the control of Carthage, Rome, Turkey, and France. The latter have dominated it since 1830.

158** Palermo, where Garibaldi in 1860, in his work for the unification of Italy, declared himself Dictator of Sicily, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. A large proportion of the Italians now citizens of the United States have sailed from this port.

160** Looking across the Bay of Naples to Herculaneum, destroyed A. D. 79 in the historic eruption of Vesuvius. Naples was one of the first Greek colonies in Italy. Great numbers of Italians have sailed for America from this port.

161, 162* The Tiber, Castle of Saint Angelo and Saint Peter's—three objects of supreme historic interest.

163* Rome, richest of all cities in historical interest. Here centered the power of the old Roman Kingdom (753-509 B. C.), the republic (509-31 B. C.), and the Empire (31 B. C. to A. D. 476).

165** The Roman Forum, seat of ancient imperial government and whence emanated a system of civil law which still governs in large part the major portion of the Western World.

166 Campo Santo, Genoa, containing tomb of Mazzini (1807-1872), the great Italian patriot.

167** Cathedral at Pisa commemorating an eleventh century naval victory by the Pisians.

168 Como, birthplace of Pliny the Elder and Pliny the Younger.

169 Florence, one of the most important commercial, political, and cultural centers in Europe during the Middle Ages. Amerigo Vespucci for whom America is named was a native of Florence.

170** Milan Cathedral. Here Napoleon was crowned King of Italy in 1805.

171 Venice, a prosperous republic a thousand years ago and in the thirteenth century it was one of the richest independent cities in Europe. John Cabot, the discoverer of the continent of America, was a Venetian citizen in the English service.

172** Saint Mark's, linked up with eventful Venetian history since 830.

173* Doge's Palace, residence of the Venetian rulers when the city was an independent republic.

175 Geneva, visited by Julius Caesar nearly 2,000 years ago. Scene of John Calvin's most notable activities in the sixteenth century.

181 The Jungfrau; its summit attained in 1811 and by many since.

182* Lake Lucerne, besides which stands a chapel to William Tell, the fourteenth century legendary Swiss hero.

183 Lucerne, where in 1307 Swiss patriots determined to make their country free from Austrian domination.

184* Monument in Innsbruck to Andreas Hofer (1767-1810), the Tyrolese patriot who in 1806 resisted Napoleon's plan to place the Tyrol under the rule of Bavaria.

185* Vienna beseiged by the Turks in 1529 and again in 1683. Where the notorious Peace of Vienna was arranged in 1814-15.

187* Buda was a Roman settlement of the second century A. D.; Pest has a much later Slavonic foundation. Buda became the capital of Hungary in 1361 and the cities were united in one in 1872.

188* The Peace of Prague terminated the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866.

191 Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland. Annexed to Austria in 1795. An independent republic from 1815-1846.

193** Palace of Peterhof, Leningrad; built by Peter the Great in 1720.

197 Nijni-Novgorod, where a great nation-wide market-fair has been conducted for six centuries.

198* The Kremlin, Moscow, the most historic spot in Russia.

199 The Kremlin has existed as a fort since 1300; Moscow itself has been known to modern history since 1147. It became the first capital of Russia in the fifteenth century remaining so until 1703. On the overthrow of the Czars in 1917 Moscow again became the capital.

201 Odessa was founded by Catherine II in 1792; now the capital of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine.

202** Orsova in the Transylvanian Alps, formerly Austrian territory.

203** Sofia is on the site of the important ancient city of Sandica.

204** Serajevo, scene of the assassination of an Austrian Grand Duke in 1914 which led to the World War.

205** Sparta, next to Athens the most renowned state in Greece.

206* Athens, for centuries the cultural center of the Western World.

208* Constantinople is the ancient Byzantium. Founded by Greek sailors in the sixth to seventh century B. C. In 330 A. D. Byzantium was selected as the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great who renamed it Constantinople. No city in the world has stood so many sieges.

213 Present day Smyrna was founded by Alexander the Great.

214 Near the site of ancient Nineveh, where a civilization flourished 4,000 years ago.

215*, 217 In the Euphrates valley, a cradle of our earliest recorded civilization.

216 Ruins of the Palace of Nebuchadnezzar, the greatest of Babylonian monarchs.

218** The region traversed by the Tigris is one of great historic interest and on its banks are the ruins of ancient Nineveh (opposite Mosul), Selfucia and Ctesiphon.

219 Bagdad built in 762 A. D. on the site of an old Babylonian city of a similar name. Enlarged by Harun-al-Rashid under whom it attained the prosperity described in *Arabian Nights.*

220** Damascus, supposed to be the oldest city in the world. Has passed successfully under the dominion of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, and Turks.

221* Tiberias, founded by Herod Antipas A. D. 16.

226* Jerusalem, captured by General Allenby Dec. 10 and entered Dec. 11, 1917, terminating thereby seven centuries of Turkish rule over the Holy City.

229 Jaffa was taken by the British Army under Allenby Nov. 17, 1917.

231** Cairo, founded by the Arabs in 973.

232, 233*, 234 The Pyramids, Egypt, already ancient monuments in the time of Abraham.

235** Memphis, probably founded by Menes, Egypt's first king, 5,300 years ago.

236** Great Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Karnak, built by Seti I and his son, Rameses II (c. 1340-1273 B. C.), who figures in history as the *Grand Monarque* of Egypt. As a builder he surpassed all other Pharaohs. He was formerly regarded as the Pharaoh of the oppression.

237 Temple of Luxor, built by Amonhotep III, a Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, in the fifteenth century B. C.

238** Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen who reigned about 1600 B. C.

241 Mombasa, held by Portugal 1529-1698; then independent, followed by a brief period under Zanzibar and now under Britain.

244** Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, discovered by Livingston in 1855.

247 Cape Town, founded by the Dutch in 1651.

249 Ceylon; left to the control of various Eastern races until 1506. It has since been under the control successively of the Portuguese, Dutch, and English.

250** Madura was the religious and political capital of South India from the earliest times.

251 The English began establishing themselves at Madras in 1639. In 1746 it was taken by the French but restored to the English in 1749.

252 The Island of Bombay, on which the city of Bombay is situated, is next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East (1661).

255 Kashmir has been under the protection of the British since 1846.

258 Delhi has been under British rule since 1803.

260* Agra was for a time the capital of the Mogul empire in India. It was taken by the British in 1803.

263** Calcutta dates its history from about the year 1686.

264** Mandalay was the last capital of the Kingdom of Burma.

275 Melbourne was founded in 1835 and grew slowly until 1851, when gold was discovered in the adjacent country. Since then it has grown rapidly and now has a population of nearly 800,000. It was the temporary capital of Australian Commonwealth from 1901 to 1927.

279 Sydney is the oldest city in Australia; founded in 1788.

281 Hongkong (Victoria), racially and geographically belonging to China, but politically a crown colony of England. Became so in 1842.

282**, 283* Canton is considered the oldest city in the South of China. Bombarded and occupied by the French and English forces in 1857.

284, 285 Shanghai, opened to foreign trade by the treaty of 1842.

286** Su-chow was made a treaty-port in 1896.

289 Peking, though one of China's most ancient cities, was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Moguls in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

292** About Mukden were fought the heaviest battles of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05.

306 Yokohama was selected as the residential treaty port in 1858. At that time it was only a fishing hamlet.

311*, 312**, 313**, 314** The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1821. The foundations of Spanish dominion were laid in 1565-72. Manila was founded in 1571. Hawaii was discovered 1778.

315*, 316 Hawaii. In early times each of the Hawaiian Islands was ruled by a King. In 1819, under Kamehameha, the islands were formed into one kingdom. In 1894 a republic was organized and in 1898 it was annexed to the United States.

370** New Orleans was founded in 1718 and has always been commercially important because of its location at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The Mardi Gras has been celebrated here annually almost without interruption since 1827.

394 A center of independent thought from its foundadation, Boston was the scene of the earliest struggles for the freedom of the colonies. It has ever since been a chief focus of American thought and the home of a long succession of great writers and scholars.

B. ***Religious***—See also *Religious Buildings* under *Architecture*, p. 152.

69 subjects.

8* Philadelphia, the Quaker City.

14 Trinity Church, New York. A church has stood on this site since 1695.

29 The Cathedral of Santo Domingo occupies the site of the temple of Huitzilopochtli, the titular god of the Aztecs. It was begun in 1573.

31* The ancient Aztecs worshipped their gods on pyramids.

34 Cathedral at Leon, Nicaragua, erected between 1746 and 1774.

78 Edinburgh, the city of Knox and Presbyterianism.

105 Upsala adjoins a site that was a religious center in heathen times.

119 Oberammergau, where some form of the Passion Play has been enacted since the thirteenth century.

121 Ehrenfels castle was the official residence of the archbishop of Mayence in the fifteenth century.

123** Cologne cathedral dates from 1248. The town had been the seat of a bishopric as early as the fourth century. The archbishop of Cologne ranked among the great princes of the old

German Empire and held the position of imperial elector. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the burghers of Cologne succeeded, after bloody struggles, in emancipating themselves from the rule of the archbishop.

127 A church at Delft, associated with the devotions of our early Pilgrim Fathers.

129, 130 Antwerp Cathedral was begun in 1352 and completed in 1592. More than 260 years in building, it has been one of the religious centers of Europe and contains some of the most precious examples of ecclesiastical art.

136** Notre Dame, Paris, founded in 1163.

139 The Madelein, erected between 1764 and 1842.

149 The Monastery of Montserrat was founded in the eighth or ninth century. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers formerly attracted vast numbers of pilgrims; and perched on the surrounding rocks are numbers of hermitages, several of which were occupied by distinguished saints.

153* São Jeronymo Monastery, near Lisbon, erected to commemorate the discovery of the ocean-route to India by Vasco de Gama.

161 Rome, the capital of the spiritual empire of the popes.

162* Saint Peter's cathedral, the greatest of Christian churches. Begun in its present form in 1506 by Pope Julius II; its construction occupied 126 years.

162*, 164* The Vatican; an extraordinary palace, the work of many ages. The official residence of the Popes since 1377.

165** The Colosseum, scene of early Christian persecutions.

167** The Pisa cathedral dates from the eleventh century.

169 Florence cathedral was begun in 1298. Its façade was not completed until the seventeenth century.

170** Milan cathedral dates from 1387.

175 Geneva played a prominent rôle in the Reformation as the cradle of the Calvinist movement.

188* Prague, where, in the Battle of White Mountain of the Thirty Years war, the Bohemian Protestants were defeated by the Catholics and became subject to the Catholic Church.

198*, 199 Moscow, the one-time holy city of the Russians.

206* Areopagus, or Mars Hill, Athens, where Paul addressed the Athenians. The city is named in honor of Minerva who was regarded as the tutelary goddess of the city. The site of many magnificent temples and the scene of ancient Panathenaic processions.

207 Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens, the second largest of ancient Greek temples.

210**, 211 Saint Sophia mosque originally built as a Christian church by Justinian between 531 and 538 and converted into a mosque by Mohammed II in 1453.

214 Nineveh is said to have been founded by Nimrod of Assyria (Gen. 10: 11). Its fall (B. C. 606) is referred to in Nahum and Zephaniah. The city that repented after hearing Jonah's message.

215* The traditional Garden of Eden.

216 Nebuchadnezzar, one of the greatest of Babylonian monarchs and one who figures in Old Testament history.

217 In the Old Testament the Euphrates is generally known as "the river." It is one of the rivers of Eden (Gen. 2: 14). The promise made to the Israelites that their territory should extend to "the great river" (Gen. 15: 18) was fulfilled through the conquests of David.

218** The Tigris is considered one of the four rivers of Eden.

219 Bagdad, where califs once ruled the Saracen Empire.

220** Damascus figures throughout the Old Testament. In the New Testament it appears only in connection with Saint Paul as the scene of his miraculous conversion.

221* By the sea of Galilee where Jesus did much of his work.

222* Nazareth, the birthplace of Jesus.

223 Samaria, for two centuries the capital of the Ten Tribes of Israel.

224 The Jordan is frequently mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments. It is visited today by thousands of pilgrims so that "what was never a great Jewish river has become a very great Christian one."

225* The Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives —to the Christian the most sacred of places.

226*, 227, 228 Jerusalem, the Holy City to both Jew and Christian.

227 The Garden of Gethsemane, one of the spots most sacred to Christianity.

235** Memphis, the Moph and Noph of the Bible.

236** Temple of Karnak, dedicated to ancient Egyptian dieties.

237 Temple of Luxor, built on the site of an ancient sanctuary, and dedicated to the Theban triad Ammon, Mut, and Chons.

239** "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." A scene familiar to the Israelites when they were held in Egyptian bondage.

250** Madura was from earliest times the religious capital of South India. It is the seat of successful Christian missions.

252 The Parsees observing religious rites at the time of the new moon. The Parsees of Bombay number about 50,000.

253* A Jain temple in western Hindustan built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Jains of India are native nonconformists to the prevailing religion of Brahmanism. Their faith dates back five or six centuries B. C. to the times of their leader Vardhamana, a contemporary of Buddha.

257** Delhi may be regarded as the capital of Mohammedanism in India.

260* The Taj Mahal, a sacred place to the Mohammedans.

261 Benares is the religious capital of the Hindus; as the birth-place of Buddha, it is no less holy in the opinion of Buddhists. It is also the chief center of Brahminical learning. It is therefore a place for pilgrimages, and has a vast number of temples, mostly dedicated to Shiva, approached from the river by "ghats" or flights of stairs.

263** A Jain temple in Calcutta. The Jains, in common with other Oriental religions believe in rebirth. They are also noted for their insistence on kindness, not only to all mankind, but to the lower orders of life also.

264** Mandalay has many temples, pagodas, and monasteries. About nine-tenths of the population of Burmah are Buddhists.

269 The most elaborate Buddhist temple in existence —the Boro Budur, Java.

304*, 305 Fuji, a sacred mountain to the Japanese; its ascent by the natives is performed as an act of devotion.

309 Buddhism entered Japan in the sixth century A. D. where it was received with such favor that in the following century it was proclaimed the national religion.

321 San Juan Capistrano mission, founded in 1776 by early Spanish missionaries.

333 The totem poles are associated with primitive religious conceptions; they represent deified nature forces and are found among certain Indian tribes, particularly in Northwestern America.

353** The "Sacred Square of the Mormons." The Temple was erected between 1853 and 1893 at a cost exceeding four million dollars. It is open to members of good standing only.

368 The Alamo, an old Franciscan mission.

VII. TRAVEL.

351 subjects.

A. ***Methods of Travel***—See *Transportation*, p. 162.

B. ***Famed Sights and Wonders of the World.***

207 subjects.

1* The first plane to make a non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

2*, 6** Washington Monument, 555 feet high, one of the highest masonic structures ever erected.

9 Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, one of the most extensive and beautiful municipal parks in the world. Area, 3,300 acres.

11* The centralization of power and population in the restricted area of Manhattan Island, New York City.

12*, 13** The Woolworth Building, the Singer, the Equitable and other New York skyscrapers. Up to 1926 the Equitable was the largest office building in the world.

14 Trinity Church, New York, perhaps the wealthiest parish in the world.

15* Brooklyn Bridge, most famous of all suspension bridges.

16 The Great White Way, Broadway, New York City.

17* Fifth Avenue, New York, the richest shopping thoroughfare in the world.

18 Coney Island, New York, where as many as three-quarter million gather on a single day.

19* Atlantic City, one of the world's most popular beach resorts.

20** One of nature's curiosities—Natural Bridge, Virginia.
24* In the heart of the world's greatest cotton producing area.
28 Guanajuato, Mexico, the world's greatest silver mining city.
29 Cathedral in Mexico City, one of the largest and most sumptuous ecclesiastical structures of America. Mexico City is one of the most attractive cities in the Western Hemisphere. Few cities in the world occupy a more charming location.
36* Panama Canal, the greatest of artificial waterways.
39* Soufriere's mammoth crater, volcanic terror of the island of St. Vincent.
40** A mighty earthquake fissure, Guadeloupe, F. W. I.
41, 45 Equador has the highest active volcano in the world.
46* Lima, the quaintest city in the Western Hemisphere.
48 Railroading through the Andes—Oroya Railroad passing through Rimac river gorge, Peru.
50 El Misti, a volcano of terrible fame, Peru.
51** La Paz, Bolivia, the world's highest capital city.
53* Most costly docks in the Western Hemisphere, Buenos Aires. The city is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world, its Latin population is second only to Paris, and it is the largest city south of the equator.
54** Iguazu Falls, Argentina, its beauty and grandeur vying with that of Niagara.
56* One of the finest harbors in the world, Rio de Janeiro. This city has the largest Portuguese-speaking population in the world.
69 Famous Giant's Causeway, a curious pile of 40,000 columns of basalt, Ireland.
77* The Forth Bridge, Scotland, an engineering feat ranking among the foremost.
82** The cottage where Shakespeare wooed and won Anne Hathaway at Shottery, near Stratford-on-Avon, England.
83 Oxford, one of the world's most celebrated seats of learning.
84 Threadneedle St., the center of London's financial district.
85 Trafalgar Square, London, considered by many the finest site in Europe.

86* Houses of Parliament, London, one of the world's most notable Gothic structures and seat of an empire on which the sun never sets.
87* Westminster Abbey; to the Anglo-Saxon the most cherished of all Cathedrals.
88 Majestic Saint Paul's Cathedral, one of the world's foremost. The crowning achievement of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren.
89, 90 The Tower of London, a palace and prison of grim fame.
92 Windsor Castle, one of the largest and richest, royal palaces in the world.
99* A Norway fjord of arresting grandeur and beauty.
103* Seeing the sun at midnight, North Cape, Norway.
105 Upsala Cathedral, for long centuries a seat of Nordic culture.
112* Berlin, one of the world's great centers of population and power.
115 Sans Souci, Potsdam, one of the most beautiful imperial creations in Europe.
118 The Neuschwanstein Castle, Bavaria, magnificent for proportion and extraordinary for situation.
119 Oberammergau, scene of the Passion Play.
121, 122* Unsurpassed for history, romance and beauty —the Rhine and its castles.
123** Cologne Cathedral, the most beautiful Gothic structure in the world.
129, 130 Antwerp Cathedral, where hangs Ruben's *Descent From the Cross*—One of the ten greatest masterpieces of painting in the world.
131* Magnificent Palace of Justice, Brussels, the largest piece of architectural construction in the nineteenth century.
133 The Belfry and canals of Bruges, renowned throughout the world for their unique artistic beauty.
134 Eiffel Tower, 984 feet, the tallest structure in the world.
135* Paris, the most beautiful of cities.
136** Notre Dame, Paris, a triple-starred attraction that no tourist fails to visit.
137** Garden of the Luxembourg, Paris, justly famed for its superb beauty.
138 The finest Opera House in the world—a $10,000,000 structure, Paris.
140* Royal Palace, Fontainebleau, a creation of elegance and beauty *par excellence.*

141** Reims Cathedral; notable architecturally, famed historically.
144* The world's premier gambling resort, Monte Carlo.
145 Nice, one of the foremost of European pleasure resorts.
146 Mentone, one of the most alluring of Mediterranean pleasure resorts.
147** Chamonix and Mont Blanc, a favorite tourist objective.
149 The monastery at Montserrat, the sacred mountain of the Catalans where tradition located the castle of the Holy Grail.
150, 151** The Alhambra, "an elegant memento of a brave, intelligent and graceful people, who conquered, ruled and passed away."
153* A convent of rich and rare beauty constructed in fulfillment of a vow by King Emanuel I of Portugal, Lisbon.
155** The world has but one Gibraltar.
160** "See Naples and die"; its beautiful bay and majestic Vesuvius in the distance.
161 to 165** Rome, the most celebrated city in the world.
161 The Tiber at Rome, most historic of streams.
161 Castle of Saint Angelo, most imposing of mausoleums.
162* Saint Peter's, Rome, the largest and most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the world.
164* The Vatican Palace contains an array of masterpieces in painting and sculpture which is not approached anywhere in the world.
166 Campo Santo, Genoa, famed among burying grounds for the wealth and beauty of its monuments.
167** Leaning Tower of Pisa, an architectural curiosity.
169 The Cathedral, Florence, a monument to the genius of Brunelleschi and Giotto. The Cathedral dome is the largest in the world. The architectural beauty of the campanile stands unsurpassed.
170** Music crystallized into form—Milan Cathedral. The largest cathedral in Europe after Saint Peter's and the Cathedral of Seville.
171 Familiar through history and literature—the Rialto and Grand Canal, Venice.
172** Saint Mark's Cathedral, Venice, the finest example of Byzantine architecture in Europe.

173* Venice, "White swan of cities." Annually it observes the anniversary day of its marriage to the sea.
175 Geneva, the capital of the world.
176* The Matterhorn, a king among mountain peaks.
177 The Rhone Valley, than which few are more celebrated.
179** Staubbach waterfalls, Switzerland, the loftiest fall in Europe.
180 One of the most awesome of gorges, the Aare, the longest and deepest in Switzerland.
181 The Jungfrau, an Alpine peak of the first prominence.
182* Axenstrasse Tunnel, an engineering feat that ranks among the greatest.
183 Lucerne and lofty Pilatus, a favorite spot in Europe's playground.
185* The Franzens-Ring, Vienna, architecturally the finest street in Europe.
194* Glories created by Imperial Russia at Leningrad.
197 The greatest "fair" or exchange mart in the world, Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.
198* The Kremlin, for 600 years the seat of Russia's power. It presents a spectacle unique among architectural displays of the world.
199 Cathedral of Archangel Michael, Moscow, where 47 Czars of Russia lie buried. In front of the cathedral may be seen the largest bell in the world.
204** Serajevo, where the shot was fired that started the world war.
205** Sparta, next to Athens the most renowned state in Greece.
206* Athens, that has filled the world with its glory for 3,000 years.
207 The Acropolis and ruined Parthenon, the most perfect structure that has come down to us from ancient times.
208* Constantinople, a city of two continents.
209 Galata Bridge, Constantinople, which for traffic and importance ranks with such as Brooklyn Bridge and London Bridge.
210** Saint Sophia mosque, one of the most famous buildings in the world, and the most perfect of Byzantine structures, Constantinople.
214 In the land of ancient Assyria, near the site of Nineveh, one of the world's great ancient cities.
215* The traditional Garden of Eden.

216 Ruined palace of Nebuchadnezzar, greatest of Babylonian monarchs. The hanging gardens of Babylon have been accounted the eighth wonder of the world.

217 The Euphrates, to the fertile valley of which we trace our earliest civilizations.

218** The Tigris, which together with the Euphrates, are the famed streams of ancient days.

220** Damascus and its covered "Street Called Straight." Damascus is supposed to be the oldest city in the world.

221* The Sea of Galilee, hallowed by associations sacred to Christians.

222* Nazareth, birthplace of the founder of the religion dominating the Western World.

224 The Jordan, insignificant geographically, physically, and commercially but renowned for its Biblical associations.

225* To the Christian the most sacred of places—Garden of Gethsemane and Mount of Olives.

226* Jerusalem, the city of the Great King, the Holy City to Jew and Christian.

227 The Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem, where Christ prayed on the night of his betrayal.

230* Bethlehem, to which the thoughts of a Christian world turn in reverence.

232, 234 The Pyramids, Egypt, the most mysterious temples and the most gigantic monuments in the world.

233* The Sphinx, considered the most colossal and ancient statue in the world.

235** Palms of Memphis, near the site of one of the most famous cities of ancient times.

236** Temple of Karnak, one of the grandest works of Egyptian architecture; mute testimony to a past civilization of great might and magnificence.

237 Imposing view of the Temple of Luxor, Thebes.

238** A twentieth century sensation—recovering the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen after many centuries beneath the dust and sand.

239, 240, 242* Human culture in its crudest beginnings —primitive Africans in native settings.

244** Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, rapidly growing to fame.

250** Madura, celebrated for some of the finest examples of Dravidean architecture in existence.

252 Church Gate Station, Bombay, is one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world.

253* The exquisitely carved Jain Temple at Mount Abu, India.

257** A strange sight to an Occidental—thousands of worshippers prostrate before India's greatest Mosque, Delhi.

258 The fabulous wealth of India on display in a Durbar parade, Delhi, India.

259 One of the loveliest spots in India, an Oriental fairyland, Ulwar.

260* The Taj Mahal, the most beautiful building in the world.

261 Where the dead are disposed of by cremation—Benares, India. Benares is one of the oldest cities in the world; also one of the world's greatest religious centers.

262** The Himalayas, a mountain system 1,500 miles long and 600 miles wide and with the loftiest peaks in the world. Mount Everest, 29,002 feet.

263** One of the most magnificent temples in India, Calcutta.

264** Curious and impressive—some of the "450 pagodas" each enshrining a book of wisdom, Mandalay.

266** The wonder of an equatorial sunrise, Java.

267** A marvel of fertility and a vegetation unsurpassed for luxuriance. These fields yield two and three crops a year requiring neither rest, fertilizer, nor change of culture, Java.

269 The Boro Budur, Java, one of the architectural marvels of the world and the greatest Buddhist temple in existence.

271* An awe-inspiring sight—mountains of smoke rising from an active volcano, Java.

278* Kangaroos, the strangest animals in the world; a marsupial, a type common to an earlier geological era.

280 Where nimble fairies and not man have builded—a cave of stalagmites and stalactites, Australia.

283* Overlooking Canton's 400,000 boat population, many of whom live their entire lives on the water.

290* The Great Wall of China, the most gigantic defensive work in the world.

291** An artist's delight, a Chinese junk under full sail.

299* Where the art of the landscape gardener has been carried to its greatest perfection, Japan.

301** Osaka, the Chicago of Japan—gaily decorated Theatre Street.

304*, 305 The world famed Fuji, the subject of innumerable paintings, poems and hymns.

305 Watching the clouds from above—looking down from the summit of Fuji.
309 At the famous Nikko temple gates, among the most beautiful in Japan.
310 A scene of sublime beauty—a silvery path over the Inland sea, Japan.
312** Mayon, one of the most beautiful volcanic cones in the world.
319 The world's capital of "Filmdom," near Los Angeles.
322**, 324, Yosemite Valley, containing some of the grandest and most beautiful scenery in North America.
323* The giant redwood, the oldest living thing on the planet.
330** Stupendous log raft on Columbia river.
332* Mt. Rainier, Washington, one of the most magnificent peaks of North America.
333 Among the totem poles in an Indian village in Alaska.
335 Moraine Lake and Valley of the Ten Peaks, one of the most superb scenes of the Canadian Rockies.
336* Mount Sir Donald, unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur, B. C., Canada.
337 Ice peaks of Illecillewaet Glacier, one of the world's great rivers of snow and ice, B. C., Canada.
338* Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in all the world.
340** One of the few remaining buffalo herds, Rocky Mountain Park, Canada. This park is the largest park in the world.
342* A scene in Glacier National Park, one of the world's greatest scenic reservations.
346* A mountain of petrified water, Yellowstone Park.
347*, 348, 350 Glimpses in Yellowstone Park, in which is found a greater variety of physical phenomena than in any other equal area in the world.
349* "Old Faithful," Yellowstone, most spectacular and famous of geysers. The park contains the finest exhibition of geysers to be found on the globe.
353** Mormon Temple, open only to members in good standing. The Tabernacle has the largest unsupported roof in the world.
354, 355*, 356** Unparalleled exhibits of nature's work, accomplished chiefly through erosive forces, Utah.

357*, 358 Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona—greatest and grandest of canyons, and in one of the most remarkable regions on earth.
359** A vast desert reclaimed by irrigation, Arizona.
360 One of the greatest irrigation dams in the world, Arizona.
361 Ruined cliff palace, Colorado, the remains of a prehistoric American civilization long lost.
362 Box Canyon, Colorado, comparable to the world's most noted canyons.
363* One of America's natural wonders—the Royal Gorge, Colorado.
364 Garden of the Gods, distinguished for its numerous nature-sculptured rocks; Pike's Peak, one of the most accessible of lofty peaks (14,147 ft.) in the world and one of the most favored among tourists.
365 The Georgetown Loop, Colorado, one of the outstanding features of a tourist's itinerary when visiting Western America.
367** Cattle ranch in Texas, a state containing some of the most extensive ranches in the world.
370** The Mardi Gras processional pageant, part of the celebration which constitutes the most elaborate annual carnival held in America. New Orleans, La.
372 Eads' Bridge, St. Louis, one of the world's great bridges.
373 One of the most gigantic power dams ever constructed, Keokuk, Iowa.
376* Chicago, metropolis of the Middle West and the world's greatest railroad and meat packing center. It is also America's greatest lumber and grain market.
377 State Street, Chicago, the most congested shopping street in the world.
378* Chicago stock yards, the world's greatest live stock market.
379**, 380 Detroit, the world's greatest automobile center.
383*, 384 Niagara, most famous of waterfalls.
386** Quebec, unexampled for picturesqueness and magnificence of position on the American Continent.
387 Ouiatchouan Falls, St. John, N. B., which has been called the best watered country in the world.
389* Whalers among Arctic icebergs.
390 Nearing the Pole—an Eskimo family in Ellesmere Land.

391** Greenlanders in summer tents—untroubled by subways, politics, or the daily press.
393 Bunker Hill Monument, a memorial to human liberty.
398** Yale Bowl, one of the largest stadiums in the world.
399** The Leviathan, with a truly unrivalled historic and romantic record among ocean liners.
400* The most arresting and spectacular city sky-line in the world—New York.

C. ***Centers of Past Civilization.***
81 subjects.
29 Mexico City. Ancient pyramids and ruined temples remain in Mexico as evidence of a prehistoric Aztec civilization that had made substantial advance in the arts and sciences.
31* The Sacred Mount is a pyramid built by the Aztecs, a people whose civilization has long since disappeared.
32, 33 A number of tribes of Guatemala and Salvador speak languages derived from the ancient Maya Indians, a tribe whose civilization here attained a high stage of development.
44 Quito, Ecuador, at one time one of the great centers of the Inca civilization.
146 Near Mentone are the caverns, or Baoussé Rousse, in which remains of Paleolithic man have been found.
150, 151** Granada, Spain, long the seat of Moorish power. The Moors were driven from Granada in 1492 and finally expelled from Spain in 1620.
152 Oporto is a city of great antiquity.
156** Algiers in ancient days came in turn under the rule of both the Carthaginians and the Romans.
158**, 159 Sicily was settled by the Greeks and for a long period was the center of trade and learning in the west.
160** Naples was one of the first Greek colonies in Italy. A center of Hellenic culture from the eighth century onwards.
161, 162*, 163*, 164*, 165** Rome. No other city fills so large a place in the world's history.
205** Sparta, "the nursery of heroes and the scene of a self-forgetting life that has scarcely been equalled elsewhere."
206*, 207 Athens, where democracy was born and where the free spirit of man rose to glorious heights. In art, literature, science and philosophy the Athenians were teachers of the world.

208*, 209, 210**, 211 Constantinople, the Ancient Byzantium, for a time the head of the Roman Empire and the Christian Church.

213 An earlier Smyrna near the site of the present city was founded about 1500 B. C.

214 Nineveh, capital of the ancient Assyrian Empire.

215* Traditional Garden of Eden on the Euphrates, where the earliest recorded civilizations were cradled.

216 Babylon, where a high civilization flourished 4,000 years ago.

218** On the Tigris, associated with the world's earliest historic civilizations.

219 Bagdad, founded in 673 A. D. From here caliphs ruled the Saracen Empire after they had conquered Persia and made it a part of their empire.

220** Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world. A station on the caravan routes between Europe and the Orient.

223 Samaria, once the center of the Ten Tribes forming the Kingdom of Israel.

225*, 226*, 227, 228 Jerusalem, for many centuries a center of epoch-making events in secular and sacred history.

232, 233*, 234 The Pyramids near Cairo as they have appeared for over 6,000 years. The colossal sphinx, the oldest statue in the world.

236** Thebes, "the city of a hundred gates," perhaps the most magnificent city either in ancient or modern times.

237 Temple of Luxor, Thebes, mute testimony to a past civilization of great splendor and magnificence.

238** In the Valley of the Kings, Egypt. Where art and science had reached a high stage of development centuries before the dawn of the Christian Era.

250** Madura was the political and religious capital of South India from the earliest time. In the time of Augustus its king sent ambassadors to Rome.

250 to 262** The invasion of India by the Aryans (Indo-Europeans), of which family the Hindus form a branch, occurred in pre-historic times. The sacred books of the Hindus, known as the Vedas, date from a period antecedent by many centuries to the beginning of the Christian era. At the dawn of history there were many independent Hindu states in India.

281 to 290* The historical period of Chinese history may be said to begin with the latter part of the third millennium B. C.

289 Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities.

297** to 309 The Japanese records place the foundation of the reigning dynasty about the year 660 B. C.

361 Cliff palace in Colorado, testifying to a prehistoric civilization on the American continents, perhaps related to the Aztec of Mexico.

D. **Remarkable Engineering Feats**—see also *Architecture*, p. 141. 63 subjects.

6** Washington Monument, the tallest of its kind in the world.

10 A notable piece of railroad engineering; the Horseshoe Curve in Pennsylvania. Also the reservoir within the curve which is part of Altoona's water supply.

11* Overlooking the island of Manhattan, New York City, where every branch of modern engineering has been brought into play as in no other equal area in the world.

12* Lower Manhattan, to and from which hundreds of thousands are transported daily over subway, surface and elevated lines. (Elevated seen at upper side of park and to left.)

12*, 13**, 14, 16, 17*, 400* The American engineering triumph, the skyscraper, New York City; 318, San Francisco; 331*, Seattle; 376*, 377, Chicago; 381, Cleveland.

15* Brooklyn Bridge, used by about 300,000 daily.

18 An engineering gift to pleasure—ferris wheel and scenic railway at Coney.

25 The Wilson Dam, one of the greatest in the world, built across the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

36* Panama Canal, constructed at a cost of $400,000,000

48 Railroading through the Andes, Peru; a triumph of engineering genius and human enterprise. The first 86 miles of this road averaged a cost of $300,000 per mile.

53* Immense docks and shipping facilities, Buenos Aires.

57 Combining beauty and utility—a drainage and sewerage canal, Rio de Janeiro.

77* Forth Bridge, Scotland, built on the cantilever and central girder system.

89 Tower Bridge; a suspension bridge with unique architectural features to harmonize it with the near-by Tower of London.
91* The Victoria Embankment, London; a monument of engineering skill.
106** Steel Tower for elevator conveying passengers from upper to lower sections of Stockholm.
108 Södertelge Canal, Sweden, connecting Lake Mälar and the Baltic Sea.
114 Civic engineering exemplified in canals, bridges, embankments, and other works, Berlin; 126*, Amsterdam; 161, 163*, Rome; 171, 173*, Venice; 198*, Moscow.
118 A towering castle built on a jagged mountain pinnacle.
121 Terraced vineyards on the steep banks of the Rhine.
134 Eiffer Tower, an impressive demonstration of the possibilities of steel-construction in architectural engineering.
156** Terraced streets leading from the wharves to the upper levels, Algiers.
163* The largest single wrought-stone in the world, Egyptian obelisk, Rome.
165** The Colosseum, an ancient structure of gigantic proportions.
167** The Leaning Tower of Pisa.
178** Railroading in the Alps.
182* Axenstrasse tunnel, Switzerland; miles long, cut through solid rock.
185* One of the finest examples of the work of a civic engineer—the Franzens-Ring, Vienna.
207 Ruins of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens, one of the colossal structures of ancient times.
226* The walls of Jerusalem.
232, 233*, 234 The pyramids, Egypt, gigantic monuments to a by-gone age.
236**, 237 Colossal structures of ancient Egypt at Thebes.
259 The kiosk-bordered tank at Ulwar.
286** Arched bridge at Su-chow, China.
290* The Chinese wall, encircling a nation and stretching ribbon-like even over precipitous mountain heights.
353** The largest unsupported roof in the world, the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.
360 The great Roosevelt Dam, Arizona, which holds back sufficient water to flood a million acres to the depth of one foot.

363* Overcoming obstacles; the hanging bridge in Royal Gorge, Colorado.
365 The Georgetown Loop, a marvel of railroad engineering.
369** A forest of oil derricks.
371 Works of a mining engineer at zinc and lead mines, Missouri.
372 Eads' Bridge, St. Louis; a steel-arch structure and one of the finest of its kind.
373 Great power dam and locks at Keokuk, Iowa.
384 Steel bridge across the Niagara river.
396 A large marble quarry near Proctor, Vt.
398** The Yale Bowl.

VIII. RECREATION AND SPORT.

31 subjects.

A. *Social.*

6 subjects.

76** The social cup of tea on a summer afternoon in the Highlands of Scotland.
104**, 109* Dalecarlians in cheerful holiday attire.
203** Sipping coffee in the open street cafes of Sofia.
297** A family picnic under the cherry blossoms in Japan.
299* Strolling in the gardens of a wealthy Japanese.

B. *Seaside.*

18 Crowds on the beach at Coney Island.
19* Bathing in the surf at Atlantic City.
155** Lounging on the sands of Gibraltar.
316 Fascinating and sensational—riding the surf board at Waikiki beach, Honolulu, the national sport of Hawaii.

C. *Professional Entertainments.*

9 subjects.

See also *Music,* p. 134.

11* Times Square, New York City, (in middle distance), one of the greatest amusement centers in the world.
16 In the theatre district, on Broadway, New York City.
32 National Theatre, Guatemala City, Guatemala.
112* Royal Theatre, Berlin (in the middle distance between the two church domes).
185* A theatre of noble proportions and an architectural adornment to the city (first to the right), Vienna.
212** A circus troupe on a road in the Balkans.

301** Dotombori or Theatre Street, Osaka, where the townspeople come for amusement.
315* The Hula or dancing girls of Hawaii.
319 Where popular movie films are made, Universal City, near Los Angeles.

D. ***Hunting and Fishing.***

335 Hunting in the Canadian Rockies.
344 Hunters at home after a big haul, western N. Dakota.
385 Iroquois Indians in hunting regalia.

E. ***Mountain Climbing.***

178** Traveling in Switzerland, the play-ground of Europe.
337 Among the ice peaks of Illecillewæt Glacier, B. C., Canada.

F. ***Miscellaneous.***

7 subjects.
27** Motor boating in Florida, on the Anclote river.
46* Bull-ring in Lima where the brutal but popular bull-fights still delight the populace.
119 Oberammergau, where the Passion Play is produced once every ten years.
165** The Colosseum, scene of cruel sports in ancient days.
370** The Mardi Gras parade, carried out annually by the "Mystic Krewe of Comus" and other carnival organizations for the entertainment of the public at New Orleans, La.
375 Jumping to Stand-rock in the Dalles of Wisconsin.
398** Football game in the Yale Bowl—America's foremost college sport.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

ă as in man

ā as in fate

ä as in far

â as in fall

à as in ask, ant

ã as in fare*

ĕ as in met

ē as in meet

ė as in her

ĭ as in pin

ī as in pine

ŏ as in not

ō as in note

ö as in move

ȯ as in song

ŭ as in tub

ū as in mute

u̇ as in pull

ü—German ü, French u

oi as in oil

ou as in pound

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate

ẹ as in episcopal

ọ as in abrogate

ụ as in singular

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant

e̤ as in prudent

i̤ as in charity

o̤ as in valor

ä̤ as in Persia

ë̤ as in *the* book

ṳ̈ as in nature.

A mark (◡) under the consonants t, d, s, z, indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t̰ as in nature

d̰ as in education.

s̰ as in pressure

z̰ as in seizure

y as in yet

B Spanish b (medial)

ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch

G as in German Hamburg

H Spanish g before e and i; Spanish j; etc. (a guttural h)

*In Portuguese words, vowels thus marked with a tilde are given a nasal quality. Thus: São is pronounced as if it were Säñ.

ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en

th as in thin

ŦH as in then

D=ŦH

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

Addison, Joseph, 1672-1719, English essayist, poet and statesman.

Antiochus IV, surnamed Epiphanes, a king of Commagene in the First Century A. D., under the Roman emperors Caligula and Claudius.

Antony, Mark, 83-30 B. C., a Roman politician, soldier and lover of Cleopatra of Egypt.

Aristotle (ar'is-totl), 384-322 B. C., perhaps the most famous and influential philosopher.

Arnold, Matthew, 1822-1888, English critic and poet.

Arnold, Dr. Thomas, 1795-1842, noted English educator, headmaster of Rugby 1828-1842.

Astor, John Jacob, 1763-1848, a German-American merchant and financier.

Bjornson (byėrn'son), **Björnstjerne,** 1832-1910, Norwegian poet, novelist and dramatist.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge, 1825-1900, English novelist and lawyer.

Boabdil (bō-ăb-dēl') or Abu Abdullah (ä'bö äb-döl'lä), the last Moorish king of Granada.

Boleyn (búl'in) **Anne,** 1507-1536, Queen of England and second wife of Henry VIII.

Botticelli (bot-tē-chel'lē), **Sandro,** 1447-1515, Italian painter.

Bowie (bō'i) **James,** 1790-1836, American pioneer.

Boyesen (boi'e-sen), **Hjalmar Hjörth,** 1848-1895, Norwegian-American novelist, poet and scholar.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, 85-42 B. C., a Roman politician and scholar.

Buddha (bö'dä) or Gautama, about 560-480 B. C., a religious teacher of India and founder of Buddhism.

Burns, Robert, 1759-1796, Scottish lyric poet.

Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord, 1788-1824, English poet.

Caesar (sē'zär) **Caius Julius,** 100-44 B. C., Roman general, statesman, writer and orator.

Calvin, John, 1509-1564, a French Protestant reformer and theologian.

Cartier (kär-tyā'), **Jacques,** 1494-1552, French navigator and explorer of Canada.

Clark, William, 1770-1838, an American commander and explorer. (See Lewis.)

Cleopatra (klē-ō-pā'trä), 69-30 B. C., the last queen of Egypt.

Clive, Robert, Baron Clive of Plassey, 1725-1774, English general, statesman and governor of Bengal, India.

Columbus, Christopher, 1446-1506, born near Genoa, Italy; discovered America for Spain, 1492.

Conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), a conqueror, applied to the Spanish conquerors of America.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, 1772-1834, English poet, philosopher and literary critic.
Cook, Captain James, 1728-1779, celebrated English navigator and discoverer.
Correggio (kor-red'jo), **Antonio Allegri da,** 1494-1534, Italian painter.
Crockett, David (or Davy), 1786-1836, American pioneer, hunter and politician.
Cuvier (kü-vyā), **Baron Georges Leopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert,** 1769-1832, naturalist and writer, founder of the science of comparative anatomy.
Debrosse, G., French landscape architect and sculptor of the Seventeenth Century who planned the gardens of the Luxembourg.
Decatur, Stephen, 1779-1820, American naval officer.
DeQuincey (dē kwin'zi), **Thomas,** 1785-1859, English essayist and miscellaneous writer.
Dutton, Clarence Edward, 1841-1912, American army officer and geologist.
Eads (edz), **James Buchanan,** 1820-1887, American structural engineer.
Eiffel (ī'fel; F. ā-fel'), **Alexandre Gustave,** 1832-1923, French engineer.
Elgin, Lord (Thomas Bruce), 1766-1841, an English traveler, diplomat and antiquarian.
Fergusson, James, 1808-1886, a Scottish writer on architecture and archæology, and manufacturer in India.
Ferrier (fer'i-er,) **James Frederick,** 1808-1864, a Scottish metaphysician.
Fra Angelico (Giovanni Angelico de Fiesole), 1387-1455, Italian painter of religious subjects.
Gage, Thomas, 1721-1787, a British general in North America.
Gama, Vasco da, 1469-1524, Portuguese navigator and viceroy of India.
Garibaldi (gä-rē-bäl-dē), **Giuseppe,** 1807-1882, celebrated Italian patriot.
Garrison (gar'i-son), **William Lloyd,** 1804-1879, noted American abolitionist and journalist.
Gibbon, Edward, 1737-1794, English historian.
Giotto (jo'to), or Giotto di Bondone, 1276-1337, Italian painter, architect and sculptor.
Goldsmith, Oliver, 1728-1774, English poet, novelist, dramatist and miscellaneous author.
Gordon, Charles George, called "Chinese Gordon" and "Gordon Pasha," 1833-1885, an English army officer active in the African and Aisatic service.
Gray, Thomas, 1716-1771, English poet.

Grey, Lady Jane, 1537-1554, great granddaughter of Henry VII of England, and was executed for treason with her husband, Lord Dudley.

Grieg (grēg), **Edvard Hagerup,** 1843-1907, Norwegian composer.

Gwyn, (gwin), **Nell,** 1650-1687, an English actress and mistress of Charles II.

Hadrian (hā'drian), 76-138 A. D., Roman Emperor 117-138.

Hampden, John, 1594-1643, English statesman.

Hardy, Thomas, 1840-1928, English novelist.

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert, 1834-1903, English descriptive writer and traveler.

Harun-al-Raschid (hä-rön'al-rash'id), Caliph of Bagdad, 786-809, and a romantic character in the "Arabian Nights."

Heber (hēb'ber), **Reginald,** 1783-1826, English prelate and hymn-writer, made bishop of Calcutta in 1823.

Hofer (hō'fer), **Andreas,** 1767-1810, a Tyrolese patriot.

Holy Grail or Graal (grāl), in mediæval legend the cup or chalice used by Christ at the Last Supper and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of His blood at the Cross. To seek it was a favorite quest of knights errant but only to the perfectly pure would it appear.

Homer, a Greek poet to whom very ancient tradition credits the authorship of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," epics of about the eighth century B. C.

Hornaday, William Temple, 1854- , American zoologist and director of the New York Zoological Park.

Hughes, Thomas, 1823-1896, English author, reformer and politician.

Hugo (F. pron. ü-gō'), **Victor Marie,** 1802-1885, French poet, dramatist and novelist.

Ibsen (ib'sen), **Henrik,** 1828-1906, famous Norwegian dramatist.

Irving, Washington, 1783-1859, American historian, essayist and novelist.

Jackson, Helen Hunt, 1831-1885, an American poet, novelist and miscellaneous writer.

Jacobite (jak'ō-bīt), in English history a partisan of James II after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants known as the "pretenders."

James, Henry, 1843-1916, American novelist and critic.

Johnson, Samuel, 1709-1784, English lexicographer, essayist and poet.

Lafayette, Marquis de (Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier), 1757-1834, celebrated French general and statesman who aided America in the Revolutionary War.

Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry, 1802-1873, English animal-painter.

Lauder, Sir Harry, 1870- , popular Scottish entertainer, poet and composer.

Lenin, Nikolai, 1870-1924, Russian socialist leader of the Bolshevist revolution and head of the Soviet Government.

Lewis, Meriwether, 1774-1809, an American explorer, joint commander with Clark of an expedition into the northwestern part of the United States, 1803-1806.

Livingstone, David, 1813-1873, Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 1807-1882, American poet.

Magellan (mạ-jel'ạn), **Ferdinand,** 1480-1521, Portuguese explorer who discovered the Strait of Magellan and the Philippine Islands while in the service of Spain.

Mazzini (mät-sē-nē), **Giuseppe,** 1805-1872, Italian patriot and revolutionist.

Michelangelo (mī-kel-an'je-lō; It. pron. mē-kel-än'je-lō, 1475-1564, famous Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet.

Milton, John, 1608-1674, a celebrated English poet.

Mohammed (mō-ham'ed), 570-632, an Arab prophet and teacher, founder of Mohammedanism or Islam.

Molière (mō-lyār), the stage name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin (pōk-lan'), 1622-1673, celebrated French actor and the greatest French comic dramatist.

Montcalm Gozon de Saint-Véran (môn-kalm' gō-zon'de san-vā-ron'), Louis Joseph, Marquis de, 1712-1759, a French general.

Moore, Thomas, 1779-1852, a famous Irish poet.

Moors, a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa, of Arab and Mauretanian origin, the mediæval conquerors of Spain.

Nansen, Dr. Fridjof, 1861- , a Norwegian Arctic explorer.

Napoleon (nạ-pō'lē-on) **Bonaparte,** 1769-1821, a native of Corsica, Emperor of the French 1804-14, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena.

Nelson, Horatio, first Viscount, 1758-1805, English admiral.

Newton, Sir Isaac, 1642-1727, English mathematician and natural philosopher.

Omar (ō'-mär), **ibn al-Khattab,** the second caliph of Islam, 634-644.

Pericles (per'i-klēz), 495-429 B. C., Athenian statesman, orator, commander and patron of the arts and public works.

Phidias (fid'i-ạs), about 500-430 B. C., Greek sculptor.

Pisistratus (pi-sis'trạ-tus), 605-527 B. C., Athenian statesman and ruler.

Pompey, "the Great," 106-48 B. C., Roman general and politician.

Powell, Major John Wesley, 1834-1902, American explorer, geologist and ethnologist.

Prescott, William, 1726-1795, American soldier in command at Bunker Hill.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, 1552-1618, English courtier, officer, colonizer, historian and poet.

Raphæl (rä-fā-el) **Sanzio** (sän' sē-ō), 1483-1520, Italian painter.

Rembrandt (rem'brănt) **van Rijn,** 1607-1669, Dutch painter and etcher, chief member of the Dutch school of painting.

Revere (re-vēr'), Paul, 1735-1818, an American patriot.
Roosevelt, Theodore, 1858-1919, American statesman, soldier, author and 26th President of the United States.
Rousseau (rö-sō'), Jean Jacques, 1712-1778, Swiss-French philosopher and writer.
Rubens (rö'benz), **Peter Paul,** 1577-1640, celebrated Flemish painter.
Ruskin (rus'kin), **John,** 1819-1900, English art critic and writer.
Sala (sā-lą̄), **George Augustus Henry,** 1828-1895, English critic, novelist and journalist.
Saracens (sar'ą-sęnz), the name given to those Mohammedans who dwelt in the East and crossed over into Turkey as distinct from the Moors who crossed from Morocco into Spain. It is, however, often used for all Moslems.
Scott, Sir Walter, 1771-1832, Scottish novelist and poet.
Selborne, Roundell Palmer, 1st Earl of, 1812-1895, an English jurist and hymnologist.
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616, English poet, the greatest of dramatists.
Shaw, Henry, 1800-1889, English merchant in St. Louis.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, 1792-1822, English poet.
Smith, Goldwin, 1823-1910, English and Canadian historian and publicist.
Sobieski, 1624-1696, reigned as King John III of Poland, 1674-1696.
Sousa, John Philip, 1854- , American band master and composer.
Southey, Robert, 1774-1843, English poet, prose writer and scholar.
Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, 1841-1904, a noted Anglo-American explorer of Africa.
Taylor, Bayard, 1825-1878, American traveler, author and translator.
Tell, William, one of the legendary heroes of Switzerland in its struggles for independence from the Austrian yoke about 1300.
Tennyson (ten'i-sọn), **Lord Alfred,** 1809-1892, English poet.
Titian (tish'ą̄n), (It. Titziano Vecelli), 1477-1576, Venetian painter.
Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus), 40-81 A. D., an emperor of Rome.
Travis, William Barrett, 1811-1836, American lawyer and soldier in command at the defense of the Alamo.
Valhalla (val-hal'ą̄), in old Norse mythology a palace for heroes slain in battle, in the Viking paradise.
Vandyke (van-dik) or **Van Dyck, Sir Anthony,** 1599-1641, Flemish painter, knighted and made court painter to Charles I of England.
Velasquez (vā-läs'kāth) (Diego Rodriguez de Silva), 1599-1660, Spanish painter.

Vinci (vin'chē), **Leonardo da,** 1452-1519, Italian painter, architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer, mechanician and musician.
Voltaire (vol-târ), the assumed name of François Marie Arouet (ä-rö-ā'), 1694-1778, French writer, satirist and philosopher.
Wagner, Wilhelm Richard, 1813-1883, celebrated German operatic composer and librettist.
Walton, Izaak, 1593-1683, a noted English author and fisherman.
Washington, George, 1732-1799, American soldier and statesman, first President of the United States
Webster, Daniel, 1782-1852, famous American statesman, orator and lawyer.
Whymper, Edward, 1840-1911, English wood-engraver, traveler and author.
Wilcox, Walter Dwight, 1869- , American traveler and writer on geographical subjects.
Wilde, Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills, 1856-1900, Irish-English dramatist, poet and essayist.
Wilson, John: pseudonym, "Christopher North," 1785-1854, Scottish essayist, poet and novelist and professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.
Wolfe, James, 1727-1759, an English general.
Wolsey (wůl'zi), **Thomas,** 1471-1530, English statesman and cardinal.
Wordsworth, William, 1770-1850, English poet.
Wren (ren), **Sir Christopher,** 1632-1723, celebrated English architect.
Young, Brigham, 1801-1877, a Mormon leader and president of the Mormon Church and governor of Utah Territory.
Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'tėr), founder of the ancient Persian religion which still has groups of followers scattered through the Orient.

A LIST OF BOOKS

For Supplementary Reading

In determining the selection of books to be suggested as interesting and helpful to those who might wish guidance in their reading, a choice had to be made between various possibilities. A bibliography in the broadest sense, containing the names of all the works which have been used in assembling the details condensed as descriptions of the accompanying stereographs, would have filled many pages of this volume. If the reader lives where there is access to a great public library the card index of that library would serve almost as well. If there is no such access the publication of a list of undue length would be no guide to the one who might wish to buy a few selected books covering some especially interesting field of travel.

It would have been easy to assemble a list running into hundreds of titles. Instead, it has seemed more helpful to choose with great care, thus making a list which can be fairly indicated as selected supplementary reading of recommended books, comparatively few in number and comparatively accessible either in libraries or by purchase. In large proportion they are works so recent as to be obtainable through book stores everywhere or in public libraries of moderate size.

The omission of any book does not mean a criticism of it, nor does the naming of any book mean that it is better than many that are omitted. The sole purpose has been to suggest supplementary material which the reader might find additionally illuminating after his interest has been aroused by the visual use of the stereographs.

The order of arrangement of the books thus listed is not precisely governed by the route of the traveler who follows the world journey by stereoscope. First are those covering the North American Continent and then the islands of the Caribbean and the countries of Spanish America, thus completing the Western Hemisphere. In succession come the European countries, the countries of continental Asia and Africa, with the islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Australian region completing the bibliography. In a list of such dimensions, only a few headings have been thought necessary to separate the entire number and make them of easy reference.

NORTH AMERICA

New York City; a Guide Book for Travelers. By Frederic Taber Cooper and others. 1923.
The Book of New York. By Robert Shackleton. 1917.
New York of Today. By Henry Collins Brown. 1917.
Around the World in New York. By Konrad Bercovici. 1924.
Our Philadelphia. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Joseph Pennell. 1914.
Travels in Philadelphia. By Christopher D. Morley. 1921.
The Book of Philadelphia. By Robert Shackleton. 1918.
The Romance of Old Philadelphia. By John Thomson Faris. 1918.
The Capital of our Country. National Geographic Society. 1923.
Washington and Its Romance. By Thomas Nelson Page. 1923.
Washington; a Guide Book for Travelers. By Frederic Taber Cooper. 1923.
Your Washington and Mine. By Louise Payson Latimer. 1924.
The Book of Washington. By Robert Shackleton. 1922.
Old Boston Days and Ways. By Mary Caroline Crawford. 1924.
Historic Boston and Its Neighborhoods. By Edward Everett Hale. 1901.
Power, or the Story of Niagara Falls. By Elbert Hubbard. 1914.
Chicago, a History and Forecast. By William Hudson Harper. 1921.
The Book of the National Parks. By Robert Sterling Yard. 1919.
The Top of the Continent; the Story of a Cheerful Journey Through Our National Parks. By Robert Sterling Yard. 1917.
On the Trail in the Yellowstone. By Wallace Smith. 1924.
Handbook of tke Yosemite National Park. By Ansel F. Hall. 1921.
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado. By John C. Van Dyke. 1920.
Down the Grand Canyon. By Lewis R. Freeman. 1924.
Mesa, Canyon and Pueblo. By Charles F. Lummis. 1925.
The Gilded Man. By Adolph F. A. Bandelier. 1893.
Brigham Young. By M. R. Werner. 1925.
Under the Prophet in Utah. By Frank J. Cannon. 1911.
Brigham Young and His Mormon Empire. By Frank J. Cannon. 1913.
California; A Guide Book for Travelers. Compiled by Frederic Taber Cooper. Edited by Fremont Rider. 1925.
Adventuring in California. By Jessie Heaton Parkinson. 1921.
California, the Land of the Sun. By Mary Hunter Austin. 1914.
California, Romantic and Beautiful. By George Wharton James. 1914.
Old Indian Trails; Camp and Trail Life in the Canadian Rockies. By Mary T. S. Schaeffer. 1911.
Handbook of Alaska. By A. W. Greely. 1914.
Alaska, the Great Country. By Ella R. Higginson. 1917.
Alaska, the American Northland. By Isabel Ambler Gilman. 1923.
Labrador. By William B. Cabot. 1920.
Northern Neighbors; Stories of the Labrador People. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. 1923.

Handbook of Polar Discoveries. By A. W. Greely. 1906.
The North Pole. By Robert E. Peary. 1910.
French Canada and the St. Lawrence. By J. Castell Hopkins. 1913.

WEST INDIES

Cuba and Porto Rico with the other Islands of the West Indies By Robert Thomas Hill. 1909.
Advance in the Antilles; the New Era in Cuba and Porto Rico. By Howard B. Grose. 1910.
Cuba, Past and Present. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 1914.
Cuba and Her People of Today. By Forbes Lindsay. 1911.
The American Mediterranean. By Stephen Bonsal. 1912.
Roaming Through the West Indies. By Harry A. Franck. 1920.
In the Wake of the Buccaneers. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 1923.

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA

Viva Mexico! By Charles Macomb Flandrau. 1909.
Mexico and the Caribbean. By George H. Blakeslee. 1920.
The Mexican Nation, a History. By Herbert Ingram Priestly. 1923.
Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico. By Edward Eggleston and Lillie Eggleston Seelye. 1880.
Guatemala and Her People of Today. By Nevin Otto Winter. 1909.
Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. By Harry Alverson Franck. 1916.
A Year of Costa Rican Natural History. By Amelia Smith Calvert and Philip Powell Calvert. 1917.
Salvador of the Twentieth Century. By Percy Falcke Martin, 1911.
Filibusters and Financiers. By William Oscar Scroggs. 1916.
Panama, Past and Present. By A. Hyatt Verrill. 1921.
Panama; the Canal, the Country and the People. By Arthur Bullard. (Albert Edwards, pseudonym.) 1914.
The Construction of the Panama Canal. By William L. Sibert and John F. Stevens. 1915.

SOUTH AMERICA

Up the Orinoco and Down the Magdalena. By H. J. Mozans. 1910.
Along the Andes and Down the Amazon. By H. J. Mozans. 1911.
Across Unknown South America. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. 1913.
A Search for the Apex of America. By Annie S. Peck. 1911.
Colombia. By V. Levine. 1914.
The Republic of Colombia. By F. Loraine Petre. 1906.
Colombia: a Commercial and Industrial Handbook. By P. L. Bell. 1921.
Casual Wanderings in Ecuador. By Blair Niles. 1923.
Ecuador. By C. Reginald Enock. 1914.
Bolivia, the Heart of a Continent. By William A. Reid. 1916.
Bolivia; a Commercial and Industrial Handbook. By W. L. Schurz. 1921.
Across the Andes. By Charles Johnson Post. 1912.

Adventures in Peru. By C. H. Prodgers. 1924.
Peru, Land of Contrasts. By Millicent Todd. 1914.
Inca Land. By Hiram Bingham. 1922.
Pizarro and the Conquest of Peru. By Frederick A. Ober. 1906.
Chile Today and Tomorrow. By L. E. Elliot. 1922.
Chile and Her People of Today. By Nevin O. Winter. 1912.
Modern Chile. By W. H. Koebel. 1913.
2000 Miles Through Chile, the Land of More or Less. By Earl Chapin May. 1924.
The New Argentina. By W. H. Koebel. 1923.
The Amazing Argentine. By John Foster Fraser. 1914.
Argentina and Her People of Today. By Nevin O. Winter. 1911.
Argentina. By George J. Mills. 1914.
Brazil and the Brazilians. By J. J. Bruce. 1914.
The Brazilians and Their Country. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. 1917.
Through the Brazilian Wilderness. By Theodore Roosevelt. 1914.
Brazil Today and Tomorrow. By L. E. Elliott. 1917.
Our Search for a Wilderness. By Mary Blair Beebe and C. William Beebe. 1910.
Down the Orinoco in a Canoe. By S. Perez Triana. 1902.
Bolivar, Liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. By Henry Rowan Lemly. 1923.

THE BRITISH ISLES

Certain Delightful English Towns. By William Dean Howells. 1906.
American Shrines in England. By Alfred T. Story.
England and the English from an American Point of View. By Price Collier. 1909.
From Gretna Green to Land's End. By Katherine Lee Bates. 1907.
A Walk from London to John O'Groat's. By Elihu Burritt. 1864.
London. By Sir Walter Besant. 1922.
Shakespeare's London. By Henry Thew Stephenson. 1910.
Things Seen in London. By A. H. Blake. 1920.
An American at Oxford. By John Corbin. 1902.
Oxford. By Andrew Lang. 1914.
The Seen and the Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon. By William Dean Howells. 1914.
Bonnie Scotland and What We Owe Her. By William Elliott Griffis. 1916.
The Country of Sir Walter Scott. By Charles S. Olcott. 1913.
Sidelights on the History, Industries and Social Life of Scotland. By Louis A. Barbe. 1919.
The Story of Edinburgh Castle. By Louis Weirter. 1913.
Edinburgh Revisited. By James Bone. 1911.
Memorials of Old North Wales. By E. Alfred Jones. 1913.
Wild Wales. By George Borrow.
Castles of England and Wales. By Herbert A. Evans. 1912.

Gallant Little Wales. By Jeannette Marks. 1912.
Beautiful Wales. By Edward Thomas and Robert Fowler. 1903.
The Famous Cities of Ireland. By Stephen Gwynn. 1915.
The Story of the Irish Nation. By Francis Hackett. 1922.
A Short History of the Irish People from the Earliest Times to 1920. By Mary Hayden and George A. Moonan. 1921.
Ireland in Insurrection; an Englishman's Record of Fact. By Hugh Martin. 1921.
Irish Impressions. By G. K. Chesterton. 1920.
An Irishman Looks at His World. By George A. Birmingham. 1919.
The Celtic Dawn; a Survey of the Renascence in Ireland, 1889-1916. By Lloyd R. Morris. 1917.
The Charm of Ireland. By Burton E. Stevenson. 1914.

EUROPE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Twentieth Century France. By Matilda Barbara Betham-Edwards 1917.
The Real France. By Laurence Jerrold. 1911.
France, Her People and Her Spirit. By Laurence Jerrold. 1916.
The Marne, Historic and Picturesque. By Joseph Mills Hanson. 1922.
Pages from the Book of Paris. By Claude C. Washburn. 1910.
Old Paris. By Henry Charles Shelley. 1912.
A Wanderer in Paris. By E. V. Lucas. 1921.
A Book of the Riviera. By S. Baring-Gould. 1905.
Things Seen on the Riviera. By Leslie Richardson. 1923.
Corsica, the Scented Isle. By D. Archer. 1924.
The Forgotten Isles: Impressions of Travel in the Balearic Isles, Corsica and Sardinia. Translated from Gaston Vuillier by Frederic Breton. 1896.
What Civilization Owes to Italy. By James J. Walsh. 1923.
In the Land of Art. By Vicente Blasco Ibañez, translated by Frances Douglas. 1923.
The Italian Lakes. By Gabriel Faure. 1923.
Cities of Italy. By Arthur Symons. 1907.
Naples and Southern Italy. By Edward Hutton. 1915.
The Naples Riviera. By Herbert A. Vaughan. 1907.
A Month in Rome.. By André Maurel. 1916.
A Roman Pilgrimage. By R. Ellis Roberts. 1911.
Rome of Today and Yesterday. By John Dennie. 1904.
A Wanderer in Venice. By E. V. Lucas. 1914.
The Stones of Venice. By John Ruskin.
Venice as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 1905.
Florence as Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 1910.
Florence Past and Present. By J. Wood Brown. 1911.
The Story of Sicily, Phoenician, Greek and Roman. By Edward A. Freeman. 1892.

Sicily, the Garden of the Mediterranean. By Will A. Monroe. 1909.
Grecian Italy; Adventures of Travel in Sicily, Calabria and Malta. By Henry James Forman. 1924.
The Alhambra. By Washington Irving.
Nights and Days on the Gypsy Trail. By Irving Brown. 1922.
The Land of the Castanet. By H. C. Chatfield Taylor.
Familiar Spanish Travels. By William Dean Howells.
The Story of Spain. By Edward Everett Hale and Susan Hale.
Gibraltar. By Henry M. Field. 1888.
Portugal. By Henry Morse Stephens. 1891.
Portugal of the Portuguese. By Aubrey F. G. Bell. 1915.
Progressive Portugal. By Ethel C. Hargrove. 1914.
Portugal, Its Land and People. By W. H. Koebel. 1909.
Madeira, Old and New. By W. H. Koebel. 1909.
The Land of the Wine. By A. J. Drexel Biddle. 1901.

NORTHERN EUROPE

A History of Belgium from the Roman Invasion to the Present Day. By Emil Cammaerts. 1921.
The Treasure House of Belgium, Her Land and People, Her Art and Literature. By Emil Cammaerts. 1924.
Belgium, the Land of Art; Its History, Legends, Industry and Modern Expansion. By William Elliot Griffis. 1912.
Belgium; a Personal Narrative (1914-18). By Brand Whitlock. 1919.
Modern Holland. By Jan Feith, translated from the Dutch by William Phillips. 1922.
A Wanderer in Holland. By E. V. Lucas. 1923.
Holland as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 1906.
History of Holland. By George Edmundson. 1922.
Denmark and the Danes. By William G. Harvey. 1915.
The Soul of Denmark. By Shaw Desmond. 1918.
Denmark and Sweden with Iceland and Finland. By Jon Stefansson. 1916.
Things Seen in Sweden. By W. Barnes Steveni. 1915.
The Story of Norway. By Hjalmar H. Boyesen. 1886.
The Fjords and Folk of Norway. By Samuel J. Beckett. 1915.
Norwegian Towns and People; Vistas in the Land of the Midnight Sun. By Robert Medill McBride. 1923.
Finland, a Little Land That Is True to Itself. By Helen Gray. 1914.
Finland and Its People. By Robert Medill McBride. 1925.
Finland and the Finns. By Arthur Reade. 1917.
The Soul of Russia. By Winifred Stephens. 1916.
All the Russias. By Henry Norman. 1902.
The Russian Soviet Republic. By Edward Alsworth Ross. 1923.
The Story of Russia. By W. R. Morfill. 1890.
The Rebirth of Russia. By Isaac F. Marcosson. 1918.
New Masters of the Baltic. By Arthur Ruhl. 1921.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The Spell of Switzerland. By Nathan Haskell Dole. 1913.
Switzerland; Its Scenery, History and Literary Associations. By Oscar Kuhns. 1910.
Switzerland as Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 1908.
The Alps from End to End. By Sir William Martin Conway. 1895.
Below the Snowline. By Douglas W. Freshfield. 1922.
Germany and the German Empire. By George Herbert Perris. 1912.
Vagabonding Through Changing Germany. By Harry Alverson Franck. 1920.
The Spell of the Rhine. By Frank Ray Fraprie. 1922.
Across the Rhine. By Thomas Lloyd. 1923.
Oberammergau, Its Passion Play and Players. By Louise Parks Richards. 1922.
Austria: Her People and Their Homelands. By James Baker. 1913.
Austria-Hungary: The Polyglot Empire. By Wolf von Schierbrand. 1917.
New Governments of Central Europe. By Malbone C. Graham, Jr., and Robert C. Binkley. 1924.
Hungary and the Hungarians. By W. B. Forster Bovill. 1908.
The Evolution of Hungary and Its Place in European History. By Count Paul Teleki. 1923.
Bohemia and the Czechoslovak Republic: Bohemia from the Earliest Times to the Foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic of 1918. By C. Edmund Maurice. 1919.
East of Prague. By C. J. C. Street. 1924.
The Story of Poland. By W. R. Morfill. 1893.
Poland of Today and Yesterday. By Nevin Otto Winter. 1913.
The New Poland. By Nevin Otto Winter. 1923.
The Balkans; Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. By William Miller. 1923.
Troubles in the Balkans. By John C. Booth. 1905.
The Black Sheep of the Balkans. By Leland Buxton. 1920.
A History of the Greek People (1821-1921). By William Miller. 1922.
Greece. By Prof. James A, Harrison. 1905.
Greece and the Aegean Islands. By Philip Sanford Marden. 1907.

THE NEAR EAST AND ASIA

Constantinople Old and New. By H. G. Dwight. 1915.
Haremlik. By Demetra Vaka (Mrs. Kenneth-Brown). 1912.
An Englishwoman in Angora. By Grace Ellison. 1923.
The Turks of Central Asia in History and at the Present Day. By M. A. Czaplicka. 1918.
A Short History of the Near East from the Founding of Constantinople (330-1922). By William Stearns Davis. 1922.

Awakening of Palestine. By Leon Simon and Leonard Stein. 1923.
Arabs in Tent and Town. By A. Goodrich-Freer. 1924.
The Holy Land. By Robert Hichens. 1910.
Out of Doors in the Holy Land. By Henry Van Dyke. 1908.
The New Palestine. By W. D. McCracken. 1922.
Jerusalem. By Pierre Loti, translated from the French by W. P. Baines. 1916.
Persian Miniatures. By H. G. Dwight. 1917.
From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam. By A. V. Williams Jackson. 1911.
Persia and Its People. By Ella C. Sykes. 1910.
The Story of Persia. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 1887.
The Strangling of Persia. By W. Morgan Shuster. 1912.
Recent Happenings in Persia. By Hon. J. M. Balfour. 1922.
India's Silent Revolution. By Fred Fisher. 1919.
India, the Real India. By Sir John David Rees. 1910.
The Spirit of the Orient. By George William Knox. 1906.
Mountain Memories. By Sir William Martin Conway. 1920.
Wonders of the Himalaya. By Sir Francis Edward Younghusband. 1924.
The Silken East. By V. C. Scott O'Connor. 1905.
Burma from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By Sir James George Scott. 1924.
The Lost Cities of Ceylon. By G. E. Mitton. 1916.
The Book of Ceylon. By Henry William Cave. 1908.

THE FAR EAST

China as Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 1912.
The Spell of China. By Archie Bell. 1917.
From Peking to Mandalay. By R. F. Johnson. 1908.
China's Story in Myth, Legend, Art and Annals. By William Elliot Griffis. 1922.
The Last Days of Pekin. By Pierre Loti, translated by Myrta L. Jones. 1902.
The International Development of China. By Sun Yat-Sen. 1922.
Sun Yat-Sen and the Chinese Republic. By Paul Linebarger. 1925.
An American Diplomat in China. By Paul S. Reinsch. 1922.
Corea, the Hermit Nation. By William Elliot Griffis. 1911.
Korea. By Angus Hamilton. 1904.
The Story of Korea. By Joseph H. Longford.
The Case of Korea. By Henry Chung. 1921.
Korea; the Land, People and Customs. By George Heber Jones. 1907.
Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life. By Lafcadio Hearn. 1896.
Madame Chrysantheme. By Pierre Loti.

Old and New Japan. By Clive Holland. 1907.
The Foundations of Japan. By J. W. Robertson Scott. 1922.
Mysterious Japan. By Julian Street. 1921.
Japanese Civilization, Its Significance and Realization. By Kishio Satomi. 1923.
Japanese Empire, Including Korea and Formosa, with Chapters on Manchuria, the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Chief Ocean Routes to Japan; a guide-book for travelers. By T. Philip Terry. 1914.
The Face of Manchuria, Korea, Russian Turkestan. By E. J. Kemp. 1910.

THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA

Eastward. By Louis Couperus. 1924.
Java and Her Neighbors. By Arthur S. Walcott. 1914.
Australian Byways. By Norman Duncan. 1915.
Outback in Australia; or Three Australian Overlanders. By Walter Kilroy Harris. 1913.
Sunny Australia; Impressions of Country and People. By Archibald Marshall. 1911.
Five Years Under the Southern Cross. By Frederic C. Spurr. 1915.
A Short History of Australia. By Ernest Scott. 1916.
Australia and New Zealand. By William D. Boyce. 1922.
A National History of Australia, New Zealand and the Adjacent Islands from Their Discovery to the Present Day. By Robert P. Thomson. 1917.
The Story of Australasia. By Greville Tregarthen. 1893.
A Century of the Pacific. Edited by James Colwell.
The Dominion of New Zealand. By Sir Arthur P. Douglas. 1909.
Picturesque New Zealand. By Paul Gooding. 1913.
New Zealand, the Country and the People. By Max Herz. 1912.
Hawaii and Its People. By Alexander S. Twombley. 1899.
Hawaiian Life: Being Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes. By Charles Warren Stoddard. 1894.
Hawaii; Scenes and Impressions. By Katherine Fullerton Gerould. 1916.
Hawaiian Historical Legends. By W. D. Westervelt. 1923.
The Human Side of Hawaii; Race Problems in the Mid-Pacific. By Albert W. Palmer. 1924.
Hawaii Past and Present. By William R. Castle, Jr. 1917.
A History of the Philippines. By David P. Barrows. 1905.
America and the Philippines. By Carl Crow. 1914.
The Philippines to the End of the Military Regime; America Overseas. By Charles Burke Elliott. 1917.
The Outlook for the Philippines. By Charles Edward Russell. 1922.
The Gems of the East. By A. Henry Savage Landor. 1904.
In the Land of the Filipino. By Ralph Kent Buckland. 1912.

AFRICA

The Last Frontier. By E. Alexander Powell. 1912.
Beyond the Utmost Purple Rim. By E. Alexander Powell. 1925.
The Map That Is Half Unrolled. By E. Alexander Powell. 1925.
The New Map of Africa. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. 1917.
African Game Trails. By Theodore Roosevelt. 1910.
Among the Hill-Folk of Algeria. By M. W. Hilton-Simpson. 1921.
Aspects of Algeria. By Roy Devereux. 1912.
The Spell of Egypt. By Robert Hichens. 1911.
Egypt in Transition. By Sidney Low. 1914.
Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers. By Amelia B. Edwards.
A History of South Africa. By William Charles Scully. 1915.
Cecil Rhodes. By Gordon Le Sueur. 1914.
South Africa Today. By H. Hamilton Fyfe. 1911.

INDEX

This Index is prepared on a two-fold working basis. It is an index to the contents of both the stereographs and the guide book. The numbers given in black face type are the serial numbers of the stereographs. These serial numbers correspond with the serial numbers of the 400 Tour in the Subject Classification and the Title List and also with the serial numbers on the stereographs. Thus one can turn directly from the Index to the Title List or the Subject Classification, or to the cabinet of stereographs and select instantly the subject desired.

The serial numbers which are followed by one star (*) are in a special selection of one hundred subjects. The serial numbers which are followed by two stars (**) form, in addition to those with one star, a special selection of two hundred subjects.

The numbers given in light face type refer to pages in the guide book. Of these the ones referring to the Subject Classification indicate the pages on which begin the lists of stereographs belonging to the several subjects of the classification.

No attempt has been made to include in this Index the multitude of items which, though related to the stereographs, do not appear pictorially in the latter.

Black face type indicates stereograph numbers.

Light face type indicates page numbers.

A

Aare River, Switzerland
No. 180
abattoirs
No. 378*
Abbey, Westminster
No. 86*, 87*, 91*
Acropolis, Greece
No. 206*, 207
Adelaide, South Australia
No. 278*
adobe
No. 52*, 214, 256
aeroplanes, see airplanes
Africa
No. 231**, 232, 233*, 234, 235**, 236**, 237, 238**, 239**, 240, 241, 242*, 243, 244**, 245, 246**, 247
agave
No. 206*
Agra, India
No. 260*
agriculture
In America, Central
No. 33, 35*
in America, North (except U. S.)
No. 30
in America, South
No. 47
in Africa
No. 235**, 239**
in Asia
No. 256, 293 to 295*, 298, 300**, 303*, 308
in Cuba
No. 37**
in Dutch East Indies
No. 268
in Europe
No. 65, 74**, 97*, 98, 121, 143**, 159, 196
in United States and possessions, etc.
No. 24*, 311*, 313**, 314**, 343**, 359**, 366**, 367**
(*see also* Agriculture and Horticulture, p. 124)
Agriculture and Horticulture
p. 124
agricultural implements and machines
No. 33, 98, 143**, 186, 196, 239**, 256, 293 to 295*, 313**, 314**
airplane
No. 1*
airplanes, views from
No. 2*, 11*, 394
Air Transportation
p. 169
Alabama
No. 25
Alamo, The; Texas
No. 368
Alaska
No. 333, 334*
Alberta, Canada
No. 338*, 339
Algiers, Algeria
No. 156**, 157
Alhambra, The; Granada, Spain
exterior
No. 150
interior
No. 151**
Allegheny Mountains, United States
No. 10
Alps, Australian
No. 277
Alps, Bavarian
No. 184*
Alps, French
No. 147**, 174
Alps, Italian
No. 166, 168, 169
Alps, Maritime
No. 146
Alps, Swiss
No. 174, 176*, 178**, 179**, 181, 182*
Alps, Transylvanian
No. 202**
Amecameca, Mexico
No. 31*

America, Central
No. 32 to 35*, 36*
America, North
No. 1* to 31* and 317 to 400*
America, South
No. 43 to 60*
American Indian or Red Race
p. 196
American Indians (see Indians)
Amsterdam, Netherlands
No. 126*
Anclote River, Florida
No. 27**
Andes Mountains, South America
No. 44, 48, 58
anklets
No. 240
Animal Husbandry
p. 125
animals
pp. 126, 164, 214
bears
No. 212**, p. 128
bison (buffalo)
No. 340**
carabao (water buffalo)
No. 313**, **314****, p. 127
camels
No. 229, 232, 233*, pp. 127, 166
cattle (beef, draft, dairy)
No. 32, 47, 52*, 60*, 65, 93, 99*, 154, 186, 201, 235**, 239****, 295*, 367****, 378***, pp. 126, 165
deer
No. 344
dogs
No. 63, 101**, 132, 142, 168, 212****, 333, 334*, 335, 343****, 391****, pp. 127, 165
donkeys
No. 32, 35*, 51**, 59, 65, 158****, 210****, 212****, 222*, 223, 230*, 235, 292****, 293, 294**, pp. 126, 165
elephants
No. 258, 265*, pp. 127, 166
elk
No. 345
animals—*cont'd*
goats
No. 97*, 98, 158**, 230***, pp. 127, 166
horses
No. 59, 63, 67, 94, 96, 102, 105, 143**, 156****, 186, 191, 192****, 196, 201, 209, 231****, 292****, 367****, 370****, 378***, pp. 125, 164
kangaroos
No. 278*
llamas
No. 49**, pp. 127, 165
monkeys (sacred)
No. 254**
oxen
No. 32, 47, 52*, 154, 186, 239**, pp. 126, 165
reindeer
No. 101**, pp. 127, 166
sea lions
No. 317
sheep
No. 74**, **235****, **343****, p. 127
water buffalo (carabao)
No. 313**, **314****, p. 127
(*see also* Domestic Animals, p. 126, and Nature Study, p. 214)
Animals, Domestic
p. 126
Animals, Land
p. 214
Animals, Transportation by
p. 164
Antwerp, Belgium
No. 129, 130
Apennine Mountains, Italy
No. 165**, **169**
Arab Village
No. 217
Arabs
No. 214, 215*, 217, 224, 233*, 234, 239**
archaeological excavations
No. 165**, **206***, **207, 216, 233*, 236** to 238****
Archangel, Michael
statue of
No. 161

Architectural Composition
p. 147
Architectural Design
p. 147
Architectural Examples
p. 150
Architectural History
p. 141
Architectural Orders
p. 149
architecture
design
p. 147
composition
p. 147
orders of
p. 149
Corinthian
No. 3*, 4, 84, 85, 113, 114, 138, 139, 184*, 185* 194*, 207,** p. 149.
Doric
No. 32, 66*, 137, 162*, 163*, 166, 392**,** p. 149
Ionic
No. 5, 78, 120, 200,** p. 150
spacing, arrangement, and proportion
No. 2*, 3*, 7, 13**, 32, 34, 78, 81, 83, 86*, 114, 118, 131*, 133, 136**, 138, 139, 141**, 162*, 166, 169, 170**, 173*, 252, 257**, 259, 260*, 263**, 264**,** p. 147
structural lines
No. 2*, 3*, 7, 13**, 32, 58, 81, 83, 86*, 87*, 88, 89, 100, 105, 113, 118, 123**, 129, 131*, 133, 136**, 138, 139, 141**, 162*, 163*, 167**, 170**, 183, 188*, 260*, 353**,** p. 148
history of
p. 142
Byzantine
No. 172, 198*, 199, 208*, 210**, 211, 225*, 226*, 227, 252, 259,** p. 143
architecture—*cont'd*
Chinese
No. 285, 289, 292,** p. 146
Classic Renaissance
No. 2*, 3*, 5, 7**, 8*, 9, 392**, 395**,** p. 146
East Indian
No. 250, 253, 261, 263, 264, 269,** p. 146
Egyptian
No. 232, 233*, 234, 236, 237,** p. 142
Gothic
No. 13, 61**, 81, 83, 86*, 87*, 89, 100, 105, 123**, 129, 130, 133, 136**, 141**, 169, 170**, 173*, 175, 183, 185*, 188*, 191,** p. 144
Grecian
No. 3*, 4, 5**, 32, 78, 84, 85, 113, 114, 131*, 137**, 138, 139, 165, 166, 185, 206, 207, 318,** p. 142
Japanese
No. 297, 309,** p. 147
Mohammedan (Saracenic)
No. 134, 151, 152, 156**, 204**, 220**, 221*, 226*, 251, 257**, 259, 260*,** p. 143
Primitive
No. 21, 43, 49, 65, 76**, 82**, 94, 97*, 101**, 195**, 217, 222*, 242*, 243, 250**, 256, 270, 283*, 296, 313**, 333, 341, 342*, 345, 361, 385, 391**,** p. 141
Renaissance
No. 2*, 5, 13**, 28, 29, 34, 46*, 55, 88, 107*, 111, 112*, 113, 114, 115, 116**, 120, 126*, 131*, 138, 140*, 144*, 161, 162*, 163*, 183, 185*, 187*, 193**, 194, 200, 368, 386**,** p. 145
Roman
No. 161, 165, 221*,** p. 143
Romanesque
No. 90, 92, 118, 149, 167, 189,** p. 144

architecture—*cont'd*
Skyscrapers
No. 11*, 12*, 13, 14, 15*, 17*, 317, 376*, 377, 381, 400***, p. 147
(*see also* bridges: buildings, famous and historic: castles: churches: cities, general views of: homes: monuments and memorials: palaces: temples.)
Architecture, Historic Styles of
p. 142
Arctic Ocean
No. 103*, 389*
Arctic regions
No. 334*, 389*, 390, 391**
Areopagus (Mars Hill) Athens
No. 206*
Arequipa, Peru
No. 50
Argentina, South America
No. 53*, 54
Arizona
No. 357*, 358, 359, 360**
Arkansas River, Colorado
No. 363*
army supplies (U.S.) on Pei-ho River, China
No. 288
art
paintings, mosaics and tapestries,
No. 4, 107*, 111, 130, 140*, 151**, 152, 158**, 164*, 172**, 211, 258, 285**, p. 0
sculpture
No. 3*, 29, 32, 34, 55, 62*, 66*, 78, 81, 83, 85, 87*, 89, 113, 114, 115, 116, 123**, 129, 130, 131*, 132, 133, 136**, 137**, 138, 139, 141**, 144*, 151**, 153*, 162*, 163*, 164, 166, 170**, 172**, 175, 184*, 185*, 194*, 200, 211, 216, 233*, 236**, 237, 253, 263**, 264**, 269, 285, 309, 321, 333, 353****
art—*cont'd*
statuary
historical
No. 66*, 85, 113, 116, 129, 130, 163*, 164*, 175, 184*, 253*, 321, 381, 393**
symbolical and decorative
No. 3*, 29, 55, 115, 136, 137**, 138, 144*, 166, 170**, 172**, 185*, 353****
(*see also* architecture and landscape gardening)
ash trees
No. 72, 126*, 299
Ashley River, South Carolina
No. 23
Asia
No. 213 to 230*, 248 to 271*, and 281 to 310**
Asia, Caucasian Peoples of
p. 193
Asia Minor
No. 213 to 230*
Athens, Greece
No. 206*, 207
Atlantic City, New Jersey
No. 19*
Atlantic Ocean
No. 18, 19*
auditorium
No. 119
Australia, Commonwealth of
No. 272 to 280
Australian Alps
No. 277
Austria
No. 184*, 185
Austria, Teutonic Peoples in
p. 192
automobile plant (exterior)
No. 380
Avenue of Fountains, Peterhof
No. 193**
aviators
No. 1*
Axenstrasse tunnels, Switzerland
No. 182*

B

Babahoyo, Ecuador
No. 45
Babylon (ruins)
No. 215*, 216
"Badlands," Nevada
No. 352
Baffin Land
No. 389*
Bagdad, Iraq
No. 218**
Bagley, William C, statement by
p. 38
Bahama Islands
No. 38
balanced rock (Torpedo Rock, Australia)
No. 276
ballroom, interior; Oporto, Portugal
No. 152
bamboo huts
No. 270
banana trees
No. 35*, 37**, 41**
Bank of England, London
No. 84
Banff, Alberta, Canada
No. 339
Baranquilla, Colombia
No. 43
Barbary Pirates
former stronghold of
No. 156**
Barcelona, Spain (vicinity of)
No. 149
barges
No. 53*, 86*, 202**, 261
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
barn (exterior)
No. 98
basaltic rock
No. 69
bas-reliefs
No. 172**, 216
basilica, Constantine's
No. 165**
Balsumati Street, Yokohama
No. 306
Battle Harbor, Labrador
No. 388
battleships
No. 281
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Bavaria, Germany
No. 118
Bavarian Alps
No. 184*
Bays and Harbors
p. 179
bazaar district, Jerusalem
No. 228
beaches
at Atlantic City
No. 19*
at Coney Island
No. 18
at Gibraltar
No. 155**
at Honolulu
No. 316
beans
No. 239**
bears
No. 212**, p. 128
beet sugar fields and refinery
No. 366**
Belfast, Ireland
No. 67
Belgium
No. 129, 130, 131*, 132, 133
Belgium, Teutonic Peoples in
p. 192
Benares, India
No. 261
Berlin, Germany
No. 112*, 113, 114
Berzenkoph, Bavaria
No. 118
Bethany Road, Jerusalem
No. 225*
Bethlehem, Judea
No. 230*
Bettws-y-Coed, Wales
No. 71

beverages
cocoa
No. 42*
coffee
No. 41**
tea
No. 298, 303*, 308
Biographical Glossary
p. 251
birch trees
No. 104**, 108
birds
cranes
No. 299*
gannets
No. 246**
geese
No. 65, p. 128
penguins
No. 245, p. 129
pigeons
No. 172**, p. 128
ostriches
No. 320, p. 128
bison (American buffalo)
No. 340**
Blackfeet Indians
No. 342*
Black Race, The
p. 197
Blarney Castle, Ireland
No. 64*
boats
barges
No. 53*, 86*, 202**, 261
battleships
No. 281
canal or river
No. 27**, 124, 126*, 199, 202**, 261, 307
canoes
No. 272, 333
ferry
No. 15*, 95**, 400*
flat
No. 53*, 86*
gondolas
No. 171, 173*
house
No. 45, 92, 283* 284
boats—*cont'd*
junks
No. 283*, 288, 291**, 304*
kufas
No. 218**
life
No. 19*, 53*
motor
No. 27**, 133, 273**
propelled by poling
No. 304*, 306, 307, 312**
punts
No. 45
rafts
No. 45, 330**
row
No. 19*, 55, 86*, 99*, 110*, 117, 155**, 168, 173*, 199, 224, 247, 304*, 333
sail
No. 15*, 38, 108, 110*, 121, 124, 126*, 127, 199, 221*, 272, 286**, 288, 291**, 304*
sailing canoes
No. 272
sampans
No. 284
schooners
No. 38, 108, 110*, 388, 389*
sponge
No. 38
steam
No. 73*, 121, 168, 278*, 372
tugs
No. 15*, 53*, 89, 90, 399**
whalers
No. 389*
(*see also* ships and transportation)
Bohemia (see Czechoslovakia)
Bolivar, Simon
city where Bolivar was born
No. 58
Bolivia
No. 51**
Bombay, India
No. 252
Books are Supplementary—by Herbert Spencer
p. 40

Boots and Shoes
p. 209
Boro Budur, The; Java, Dutch East Indies
No. 269
Bosnia, Jugoslavia
No. 204**
Bosphorus, The
No. 208*
Bossons Glacier, Mt. Blanc
No. 174
Boston, Massachusetts
No. 392* to 394
Botanical Garden, Ceylon
No. 249
Bow River, Canada
No. 339
bows and arrows, Indian
No. 385
Box Canyon, Colorado
No. 362
Brazil
No. 55, 56*, 57
Breton peasants
No. 142
bricks(adobe)
No. 52*, 214, 256
bridges
p. 161
Bettws-y-Coed Bridge, Wales
No. 71
Bridge of Sighs, Venice
No. 173*
Brooklyn Bridge, New York
No. 11*, 15*
Carnarvon Castle Bridge, Conway, Wales
No. 70*
Carrick-a-rede, Ireland
No. 68
Charing Cross Railroad Bridge, London
No. 91*
Ead's Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri
No. 372
Forth Bridge, Scotland
No. 77*
Galata Bridge, Constantinople, Turkey
No. 208*, 209

bridges—*cont'd*
Hanging Bridge, Colorado
No. 363*
Hardanger Fjord, Norway
No. 96
Kurfursten Bridge, Berlin
No. 113
Natural Bridge, Virginia
No. 20**
New Tower Bridge, London
No. 89
Niagara Bridge, New York
No. 384
Nihoubashi, Tokyo, Japan
No. 307
Old Spanish Stone Bridge, Legaspi, P. I.
No. 312**
Railroad Bridge, Clear Creek Canyon, Colorado
No. 365
Rialto Bridge, Venice
No. 171
spanning the Ashley, South Carolina
No. 23
spanning the Cherwell, Oxford, England
No. 83
spanning the Mangue Canal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
No. 57
spanning the Moskva, Moscow
No. 198*
spanning the Potomac, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
spanning the railroad tracks at Edinburgh, Scotland
No. 78
spanning the Rhone, Geneva
No. 175
spanning the Salt River, Arizona
No. 360
spanning the Tiber, Rome
No. 161, 163*

bridges—*cont'd*
spanning the Var, Nice, France
No. 145
Szechonyi Bridge, Budapest, Hungary
No. 187*
Westminster Bridge, London
No. 91*
Woo-Men Bridge, Su-Chow, China
No. 286**
Bridge of Sighs, Venice
No. 173*
British Columbia, Canada
No. 335, 336*, 337, 340**
British West Indies
No. 39*, 42*
Brittany, France
No. 142, 143**
Broadway, New York City
No. 11*, 12*, 14, 16
Bronx, New York City
No. 11*
Brooklyn, New York City
No. 11*, 15*
Brooklyn Bridge, New York City
No. 11*, 15*
Bruges, Belgium
No. 133
Brunswick Monument, Geneva
No. 175
Brussels, Belgium
No. 131*, 132
Bryce Canyon, Utah
No. 355*
Buda, Palace of
No. 187*
Budapest, Hungary
No. 187*
Buddha, shrines and temples to
No. 264, 269**
Buenos Aires, Argentina
No. 53*
Buffalo, American (see bison)
buffalo, water (carabao)
No. 313, 314**, p. 127**
buildings, famous and historic
in Africa
No. 232, 233*, 234, 236, 237, 238****
in America, Central
No. 32, 34
in America, North
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 7**, 8*, 9, 11*, 12*, 13**, 14, 17*, 21, 29, 321, 353**, 368, 376*, 377, 379**, 386**, 392**, 394, 395**, 400***
in America, South
No. 55, 58
in Asia
No. 216, 220, 225*, 226*, 227, 230*, 250**, 251, 252, 253*, 257**, 259, 260*, 261, 263**, 264**, 269, 309**
in Europe
No. 61, 63, 64, 67, 70*, 74**, 78, 81, 82**, 83, 84, 85, 86*, 87*, 88, 90, 92, 93, 100, 105, 106**, 107*, 111, 112*, 113, 114, 115, 116**, 118, 120, 121, 122*, 123**, 126*, 127, 129, 130, 131*, 134, 136**, 138, 139, 140*, 141**, 144*, 148, 149, 150, 151**, 152, 153*, 156**, 161, 162*, 163*, 164*, 165**, 166, 167, 169, 170**, 184*, 185*, 187*, 188*, 189, 191, 193**, 194*, 198*, 199, 200, 206*, 207, 210** 211**
Buildings, Primitive Styles of
p. 141
Buildings, Public
p. 150
Buildings, Religious
p. 152
Bulgaria
No. 203**
bull ring, Lima, Peru
No. 46*
Bund, The; Shanghai
No. 284
Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, Massachusetts
No. 393

Burdens Borne on Back
p. 163
Burdens Borne by Hand
p. 164
Burdens Borne on Head
p. 162
Burdens Borne on Shoulders
p. 163
Burma, India
No. 264, 265***,
Burns, Robert
memorial to
No. 79
Burton Holmes, the Man and His Work,—by Trumbull White
p. 11
buses, motor
No. 17*, 84, 88, 89
Bus, Transportation by
p. 167
Byzantium
No. 208, 209, 210, 211**
Byzantine architecture (see architecture, Byzantine)
p. 143

C

cabin, log
No. 21
cacao
No. 42*
cacti
No. 28, 359**
Cairo, Egypt
No. 231, 232**
Calcutta, India
No. 263**
California
No. 317, 318*, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323*, 324*, 325, 326****
camels
No. 229, 232, 233**, pp. 127, 166
Campanile, Venice, Italy
No. 173*
Campanile of Giotto, Florence, Italy
No. 169
Campo Santo, Genoa, Italy
No. 166
Canada
No. 335, 336*, 337, 338*, 339, 340, 385, 386**, 387**
Canadian Rocky Mountains
No. 335
canal and river boats
No. 27, 124, 126*, 199, 202**, 261, 307**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
canal locks
No. 36*
canals
p. 179
Bruges, Belgium
No. 133
Egypt
No. 232
Grand Imperial, Su-Chow, China
No. 286**
Grand, Venice, Italy
No. 171
in Arizona
No. 359**
Japan
No. 303*, 307, 308
Mangue, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
No. 57
Netherlands
No. 124, 126*, 127
Panama
No. 36*
Södertelge, Sweden
No. 108
canoes
No. 272, 312, 333**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Canton, China
No. 282, 283***
Canyon Creek, Colorado
No. 362
canyons and gorges
p. 186
Aare River Gorge, Switzerland
No. 180

canyons and gorges—*cont'd*
Box Canyon, Colorado
No. 362
Bryce Canyon, Utah
No. 355*
Clear Creek Canyon, Colorado
No. 365
Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona
No. 357*, 358
Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Wyoming
No. 347*
Husqvarna River Gorge, Sweden
No. 109*
Niagara River Gorge, New York
No. 383*, 384
Rimac River Gorge, Peru
No. 48
Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, Colorado
No. 363*
Saint John River Gorge, Canada
No. 387
Watkins Glen, New York
No. 382
Zion Canyon, Utah
No. 356**
Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land
No. 390
Cape Town, Union of South Africa
No. 245, 246, 247**
Capistrano
No. 321
Capital cities
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 6**, 28, 46*, 56*, 58, 86*, 87*, 88, 89, 90, 91*, 112*, 185*, 187*, 188*, 204**, 392**, 393, 394**
Capitol, National; Washington, D. C.
No. 2*, 3*
carabao (water buffalo)
No. 313, 314**, p. 127**
Caracas, Venezuela
No. 58, 59
Carhaix, France (vicinity of)
No. 143**
Caribbee Islands
No. 39*, 40**
Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight
No. 93
Carlstein Castle
No. 189
Carnavon Castle, Conway, Wales
No. 70*
carnival, New Orleans
No. 370**
Carrick-a-Rede Bridge, Ireland
No. 68
carts
No. 52*, 96, 132
Cascade Mountains, Oregon
No. 330**
cascades (see waterfalls)
Cashmere (see Kashmir)
Casino, Monte Carlo
No. 144*
Castles and Palaces
p. 156
Castles
Alhambra, Granada
No. 150
at Upsala, Sweden
No. 105
Blarney; Cork, Ireland
No. 64*
Carlstein; Praha, Czechoslovakia
No. 189
Carnavon; Conway, Wales
No. 70*
Ehrenfels; on the Rhine, Germany
No. 121
Fredericksborg; Copenhagen, Denmark
No. 111
Kremlin; Moscow, Russia
No. 198*, 199
Neuschwanstein; Bavarian Alps, Germany
No. 118

Castles—*cont'd*
of St. Angelo; Rome, Italy
No. 161, 163*
Rathhaus; Cracow, Poland
No. 191
Rheinstein, Germany
No. 122*
Ross, Ireland
No. 63
Stirling, Scotland
No. 74**
Tower, London, England
No. 90
Windsor, England
No. 92
Catalan Mountains
No. 149
Cathedrals
at Cologne, Germany
No. 123**
at Cracow, Poland
No. 191
at Florence, Italy
No. 169
at Lima, Peru
No. 46*
at Lucerne, Switzerland
No. 183
at Pisa, Italy
No. 167*
at Upsala, Sweden
No. 105
Lincoln, England
No. 81
Milan, Italy
No. 170**
Notre Dame, Paris
No. 136**
of Byzantium (former) Constantinople
No. 210**
of Leon, Nicaragua, Central America
No. 34
Reims, France
No. 141**
St. Colman's, Cobh (Queenstown) Ireland
No. 61**
Cathedrals—*cont'd*
St. Mark's, Venice
No. 172**
St. Paul's, Antwerp
No. 129, 130
St. Paul's, London
No. 88
St. Peter's Rome
No. 161, 162*
St. Vitus, Praha, Czechoslovakia
No. 188*
Trondhjem, Norway
No. 100
cattle
p. 126
cattle, beef, dairy and draft
No. 32, 47, 52*, 60*, 65, 93, 99*, 154, 186, 201, 235, 239**, 295*, 367**, 378***
cattle ranch
No. 367**
Caucasian or White Race (examples of)
p. 189
Celts
No. 65, 67, 69, 77*, 142, 143, 180, 182***, p. 192
Hellenes
No. 205**, p. 193
in America
No. 1*, 26*, 323*, 330, 335, 337, 344, 367**, 377**, p. 189
in Asia
No. 249, 250, 252**, p. 193
Latins
No. 59, 145, 155, 159, 162*, 202**, p. 190
Semites
No. 156, 157, 197, 212**, 214**, p. 194
Slavs
No. 190, p. 193
Teutons
No. 83, 84, 88, 97*, 98, 104*, 122*, 125, 184*, 192**, p. 191
of the Pacific
No. 273**, p. 194
caves
No. 280

Cawston Ostrich Farm, California
No. 320
Cedar Breaks, Utah
No. 354
Celts
No. 65, 67, 69, 77*, 142, 143, 180, 182*,** p. 192
Centers of Past Civilization
p. 243
Central America
No. 32, 33, 34, 35*, 36*
cereals and grains
corn
No. 33
rice
No. 256, 300, 303*, 313**, 314****
wheat
No. 201, 331*
Cerro de Pasco, Peru
No. 49**
Ceylon, India
No. 248, 249**
Chamonix, France
No. 147**
Champs Elysées, Paris
No. 135*
chandeliers
No. 107*, 140*, 194*
Charleston, South Carolina (vicinity of)
No. 23
Charing Cross Railway Bridge, London
No. 91*
Chateau Frontenac, Quebec
No. 386**
cherry blossoms, Japan
No. 297**
Cherwell River, Oxford, England
No. 83
Chicago, Illinois
No. 376*, 377, 378*
Children of All Lands
p. 197
Africa
No. 231, 234, 239**, 240, 242*, 243**
Children of All Lands—*cont'd*
America, Central
No. 33, 34
America, North (except U.S.)
No. 28, 29*, 390, 391**
America, South
No. 43, 51, 52*, 59, 60***
Asia
No. 214, 215*, 219, 223, 228, 229, 250, 256, 264**, 267**, 268, 269, 282**, 294, 297, 298, 302, 306, 308, 311***
Europe
No. 92, 97*, 98, 101, 104**, 116**, 125**, 126*, 127, 129, 142, 143**, 145, 153*, 154, 155**, 157, 158**, 159, 166, 167**, 182*, 184*, 190, 192**, 195**, 196, 197, 202**, 203, 205**, 207, 209, 212****
United States and possessions
No. 18, 19*, 24*, 316, 320, 334*, 342*, 362, 377
Children's Costumes
p. 204
(*see also* Children of All Lands, p. 197)
Chile
No. 52*
China
No. 281 to 294
China, Wall of
No. 290*
Chinese architecture (see architecture, Chinese)
p. 146
chocolate (see cacao)
Chosen (Korea)
No. 295, 296**
Christian Street, Jerusalem
No. 228
Christiania (see Oslo)
Chukiang River, China
No. 283*
Church Gate Railroad Station, Bombay
No. 252
Church of Nativity, Bethlehem
No. 230*

churches
No. 14, 29, 104, 106, 127, 139, 166, 225*, 227, 230*, 321** (*see also* cathedrals, monasteries, mosques, tabernacles, temples)
circus troupe, Turkey
No. 212**
Cirro-cumulus clouds
p. 188
Cirro-stratus clouds
p. 188
Cirrus clouds
p. 187
City Hall, Vienna
No. 185*
City Views
p. 159
cities, capital
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 6**, 28, 46*, 56*, 58, 86*, 87*, 88, 89, 90, 91*, 112*, 185*, 187*, 188*, 204**, 392**, 393, 394**
cities, general views of
Africa
No. 156, 247**
America, North (except United States)
No. 28, 29, 31*, 386**
America, South
No. 44, 46*, 51, 53*, 56*, 58**
Asia
No. 213, 220, 222*, 223, 225*, 226*, 251, 261, 281, 283*, 284, 289, 301**, 306, 307**
Australia
No. 275, 279
Europe
No. 61, 66*, 67, 75, 78, 84, 88, 90, 95**, 106**, 110*, 112*, 113, 116**, 117, 123**, 124, 129, 131*, 134, 135*, 148, 160**, 163*, 169, 175, 183, 184*, 185*, 188*, 191, 198*, 199, 201, 205**, 206*, 208*, 209**
United States
No. 2*, 11*, 12*, 13, 14, 15*, 16, 17*, 318*, 319, 331*, 368, 370**, 376*, 377, 381, 394, 397, 400***
Civilization, Past Centers of
p. 243
Civil War (*see* United States, scenes associated with the history of)
Classic Renaissance Architecture (*see* architecture, Classic Renaissance)
p. 146
Clear Creek Canyon, Colorado
No. 365
Cleveland, Ohio
No. 381
Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, Colorado
No. 361
Climbing, Mountain
p. 248
clogs
No. 302
Clohars-Carnoet
No. 142
Cloisters of São Jeronymo Monastery
No. 153*
Clothing and Costumes
p. 200
cloth market, Nijni-Novgorod, Russia
No. 197
clouds, (examples of)
p. 187
cirro-cumulus
No. 28, 161, 181, 305, 324*, 342*, p. 188
cirro-stratus
No. 6, 45, 53*, 95**, 103*, 150, 156**, 166, 184*, 207, 210**, 326**, 340**, 369**, 397**, p. 188
cirrus
No. 80*, 174, 183, 336*, p. 187
cumulo-stratus
No. 104, 179**, 265***, p. 188
cumulus
No. 26*, 165, 182*, 262**, 304***, p. 187
fog
No. 56*, 148, 247, 336, p. 188

clouds, (examples of)—*cont'd*
nimbus
No. 34, 248, 266**, 310, 312**, 365,** p. 187
stratus
No. 62*, 69, 75, 106, 134, 169, 202**, 204**, 213, 246**, 275, 293, 333, 386**,** p. 187
Cloud's Rest, Yosemite Valley
No. 324*
Cobh (Queenstown), Ireland
No. 61**
cocoa
No. 42*
coconut palm trees
No. 268, 311*
codfish, drying of
No. 102, 388
coffee and coffee trees
No. 41, 203****
coffee house, Bulgaria
No. 203**
collies
No. 344
Cologne Cathedral
No. 123**
Cologne, Germany
No. 123**
Colombia, South America
No. 43
Colorado
No. 361, 362, 363*, 364, 365
Colorado River
No. 358
Colosseum, Rome
No. 165**
Columbia, District of
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 6****
Columbia River, Oregon
No. 327, 328, 330**
Commercial Geography
p. 162
Como, Lake, Italy
No. 168
Composition, Architectural
p. 147
Concreteness in Education by William C. Bagley, Ph.D.
p. 38
Coney Island, New York
No. 18
Congo Free State, Africa
No. 243
Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*, 4*
Connecticut
No. 398**
Constantine's Basilica
No. 165**
Constantinople
No. 208*, 209, 210, 211**
Convent, São Jeronymo, Lisbon
No. 153*
Conway Castle
No. 70*
Conway, Wales
No. 70*
Copenhagen, Denmark
No. 110*, 111
Corinthian order of architecture (*see* architecture)
p. 150
Cork, Ireland
No. 64*
corn
No. 33
Corsica, Island of, France
No. 148
Corte, Island of Corsica, France
No. 148
Costa Rica, Central America
No. 35*
Costumes, Clothing and
p. 200
Costumes, modern
p. 200
costumes of
Algiers
No. 157, 159, 167**
Arabs
No. 217, 224, 233*, 239**
aviators
No. 1*
Belgium
No. 132*
Bolivia
No. 51**

costumes of—*cont'd*
Bulgaria
No. 203**
China
No. 281, 282, 285, 286**, 287**, 292**, 293, 294, 295***
Chosen (Korea)
No. 296
Colombia
No. 43
Convent Sisters
No. 230*
Costa Rica
No. 35*
cowboy
No. 356, 367****
Cuba
No. 37**
Dutch East Indies
No. 268, 270
Ecuador
No. 44
Egypt
No. 231, 232, 233*, 234, 235**, 236**, 239****
Eskimos
No. 390, 391**
Finland
No. 192**
fisherman (Cape Town)
No. 247
France
No. 142, 143, 145**
Germany
No. 116**
gypsies
No. 212**
Greece
No. 205, 206***
Guadeloupe
No. 41**
Hungary
No. 186, 187*
hunters
No. 335, 344
Iraq (Mesopotamia)
No. 214, 215*
India
No. 250, 252, 253*, 256, 257**, 258, 259, 260*, 264**, 265***
costumes of—*cont'd*
Indians
Alaska
No. 333
Bolivia
No. 51**
Canada
No. 385
United States
No. 342*
Japan
No. 297, 298, 299*, 300**, 301**, 302, 303*, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309**
Jugoslavia
No. 204**
Korea (*see* Chosen)
Lapland
No. 101**
lumbermen
No. 330**
Masai, East Africa
No. 242*
Mestizo
No. 44
Mexico
No. 29, 30
miners (Alaska)
No. 334*
mountain climbers
No. 337
Netherlands
No. 125**
New Guinea
No. 272
Norway
No. 97*, 98
negro (of United States)
No. 24*
Palestine
No. 222*, 223, 224, 225*, 226*, 228, 229
Peru
No. 47
Philippine Islands
No. 311*, 313**
Poland
No. 190, 192**
Rumania
No. 202**

costumes of—*cont'd*
Russia
No. 195, 196**
Salvador
No. 33
Sicily
No. 158**
Scotland
No. 76, 77***
soldiers
Greece
No. 206*
India
No. 256
Scotland
No. 77*
Turkey
No. 209
Spain
No. 155**
Swahili Tribe, Africa
No. 240
Sweden
No. 104, 109***
Turkey
No. 209
Turumu
No. 243
Venezuela
No. 59, 60*
West Indies
No. 41**
Costumes, Oriental
p. 207
Costumes, Peasant
p. 201
Costumes, Primitive
p. 206
cotton fields
No. 24*
Council Room of Royal Palace, Sweden
No. 107
County Kerry, Ireland
No. 62*, 65
Court of Lions, Alhambra Palace, Granada, Spain
No. 151**
Court Street, Boston
No. 392**
cowboys
No. 367**
cows
No. 93
(*see also* animals; cattle, beef, dairy and draft)
Cracow, Poland
No. 191
craters
No. 39*
cranes
No. 299*
cremation
No. 261
Cuba
No. 37**
Cuernavaca, Mexico
No. 30
Cumulo-stratus Clouds
p. 188
Cumulus Clouds
p. 187
Curious Customs
p. 210
custom house, United States
No. 394
Customs, Curious
p. 210
cypress trees
No. 205, 206*, 207, 225***
Czars of Russia
former palace of
No. 193**
Czechoslovakia
No. 188*, 189

D

dairying
No. 60*, 97*, 132, 158**
daisies
No. 196
Dakota
No. 344
Dalecarlian maids, Sweden
No. 104**
Dalles of the Wisconsin River
No. 375
dams
Mississippi River at Keokuk, Illinois
No. 373

dams—*cont'd*
Roosevelt
No. 360
Wilson, Muscle Shoals, Alabama
No. 25
Damascus, Syria
No. 220**
Danube River, Rumania
No. 202**
Dassen Island, South Africa
No. 245
Declaration of Independence
Independence Hall, where the document was signed.
No. 8*
date palms
No. 215*, 217, 235**
deer
No. 344
Delfthaven, Netherlands
No. 127
Delhi, India
No. 257, 258**
Denmark
No. 110*. 111
Denmark, Teutons in
p. 191
derricks, oil
No. 369**
desert
No. 232, 233*
Design, Architectural
p. 147
Detroit, Michigan
No. 379, 380**
Dexterity Harbor, Baffin Land
No. 389*
dikes
No. 124
District of Columbia
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 6****
docks and harbors
No. 11*, 12*, 13, 15*, 38, 53*, 56*, 61**, 86*, 106**, 110*, 155**, 160**, 201, 206*, 208*, 213, 221*, 279, 281, 283*, 284, 307, 388, 394, 391**, 400***
dog cart
No. 132
Doge's Palace, Venice
No. 173*
dogs
No. 63, 101, 132, 142, 168, 212**, 333, 334*, 335, 343**, 391**, pp. 127, 165**
dog team
No. 132, 334*
Dome of the Rock, The; Palestine
No. 226*
Domestic Animals and Animal Husbandry
p. 125
Dominica, British West Indies
No. 42*
donkeys
No. 32, 35*, 51, 59, 65, 158**, 210**, 212**, 222*, 223, 230, 235**. 292**, 293, 294, pp. 126, 165**
Doric orders of architecture
p. 149
(*see* architecture)
Dotombori (Street) Osaka, Japan
No. 301**
drawbridge
No. 89
Dress, Modern
p. 200
drying bricks
No. 214
drying codfish
No. 388
Dublin, Ireland
No. 66*
Dumfries, Scotland
No. 79
Durbar Procession, Delhi, India
No. 258
durians
No. 268
Dutch East Indies
No. 266, 267**, 268, 269, 270, 271***

Dutch Reformed Church, Delfthaven
No. 127

E

Ead's Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri
No. 372
Earthquake Fissures and Chasms
No. 40, 68, p. 186
East Africa
No. 240, 241, 242*
East Indian Architecture (*see* architecture)
p. 146
East River, New York
No. 11*, 15*
Ecuador
No. 44, 45
Edinburgh, Scotland
No. 78
Egypt
No. 231**, 232, 233*, 234, 235**, 236**, 237, 238**, 239
"Egypt" — By James Henry Breasted, Ph.D.
p. 41
Egyptian architecture (*see* architecture)
p. 142
Ehrenfels Castle, Germany
No. 121
Eiffel Tower, Paris
No. 134
electric signs, New York City
No. 16
elephants
No. 258, 265*, pp. 127, 166
elevated railroad
No. 12*
Eliot, Charles W., statement by
p. 37
elk
No. 345
Ellesmere Land
No. 390
elms
No. 394, 395**
Engineering Feats, Remarkable
p. 245
(*see also* architecture, p. 141)
engineering projects, great (examples of)
No. 6**, 11*, 12*, 13**, 15* 25, 48, 77*, 81, 89, 118, 123**, 134, 141**, 149, 161, 163*, 165**, 167**, 170**, 182*, 189, 207, 232, 233*, 234, 236**, 260*, 290*, 360, 363*, 365, 372, 373, 384
engines, steam
No. 10, 35*, 178**, 363*
England
No. 80* to 94
England, Teutons in
p. 191
Entertainments, Professional
p. 247
equator, sunrise at
No. 266**
Erechtheion, Athens
No. 206*
erosion and weathering (examples of)
No. 20**, 48, 54**, 96, 109*, 147**, 149, 165**, 176*, 177, 180, 216, 233*, 234, 244, 274, 276, 277, 290, 324, 325, 336, 347, 351, 352, 354, 355*, 356**, 357*, 358, 362, 364, 375, 382, 383*, 384, 387, p. 183
Eskimo dogs
No. 101**, 391**
Eskimos
No. 390, 391**
Euclid Avenue, Cleveland
No. 381
Euphrates River,
No. 215*, 217
Europe
No. 61** to 213
evaporation, solar
No. 214, 388

Examples, Architectural
p. 150
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*, 5**

F

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia
No. 9
fair, Russia
No. 197
Fairy's Grotto, New South Wales, Australia
No. 280
falls
Husqvarna, Sweden
No. 109*
Iguazu, Argentina
No. 54**
Lotefos, Norway
No. 96
Minnehaha, Minnesota
No. 374**
Niagara, New York
No. 383*, 384
Ouiatchonan, New Brunswick
No. 387
Rainbow, New York
No. 382
Shoshone, Idaho
No. 351
Yosemite, California
No. 322**
Fallen Leaf Lake, California
No. 325
Famed Sights and Wonders of the World
p. 234
farms
Africa
No. 239**
America, Central
No. 35*
America, North (except United States)
No. 30, 31*
Asia
No. 255, 294, 295*, 298, 300, 303*, 308**
farms—*cont'd*
Asia Minor
No. 215*, 225*, 226*
Cuba
No. 37**
East Indies
No. 267, 268**
Europe
No. 65, 72, 74, 75, 93, 98, 104**, 119, 121, 143**, 147**, 159, 178**, 186, 196**
United States and possessions, etc.
No. 22, 311*, 313, 314**, 319, 320, 326**, 343**, 359**, 366, 367**, 397**
West Indies
No. 41, 42***
(*see also* farm work, plantations, ranches)
farm work
grinding
No. 293
harrowing
No. 313**
harvesting
No. 24*, 30, 35*, 37, 41**, 47**, 98, 159, 298**, p. 124
herding
No. 235, 343**, 367****
husking
No. 311*
milking
No. 60*, 97*, 158**
planting
No. 300, p. 124**
plowing
No. 196, 294, 295*, p. 124
shelling
No. 256
threshing
No. 143, 314**, p. 124**
ferns
No. 10
ferry boats
No. 15*, 95, 400***
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Fifth Avenue, New York City
No. 11*, 17*

Finland
No. 192**
Finland, Teutons in
p. 192
Fiordland National Park, New Zealand
No. 274
fiords
No. 95**, 99*
firearms
No. 335, 344, 385
Firehole River, Yellowstone Nat. Park
No. 348
Firth of Forth, Scotland
No. 77*
fir trees
No. 193**
fish and fishing
No. 38, 102, 247, 388, 389*, pp. 214, 248
fishing boats
No. 247, 389
fissure, earthquake
No. 40**, p. 186
fjords (*see* fiords)
flat boats
No. 53*, 86*
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
fleet, sponge
No. 38
Fleet Street, London
No. 88
Fletschorn, The; Switzerland
No. 177
floats, Mardi Gras, New Orleans
No. 370**
Florence, Italy
No. 169
Florence Cathedral, Italy
No. 169
Florida
No. 26, 27**
Flowers
p. 215
Fog
p. 188
Fontaineblau, Palace of, France
No. 140*
food
bread
tortillas
No. 33
chocolate
No. 42*
fish
No. 102, 388
fruit (or fruit trees)
No. 26*, 30, 35*, 121, 159, 215*, 217, 223, 225*, 226*, 235**, 239**, 268, 297**, 311*, 319, 359**
grains and cereals
No. 143**, 201, 256, 293, 300**, 313**, 314**, 331*
milk
No. 60*, 97*, 132, 158**
sugar
No. 47, 366**
vegetables
No. 239**, 366**
(*see also* beverages)
Ford Motor Company
No. 380
Foreign History
p. 221
(*see also* Centers of Past Civilization, p. 243)
Forms, Natural
p. 188
Forth Bridge, Scotland
No. 77*
Fort Magnesia, Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land
No. 390
forts
No. 189, 217
Forum, Rome
No. 165**
fountains
No. 9, 29, 85, 120, 137**, 193**
France
No. 134 to 148
France, Celts in
p. 192

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany
No. 120
Franzens Ring, The; Vienna
No. 185*
Frederick Augustus I
statue of
No. 116**
Fredericksborg Castle (interior)
No. 111
Frederick the Great
home of
No. 115
French Alps
No. 147**
French Cathedral, Berlin
No. 112*
French West Indies
No. 40**, 41**
frescoes
No. 111, 164*
Frontenac, Chateau, Quebec
No. 386
fruits and fruit trees
bananas
No. 35*
cacao
No. 42*
cactus
No. 359**
cherry
No. 297**
coconuts
No. 311*
dates
No. 215*, 217, 235**, 239**
durians
No. 268
figs
No. 223
grapes
No. 121
lemons
No. 159
mango
No. 30
olives
No. 223, 225*, 226*
fruits and fruit trees—*cont'd*
oranges
No. 319
pineapples
No. 26*
Fruits and Orchards
p. 128
Funchal, Madeira Island
No. 154
Fujiyama, Japan
No. 304

G

gables
No. 94
Galata Bridge, Constantinople, Turkey
No. 208*, 209
Galatin Mountains, Montana
No. 346*
Galicia, Poland
No. 190
Galilee
No. 221*, 222*
Galilee, Sea of
No. 221*
Galileo
Cathedral in which he discovered law of pendulum
No. 167**
Gallatin Mountains, Wyoming
No. 346*
Galta, India
No. 254**
gambling resort, Monte Carlo
No. 144*
Ganges River, India
No. 261
gannets
No. 246**
Gardening, Landscape (*see* Landscape Gardening)
garden, Japanese
No. 299*
Garden of Eden
No. 215*
Garden of Gethsemane
No. 225*, 227
Garden of the Gods, Colorado
No. 364

Gardens of the Luxembourg
No. 137**
Gatun Locks, Panama Canal
No. 36*
geese
No. 65, 128
General Motors Building, Detroit
No. 379**
Geneva, Switzerland
No. 175
Geneva, Lake; Switzerland
No. 175
Genoa, Italy
No. 166
Geography, Commercial
p. 162
Geography, Industrial
p. 171
Geography, Physical
p. 174
Geography, Racial
p. 189
Georgetown, Colorado
No. 365
Georgia
No. 24*
Germany
No. 112* to 123**, p. 192
Gethsemane, Garden of
No. 225*, 227
geyserite
No. 346*
geysers
No. 348, 349*, 350
Ghat, burning (on Ganges)
No. 261
Giant's Causeway, Ireland
No. 69
Gibraltar
No. 155**
Giotto di Bondone
work of
No. 169
Gizeh, Great Sphinx of
No. 233*
Glacier National Park
No. 341, 342*
Glacier Point, Yosemite
No. 324*
Glaciers
No. 98, 174, 176*, 181, 184*, 262**, 273**, 274, 332*, 335, 336*, 337, 338*, 341
goats
No. 97*, 98, 158**, 230*, p. 127, 166
Goethals, George W.
work of
No. 36*
Golden Gate, Palestine
No. 226*
Golden Horn, The
No. 208*
gondolas
No. 171, 173*
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation
gondolier
No. 173*
Goose Creek, Texas
No. 369**
gorges (*see* canyons and gorges)
p. 186
Gothic architecture (*see* architecture, Gothic)
p. 144
Gould, Mount; Montana
No. 34
grain
No. 143**, 293, 300**, 313**, 314**
grain mill, China
No. 293
Granada, Spain
No. 150, 151**
Grand Canal, Venice
No. 171
Grand Canyon National Park
No. 357*, 358
Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone
No. 347*
Grand Imperial Canal, Suchow, China.
No. 286**
Grasmere, Lake, England
No. 80*
Great American Basin
No. 352

Great Sphinx of Gizeh
No. 233*
Great White Way, New York City
No. 16
Grecian architecture (*see* architecture, Grecian)
p. 142
Greece
No. 205**, **206***, **207**
"Greece"—Rufus B. Richardson, Ph.D.
p. 42
Greenland
No. 391**
grinding grain, China
No. 293
Grinnell, Mount; Montana
No. 341
Guadeloupe, French West Indies
No. 40**, **41****
Guanajuato, Mexico
No. 28
Guatemala City, Guatemala, C. A.
No. 32
Guayais River, Ecuador
No. 45
Gudvangen's Outlook, over Naerofiord, Norway
No. 99
gypsies
No. 212**

H

Hadrian
tomb of
No. 161, 163*
Hague, The; Netherlands
No. 128
Haida Indians
No. 333
Half Dome, Yosemite
No. 324*
Hamilton, Illinois
No. 373
Hanging Bridge, Colorado
No. 363*
Hankow Pass, China
No. 290*
Harbors
p. 179
harbors and docks
No. 11*, 12*, 13, 15*, 38, 53*, 56*, 61**, 86*, 106**, 110*, 155**, 160**, 201, 206*, 208, 213, 221*, 247, 279, 281, 283*, 284, 307, 388, 394, 399**, 400***
Hardanger Fiord, Norway
No. 96, 97*
Harlem River, New York
No. 11*
harrowing
No. 313**
harvesting
No. 24*, 30, 35*, 37, 41**, 47, 98, 159, 298**
Harvesting and Threshing
p. 124
Hathaway, Anne
home of
No. 82**
Havana, Cuba (vicinity of)
No. 37**
Hawaii
No. 315*, 316
hay
No. 98, 104**
headdress, Indian
No. 385
Hellenic Peoples (*see* Greece)
p. 193
helmets
No. 241
Herculaneum
No. 160**
herding
No. 43, 367**
Himalaya Mountains, Asia
No. 262**
Hindu Temples
No. 253*, 261, 263**
Hindustan, India
No. 253
Historic Styles of Architecture
p. 142

History, Architectural
p. 141
History, Foreign
p. 221
(*see also* Centers of Past Civilization, p. 243)
History, Religious
p. 230
(*see also* Religious Buildings, p. 152
History, Secular
p. 218
History, United States
(*see* United States, history of) p. 218
Hodgensville, Kentucky
No. 21
Hofer Monument, Innsbruck
No. 184*
Hofvijner (lake), Netherlands
No. 128
Holland (*see* Netherlands)
Holmes, Burton, Statement by
p. 9
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, statements by, pp. 35, 36
Holy Grail
Traditional castle of
No. 149
Holy Land
No. 220 to 225***
homes
America, North (except United States)
No. 28, 385, 386, 390, 391**
America, South
No. 43, 49, 51**, 60*, 61****
Africa
No. 240 to 243
Asia
No. 213, 217, 219, 221*, 222*, 226*, 228, 230*, 231, 250**, 256, 270, 281, 282**, 285, 289, 292**, 296, 298, 299*, 306**
Australia
No. 279
Europe
No. 65, 76, 82**, 94, 97*, 101**, 106**, 110*, 125**, 128, 131*, 132, 134, 135*, 150, 160,** 169, 178**, 183, 184*, 188*, 189, 195**, 205**, 206*, 208*, 218**, 220****
United States, possessions, etc.
No. 5, 7**, 21, 313**, 326, 333, 342*, 361, 385, 395**, 397**
Hongkong, China
No. 281
Honolulu
No. 316
Honolulu (vicinity of)
No. 315*
Hood, Mount; Oregon
No. 329**
horses
No. 59, 63, 67, 94, 96, 102, 105, 113, 143, 156**, 186, 191, 192**, 196, 201, 209, 231**, 292**, 367**, 370**, 378***, pp. 125, 164
Horseshoe Curve, Pennsylvania
No. 10
Horseshoe Falls, Niagara, New York
No. 383*
Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia
No. 9
Horticulture, Agriculture and
p. 124
houseboats
No. 45, 283*, 284
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
House of Parliament, London, England
No. 86*, 91*
House of Representatives, Office Building, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
How to Study Stereographs—by Frank M. McMurry, Ph.D.
p. 39

Hudson River, New York
No. 11*, 13**
Hula Girls, Hawaii
No. 315*
Human Carriers, Transportation by
p. 162
Hungary
No. 186, 187*
Hungary, Teutons in
p. 192
hunters
No. 344
Hunting and Fishing
p. 248
husking
No. 311
Husqvarna Falls, Sweden
No. 109*
Hypostyle Hall, Temple of Karnak, Egypt
No. 236**

I

icebergs
No. 389*
ice crevasses
No. 337
Idaho
No. 351
Iguazu Falls, Argentina
No. 54**
Illecillewæt Glacier, Canada
No. 337
Illinois
No. 373, 376*, 377, 378*
Independence Hall, Philadelphia
No. 8*
India
No. 248 to 265***
India-rubber trees
No. 249
Indian (American)
canoes
No. 333
costumes
No. 385
headdress
No. 385
Indian (American)—*cont'd*
pipes
No. 385
tepees
No. 385
totem poles
No. 333
weapons
No. 385
Indians
p. 196
Blackfeet, United States
No. 342*
Haida, Alaska
No. 333
Iroquois, United States
No. 385
South American
No. 51**
Indian Ocean
No. 248**
Industrial Geography
p. 171
industries
agriculture
No. 24*, 26*, 30, 33, 35, 37, 41**, 47, 74**, 97*, 98, 121, 143**, 159, 196, 235**, 239**, 256, 268, 293, 294, 295*, 298, 300**, 303*, 308, 311*, 313**, 314**, 343**, 359** 366, 367**, p. 124**
(*see also* animals, farms and farmwork)
fishing
No. 38, 102, 247, 388, 389*
(*see also* boats, ships)
lumbering
No. 265*, 287, 326, 330**, p. 171**
(*see also* forests, trees)
manufacturing
No. 142, 214, 287, 293, 380**
trade
No. 17*, 51, 59, 67, 116**, 129, 156**, 158**, 192**, 197, 201, 203**, 204**, 219, 228, 231**, 240, 270, 292**, 302, 306, 377**

industries—*cont'd*
mining and minerals
No. 28, 369, 371,** p. 172
quarrying
No. 396
shelter and construction
No. 242*
(*see also* buildings, famous and historic; homes)
(*see also* transportation)
Industry, Textile, Places Associated with
p. 174
Innisfallen Island, Scotland
No. 62*
Innsbruck, Austria
No. 184*
Interlaken, Switzerland
No. 181
Ionic order architecture (*see* architecture)
p. 150
Iowa
No. 373
Iraq (Mesopotamia)
No. 214 to 219
Ireland
No. 61 to 69**
Ireland, Celts in
p. 192
Irish terrier
No. 63
Iroquois Indians
No. 385
irrigation, including irrigated fields
No. 26*, 232, 300, 303*, 359**, 360**
Isle of Wight, England
No. 93, 94
Italian Alps
No. 168, 169
Italy
No. 160 to 173***
ivory
No. 241
ivy
No. 62*, 63, 64*, 70*, 74, 82**, 83, 122***
Ixtaccihuatl, Mount; Mexico
No. 31*

J

Jaffa Road, Palestine
No. 229
Jain Temple, Calcutta
No. 263**
Jains, temple of the; Mt. Abu, India
No. 253*
Jama Masjid Mosque, Delhi
No. 257**
Japan
No. 296 to 310
Japanese architecture (see architecture, Japanese)
p. 147
Japanese garden
No. 299*
Jardin d'Essai, Algiers
No. 157
jaunting car
No. 63
Java, Island of; Dutch East Indies
No. 266 to 271***
Jericho Road, Jerusalem
No. 225*
Jerusalem, Palestine
No. 225* to 228
Jervois Glacier, New Zealand
No. 274
Jesus, the Christ
birthplace of
No. 230*
childhood home of
No. 222*
Galilee, sea on which He sailed
No. 221
Samaria, through which He travelled
No. 223
Jeypore, India (vicinity of)
No. 254**
Jhelum River, India
No. 255
jinrikshas
No. 284, 285, 301, 306**
Jonkoping, Sweden
No. 109*

Joplin, Missouri
No. 371
Jordan River, Palestine
No. 224
Judea
No. 230*
Jugoslavia
No. 204**
Jungfrau, The; Switzerland
No. 181
juniper
No. 299*, 359**
junks, Chinese
No. 283*, 288, 291**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)

K

Kandy, Ceylon
No. 249
kangaroos
No. 278*
Karnak, Temple of Egypt
No. 236**
Kasaan, Alaska
No. 333
Kashmir, India
No. 255, 256
Katrine, Loch; Scotland
No. 73*
Kentucky
No. 21
Keokuk, Iowa
No. 373
Kerry County, Ireland
No. 62*, 65
Key to Pronunciation
p. 249
Killarney, Lake; Ireland
No. 62*
Kilt, Highland
No. 77*
kiosks
No. 259
Kiriu, Japan
No. 308
Klondyke
No. 334*
Knights of the Holy Grail
traditional location of castle
No. 149
Korea (*see* Chosen)
Kowloon, China
No. 281
Kremlin, The; Moscow
No. 198*, 199
kufas
No. 218**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Kyoto, Japan
No. 297**

L

Labrador
No. 388
Lac du Nord, French West Indies
No. 40**
lagoon
No. 173*
La Guayra, Venezuela
No. 60*
Lake District, England
No. 80*
Lakes
p. 178
artificial
No. 6**, 259
Como
No. 168
Fallen Leaf
No. 325
Gatun
No. 36*
Geneva
No. 175
Grasmere
No. 80*
Hofvijner
No. 128
in Japan
No. 304*
in Sweden
No. 104**
Killarney
No. 62*
Loch Katrine
No. 73*

Lakes—*cont'd*
Louise
No. 338*
Lucerne
No. 182*, 183
McDermott
No. 341
Mirror (Washington)
No. 332*
Moraine
No. 335
St. Mary's
No. 342*
Yamanaka
No. 305
Yellowstone
No. 350
Land Animals
p. 214
landeaus
No. 91*
Landscape Gardening
No. 2*, 5, 6**, 7**, 9, 12*, 16, 23, 29, 34, 55, 57, 58, 62*, 63, 64*, 70*, 72, 74**, 75, 76**, 78, 79, 80*, 82**, 83, 87*, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95**, 100, 104**, 105, 115, 120, 122*, 126*, 134, 135*, 136**, 137**, 139, 144*, 146, 150, 157, 166, 175, 185*, 188, 189, 193**, 200, 232, 255, 260*, 263**, 267**, 275, 284, 289, 297*, 299*, 321, 353, 368, 395**, p. 137**
Land Transportation
p. 162
lanterns, Japanese
No. 301**
La Paz, Bolivia
No. 51**
Lapps
No. 101**
lasso
No. 101**
Latin peoples
No. 59, 145, 155, 159, 162*, 202****
Latin Peoples in America
p. 190
Latin Peoples in Europe
p. 190
laundrying
No. 145, 286**
Lauterbrunnen Valley, Switzerland
No. 178, 179****
Law Court Buildings, Madras
No. 251
lead and zinc mines, Missouri
No. 371
Leaning Tower of Pisa
No. 167**
Lebanon Mountains
No. 220**
lebbek trees
No. 232
Legaspi, Philippine Islands
No. 312**
lemon grove
No. 159
Leningrad, Russia
No. 193, 194***
Leon, Nicaragua, Central America
No. 34
Leon Cathedral
No. 34
Leviathan, The
No. 399**
Lexington, Massachusetts
No. 395**
Liberty Square, Budapest, Hungary
No. 187*
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*, 4**
Library of the Vatican, Rome
No. 164*
lichens
No. 177
life savers' boats
No. 19*, 53*
Lima, Peru
No. 46*
Lima Cathedral
No. 46*

Lincoln, Abraham
birthplace of
No. 21
memorial to
No. 2*
Lincoln, England
No. 81
Lincoln Cathedral
No. 81
Lindbergh
No. 1
Lisbon, Portugal
No. 153*
List of Books for Supplementary reading
p. 257
Literature
No. 15*, 28, 29, 30, 31*, 46*, 47, 48, 49**, 50, 62*, 71, 72, 73*, 74**, 75, 76*, 78, 79, 80*, 82**, 83, 87*, 88, 92, 94, 98, 99*, 104**, 118, 119, 121, 122*, 124, 125**, 133, 134, 135*, 136**, 141**, 149, 150, 151**, 160**, 161, 162*, 163*, 164*, 165**, 169, 171, 172**, 173*, 206*, 207, 213, 215*, 216, 218, 219, 220**, 221*, 222*, 223, 224, 225*, 226*, 227, 228, 229, 230*, 232, 233*, 239**, 247, 250**, 251, 252, 253*, 254**, 255, 256, 257**, 258, 259, 260*, 261, 265*, 269, 278*, 321, 333, 334*, 342*, 357*, 358, 368, 370**, 372, 374**, 378, 383*, 384, 385, 388, 389*, p. 135
Littleton, New Hampshire
No. 397
Livingstone, David
scene of Livingstone's explorations
No. 244**
llamas
No. 49**, pp. 127, 165
Loch Katrine
No. 73*
locks
No. 373
log cabin
No. 21
log raft
No. 330**
London, England
No. 84 to 91*
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee
No. 22
Los Angeles, California (vicinity of)
No. 319
Lotefos, Norway
No. 96
Louise, Lake; Canada
No. 338*
Louisiana
No. 370**
Lucerne, Lake; Switzerland
No. 182*, 183
Lucerne, Switzerland
No. 182*, 183
Ludwig, King
palace of
No. 118
lumbering
No. 265*, 287**, 330**, p. 171
Luxembourg Garden, Paris
No. 137**
Luxor, Temple of (ruins)
No. 237
Luzon, Philippine Islands
No. 311*, 312**, 314**

M

MacGillicuddy Reeks
No. 62*
Madeira Island
No. 154
Madeleine, The; Paris
No. 139
Madras, India
No. 251
Madura, India
No. 250**
Magdalene, Church of the; Paris
No. 139
Magdelen College, Oxford, England
No. 83
Magero Island, Norway
No. 103*

Magnolia Gardens, Charleston
No. 23
Maid of the Mist, Niagara Falls
No. 383*
malemute dog
No. 334*
Mammoth Springs Hotel, Yellowstone
No. 346*
Manchuria
No. 291**, 292**, 293, 294
Manchus, city of the
No. 292**
Mandalay, Burma
No. 264**
mango trees
No. 30
Mangue Canal, Rio de Janeiro
No. 57
Manhattan Island, New York City
No. 11* to 17*
Manila
No. 313**
Man-propelled Vehicles
p. 164
Manufacturing
No. 142, 214, 287**, 293, 380
maple trees, Norway
No. 109*
marble quarry
No. 396
Mardi Gras, New Orleans
No. 370**
Maria Theresienstrasse, Innsbruck, Austria
No. 184*
Mariposa Grove, California
No. 323*
Maritime Alps, France
No. 146
Markets and Marketing
No. 17*, 51**, 59, 67, 116**, 129, 156**, 158**, 192**, 197, 201, 203**, 204**, 219, 228, 231**, 240, 270, 292**, 302, 306, 377
p. 170
Market Street, San Francisco
No. 318*
Mars Hill, Athens
No. 206
Masai women, East Africa
No. 242*
Massachusetts
No. 392**, 393, 394, 395**
Matterhorn, The; Switzerland
No. 176*
Maulmain, Burma
No. 265*
Mayon, Mount; Philippine Islands
No. 312**
McDermott, Lake; Montana
No. 341
McKinnon's Pass, New Zealand
No. 274
McMurry, Frank M., statement by
p. 39
Melbourne, Australia
No. 275
Memphis, Egypt (site of)
No. 235**
Mentone, France
No. 146
Mesa, Idaho
No. 351, 352
Mesa Verde, National Park, United States
No. 361
Mesopotamia (*see* Iraq)
Metals and Minerals
p. 172
metals and mining centers
No. 28, 49**, 334*, 335, 369**, 371
Mexican War (*see* United States, scenes associated with the history of)
Mexico City, Mexico
No. 29
Mexico, Republic of
No. 28, 29, 30, 31*
Michigan
No. 379**, 380
Michigan Avenue, Chicago
No. 376*

Midnight Sun, Norway
No. 103*
Milan Cathedral, Italy
No. 170**
Milford Sound, New Zealand
No. 273**
milk delivery
No. 60*, 132
milking
No. 60*, 97*, 158**
mill, grain; China
No. 293
Minakshi Temple, Madura, India
No. 250**
minarets
No. 198*, 210**, 220**, 257**
Minerals
p. 172
mines and mining centers
gold
No. 334*, 365
petroleum
No. 369**
silver
No. 28, 49**, 365
zinc and lead
No. 371
(*see also* quarrying)
Minneapolis, Minnesota
No. 374**
Minnehaha Falls, Minnesota
No. 374**
Minnesota
No. 374**
Minute Men Memorial
No. 395**
Mirror Lake, Washington
No. 332*
missions
No. 321, 368
Mississippi River, United States
No. 372, 373
Missouri
No. 371, 372
Misti, El (volcano)
No. 50
Moab Mountains, Palestine
No. 224
Moat
No. 90
Modern Costumes
p. 200
Modern Dress
p. 200
Mohammedan Architecture
(*see* architecture, Mohammedan)
p. 143
Mohammedans
No. 257**
Mombasa, British East Africa
No. 241
Monaco
No. 144*
Monastery
of Montserrat, Spain
No. 149
of São Jeronymo, Portugal
No. 153*
Mongolian or Yellow Race (example of)
No. 101**, 282** to 287**, 290*, 292**, 293, 295* to 302, 306, 307, 390, 391**, p. 195
monkeys (sacred)
No. 254**
Montana
No. 341 to 343**
Monte Carlo
No. 144*
Monte Leone, Switzerland
No. 177
Monuments
p. 157
monuments and memorials
to Com. John Barry
No. 8*
to Battle of Bunker Hill
No. 393
to Battle of Lookout Mountain
No. 22
to Buddha (Religion of)
No. 264**
to Burns, Robert
No. 79

monuments and memorials—*cont'd*
to Cleaveland, Moses
No. 381
to Duke Charles II (Brunswick Monument)
No. 175
to Frederick Augustus I
No. 116**
to Gizeh
No. 233*
to Hofer
No. 184*
to Lincoln, Abraham
No. 2*, 21
to Minute Men
No. 395**
to Nelson, Horatio
No. 66*, 78, 85
to O'Connell, Daniel
No. 66*
to Walter Scott
No. 78
to Soldiers and Sailors
No. 381
No. 75
to Wallace, William
to Washington, George
No. 2*, 6**
(*see also* buildings, famous and historic; cathedrals, temples, tombs)
Moors, Castle of the
No. 150, 151**
Moraine, Lake; Canada
No. 335
Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City
No. 353**
mosaics, paintings and tapestries
No. 4, 107*, 111, 130, 140*, 151**, 152, 158**, 164*, 172**, 211, 258, 285,** p. 129
(*see also* art)
Moscow, Russia
No. 198*, 199
Moskva River, Russia
No. 198*, 199
moslems
No. 259, 260*
Mosques
in Algiers
No. 156**
in Damascus
No. 220**
in Luxor, Egypt
No. 237
in Serajevo
No. 204**
Jama Masjid, Delhi, India
No. 257
of Omar, Palestine
No. 226*
of Saint Sophia, Turkey
No. 210, 211** (interior)
moss
No. 23
motion pictures, Universal City, city of studios
No. 319
motor boats
No. 27, 133, 273****
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Motor Vehicles, Transportation by
p. 167
Mountain Climbing
p. 248
Mountain Peaks and Volcanoes
p. 180
mountain ranges
Alleghenies, Pennsylvania
No. 10
Alps, Switzerland
No. 178, 179**, 181, 182***
Andes, South America
No. 47, 48, 58
Apennines, Italy
No. 165**
Australian Alps
No. 277
Bavarian Alps
No. 184*
Cascade, Oregon
No. 330**
French Alps
No. 147**

mountain ranges—*cont'd*
Gallatin, Wyoming
No. 346*
Himalayas, India
No. 262**
Italian Alps
No. 166, 168, 169
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee
No. 22
MacGillicuddy Reeks, Ireland
No. 62*
Maritime Alps
No. 146
of Alaska
No. 334*
of China
No. 281, 290*
of Corsica
No. 148
of Japan
No. 298, 300, 308**
of Judea
No. 224
of Norway
No. 98, 99*
Parowin, Utah
No. 354
Rockies
Canadian
No. 335, 339
Colorado
No. 365
Montana
No. 342*
Sacred Mountains of the Catalans
No. 149
Selkirk, British Columbia
No. 336*
Sierra de Guanajuato, Mexico
No. 28
Sierra Nevada, California
No. 324*, 325
Sierras of Spain
No. 150
Taygetus, Greece
No. 205**
Transylvanian Alps
No. 202**
mountain ranges—*cont'd*
Trossachs, Scotland
No. 73*, 76**
White Mountains, New Hampshire
No. 397
Mount Rainier National Park
No. 332
Mounts
Abu, India
No. 253*
Blanc, France
No. 174
Buffalo, Australia
No. 276, 277
Clark, Yosemite
No. 324*
Elliott, New Zealand
No. 274
Fuji, Japan
No. 304*, 305
Gould, Montana
No. 341
Grinnell, Montana
No. 341
Hermon, foothills of, Palestine
No. 220**
Hood, Oregon
No. 329
Leone, Switzerland
No. 177
Mayon, Philippine Islands
No. 312**
of Olives, Jerusalem
No. 225*, 226*
Pagus, Smyrna
No. 213
Pembroke, New Zealand
No. 273**
Pichincha, Ecuador
No. 44
Pilatus, Switzerland
No. 183
Rainier, Washington
No. 332*
Shasta, California
No. 326**
Sipylus, Smyrna
No. 213

mountain ranges—*cont'd*
Sir Donald, British Columbia
No. 336*
Soufriere, British West Indies
No. 39*
Tallac, California
No. 325
Taygetus, Greece
No. 205**
Tomies, Ireland
No. 62*
Vesuvius, Italy
No. 160**
Victoria, Alta
No. 338*
Mount Vernon, Virginia
home of George Washington
No. 7**
Mouse Tower on the Rhine
No. 121
moving picture studios
No. 319
Mukden, Manchuria
No. 292**
Mukuntuweap River, Utah
No. 356**
Multnomah Falls, Oregon
No. 327
Muscle Shoals, Alabama
No. 25
museum
No. 113
Muski, Cairo, Egypt
No. 231**

N

Naerofiord, Norway
No. 99*
Nanking Road, Shanghai
No. 285
Naples, Italy
No. 160**
Nassau, Bahama Islands
No. 38
National Academy of Music, Paris
No. 138
National Gallery, Edinburgh
No. 78
National Museum, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
National parks (*see* parks, national)
Natural Forms
p. 188
Natural Bridge, Virginia
No. 20**
Nature Study
p. 214
Nazareth, Palestine
No. 222*
Nebraska
No. 366**
Nebuchadezzar's Palace (Ruins of)
No. 216
necklaces, primitive
No. 242*, 272
Negro Race (examples of)
No. 24*, 37, 240 to 243, 247, 272**, p. 197
Nelson, Horatio (Admiral Lord)
memorials to
No. 66*, 78, 85
Netherlands
No. 124 to 128
Netherlands, Teutons in
p. 192
Neuschwanstein palace, Germany
No. 118
Nevada
No. 352
New Brunswick, Canada
No. 387
New Church, Berlin
No. 112*
Newfoundland dog
No. 168
New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia
No. 272
New Hampshire
No. 397
New Haven, Connecticut
No. 398**

New Jersey
No. 19*
New Orleans, Louisiana
No. 370**
New South Wales, Australia
No. 279, 280
New Tower Bridge, London
No. 89
New York City, New York
No. 11* to 18, 399, 400***
New York State
No. 11* to 18, 382, 383*, 384, 399, 400***
New Zealand
No. 273, 274**
Niagara Bridge, New York
No. 384
Niagara Falls, New York
No. 383*, 384
Niagara River, New York
No. 383*, 384
Nicaragua, Central America
No. 34
Nice, France
No. 145
Nijni-Novgorod
No. 197
Nikko
No. 309
Nile River, Egypt
No. 237
Nimbus Clouds
p. 187
Nineveh, Iraq
No. 214
North America
No. 1* to 31*; 317 to 390; 392 to 400***
North Cape, Norway
No. 103*
North Dakota
No. 344
Norway
No. 95 to 103**
Norway, Teutons in
p. 0
Notre Dame Cathedral, France
No. 136**
Nuremberg, Germany
No. 116**

O

oaks, live
No. 23
obelisk, Rome
No. 162*, 163*
Oberammergau, Germany
No. 119
ocean liners
No. 399**
oceans
Arctic
No. 389*
Atlantic
No. 18, 19*, 400*
Pacific
No. 272
O'Connel, Daniel
monument to
No. 66*
Odessa, Ukraine
No. 200, 201
Ohio
No. 381
oil derricks
No. 369**
"Old Faithful" Geyser, Yellowstone National Park
No. 349*
"Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," London
No. 84
Old Spanish Stone Bridge, Philippine Islands
No. 312**
Old State House, Boston
No. 392**
olive trees
No. 225*, 226*
Olympian Zeus Temple
No. 207
Omar, Mosque of (*see* Dome of the Rock)
Omuro Gosha, Kyoto
No. 297**
One Hundred Thousand Miles Around the World
p. 44
Opera, The; Paris
No. 138

opera house, Odessa, Ukraine
No. 200
Oporto, Portugal
No. 152
orange grove
No. 319
Orchards
p. 128
Orders, Architectural
p. 149
Oriental Costumes
p. 207
Oregon
No. 327 to 330**
Oroya (Peruvian Central) Railroad
No. 48
Orsova, Rumania
No. 202**
Osaka, Japan
No. 301**
Oscarshal Royal Gardens, Norway
No. 95**
Oslo, Norway
No. 95**
Ostriches
No. 320, p. 128
Other Natural Forms
p. 188
Ouiatchonan Falls, New Brunswick
No. 387
Ouray, Colorado
No. 362
Ovens River valley, Australia
No. 277
oxen
No. 32, 47, 52*, 154, 186, 239, 396**, pp. 126, 165
Oxford, England
No. 83
Oxford University
No. 83

P

Pacific, Caucasian Peoples of the
p. 194
Pacific Ocean
No. 272
pagodas, Burma
No. 264**
Pagsanjan, Luzon, Philippine Islands
No. 314**
paintings, mosaics and tapestries
No. 4, 107*, 111, 140*, 151**, 152, 158**, 164*, 172**, 211, 258, 285**, p. 129
palace museum, Berlin
No. 113
Palace of Justice, Brussels
No. 131*
palaces
p. 156
Alhambra, Granada, Spain
No. 150, 151**
Doges', Venice, Italy
No. 173*
in Athens, Greece
No. 206*
in Berlin, Germany
No. 112*, 113
in Leningrad, Russia
No. 194*
in Peking, China
No. 289
in Praha, Czechoslovakia
No. 188*
in Stockholm, Sweden
No. 106, 107***
of Buda, Budapest, Hungary
No. 187*
of Fontainebleau, France
No. 140*
of Justice, Brussels, Belgium
No. 131*
of Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon
No. 216
Peterhof, Russia (former)
No. 193**
Sans Souci, Potsdam, Germany
No. 115
Tower, London, England
No. 90

palaces—*cont'd*
Trocadero, Paris, France
No. 134
Vatican, Rome
No. 162*, 164*
Palermo, Sicily
No. 158**
vicinity of
No. 159
Palestine
No. 221* to 230*
"Palestine"—by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Ph.D.
p. 43
palm garden, Germany
No. 120
Palms of Memphis
No. 235**
palms
No. 27, 57, 120, 157, 248, 311***
Paloduro Ranch
No. 367**
Panama
No. 36*
Panama Canal
No. 36*
Pangasinan Province, Philippine Islands
No. 314**
Papuans, New Guinea
No. 272
Parana River, Argentina
No. 54**
Paris, France
No. 134 to 139
parks, city and state
No. 9, 12*, 23, 118, 146, 187*, 259, 297, 374**, 394, 395****
(*see also* gardens and landscape gardening)
Parks, National; Canada
Rocky Mountain
No. 340**
Parks, National; New Zealand
Fiordland
No. 274
Parks, National; United States
Garden of the Gods
No. 364
Parks, National; U. S.—*cont'd*
Glacier
No. 341, 342*
Grand Canyon
No. 357*, 358
Lookout Mountain
No. 22
Mesa Verde
No. 361
Mt. Rainier
No. 332*
Yellowstone
No. 345 to 350
Zion
No. 356**
Parliament, Houses of
Berlin
No. 114
Budapest
No. 187*
London
No. 86*
Vienna
No. 185*
Parowan Range, Utah
No. 354
Parsees, India
No. 252
Parswanatha, image of
No. 253*
Parthenon, Greece
No. 206*, 207
Pasadena, California
No. 320
Passion Play
Oberammergau, village where play is given
No. 119
Past Civilization, Centers of
p. 243
peaks, famous
Abu, Mt.; India
No. 253*
Blanc, Mt.; France
No. 174
Buffalo, Mt.; Australia
No. 276, 277
Clark, Mt.; Yosemite
No. 324*
Elliott, Mt.; New Zealand
No. 274

peaks, famous—*cont'd*
El Misti, Peru
No. 50
Fletschorn, The; Switzerland
No. 177
Fujiyama, Japan
No. 304*, 305
Gould, Mt.; Montana
No. 341
Grinnell, Mt.; Montana
No. 341
Hood, Mt.; Oregon
No. 329**
Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico
No. 31*
Jungfrau, Switzerland
No. 181
Leone, Mt.; Switzerland
No. 177
Matterhorn, The; Switzerland
No. 176*
Mayon, Mt.; Philippine Islands
No. 312**
Pagus, Mt.; Smyrna
No. 213
Pembroke, Mt.; New Zealand
No. 273**
Pichincha, Mt.; Ecuador
No. 44
Pike's, Colorado
No. 364
Pilatus, Mt.; Switzerland
No. 183
Pyramid, Washington
No. 332*
Shasta, Mt.; California
No. 326**
Signal Mountain, Tennessee
No. 22
Sipylus, Mt.; Asia Minor
No. 213
Sir Donald, Mt.; British Columbia
No. 336*
Soufriere, Mt.; British West Indies
No. 39*

peaks, famous—*cont'd*
Sugar Loaf Mountain, Brazil
No. 56*
Table Mountain, Cape Town
No. 247
Tallac, Mt.; California
No. 325
Taygetus, Mt.; Greece
No. 205**
Ten Peaks, British Columbia
No. 335
Tomies, Ireland
No. 62*
Vesuvius, Mt.; Italy
No. 160**
Victoria, Mt.; Canada
No. 338*
Washington, Mt.; New Hampshire
No. 397
Peasant Costumes
p. 201
(*see also* Oriental Costumes p. 207)
peasants
No. 97*, 98, 142, 143, 195**, 196, 203****
peddlers, Korea
No. 296
Pei-ho, China
No. 288
Peking, China
No. 287 to 289**
Peloponnesian Mountains
No. 206*
penguins
No. 245, p. 128
Peninsula of Bygdo, Oslo
No. 95**
Pennsylvania
No. 8*, 9, 10
People, Types of
p. 189
Pera
No. 208*
Peradeniya Gardens, Ceylon
No. 249
Peru
No. 46* to 50

Peruvian Central Railroad (Oroya Railroad)
No. 48
Petrograd, Russia (see Leningrad)
petroleum
No. 369**
Pharoahs,
site of ancient residence
No. 232
tombs of
No. 232, 233*, 234
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
No. 8*, 9
Philippine Islands
No. 312**, 313**, 314**
Phoenix, Arizona
No. 360
Physical Geography
p. 174
Pichincha, Mount; Ecuador
No. 44
picnic, Japan
No. 297**
Pigeons
No. 172**, p. 128
Pike's Peak, Colorado
No. 364
Pilatus, Mount; Switzerland
No. 183
Pilgrims
Church Pilgrims attended in Netherlands
No. 127
"Pillars of Hercules"
Gibraltar
No. 155**
Oregon
No. 328
pineapples
No. 26*
pine
mountain
No. 174
Scotch
No. 96, 108
yellow
No. 325
pipe, Indian
No. 385
Piraeus, Greece
No. 206*
Pisa Cathedral
No. 167**
Pisa, Italy
No. 167**
Pizarro, Francisco
Cathedral where Pizarro is buried
No. 46*
Place de la Concorde, Paris
No. 135*
Places associated with Textile Industry
p. 174
Plains and Plateaus
p. 186
plains
p. 186
alluvial
No. 255, 319
coastal
No. 26*, 27**, 206*, 229, 313**
river flood
No. 72, 75, 215*, 217, 232, 235**, 237, 239**
plane-tree
No. 255
plantations
No. 24*, 26*, 35*, 37**, 41**, 42*, 47, 298
(*see also* farms, ranches)
planting
No. 300**
Plants
p. 215
plateaus
p. 186
No. 359**, 366**, 367**
Plate River, Argentina
No. 53*
Platte River Valley, Nebraska
No. 366**
Plonlein, The; Rothenburg, Germany
No. 117
plowing
No. 196, 294, 295*
Plowing, Planting, and Cultivating
p. 124

pointers
No. 335
Poland
No. 190, 191
Polar Regions (*see* Arctic Regions)
Polish Museum, Cracow
No. 191
Pompeian Room, Winter Palace, Leningrad
No. 194*
poplars
No. 52*, 83, 255
Port Florence, Africa
No. 240
Portugal
No. 152, 153*
Postoffice, General; New York City
No. 13**
Potomac River, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
Potsdam, Germany
No. 115
pottery
No. 240, 296
power dams
No. 25, 373
Prague (*see* Praha)
Praha, (Prague) Czechoslovakia
No. 188*, 189
primitive architecture (*see* architecture, primitive)
p. 141
Primitive Costumes
p. 206
Primitive Styles of Buildings
p. 141
Princes Street, Edinburgh
No. 78
prisons
No. 90, 189
Professional Entertainments
p. 247
Propylaea, Athens
No. 206*
Prospect Point, Niagara Falls
No. 383*
Psychologists' Statement
p. 32
Public Buildings
p. 150
Publishers' Statement
p. 3
pulpit, Antwerp Cathedral
No. 130
Pulpit Terrace, Yellowstone National Park
No. 346*
punts
No. 45
(*see* boats, ships and transportation)
Pyramid Peak, Washington
No. 332*
Pyramids, Egypt
No. 232, 233*, 234

Q

quarrying
No. 396
Quebec, Canada
No. 385, 386**
Queenstown (Cobh) Ireland
No. 61**
Quito, Ecuador
No. 44

R

races
Caucasian or White (examples of)
p. 189
Celts
No. 65, 67, 69, 77*, 142, 143**, 180, 182*, p. 192
Hellenes
No. 205**, p. 193
in America
No. 1*, 26*, 323*, 330**, 335, 337, 344, 367**, 377, 397, p. 189
in Asia
No. 249, 250**, 252, p. 193
Latins
No. 59, 145, 155**, 159, 162*, 202**, p. 190
Semites
No. 156**, 157, 197, 212**, 214, p. 194

races—*cont'd*
Slavs
No. 90, p. 193
Teutons
No. 83, 84, 88, 97*, 98, 104, 122*, 125**, 184*, 192****, p. 191
Mongolian or Yellow (examples of)
No. 101, 282** to 287**, 290*, 292**, 293, 295*, 296, 297**, 298, 299, 300**, 301**, 302, 306, 307, 390, 391****, p. 195
Negro or Black (examples of)
No. 24*, 37, 240, 241, 242*, 243, 247, 272**, p. 197
Red or American Indian (examples of)
No. 51, 333, 342*, 385**, p. 196
Racial Geography
p. 189
racks, tobacco drying
No. 37**
rafts
No. 45, 330**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
railroads
electric
No. 12*, 14, 66*, 67, 381
elevated
No. 12*
steam
No. 48, 328, 363*
railroad station, Bombay
No. 252
Railroads, Transportation by
p. 166
Rail, Transportation by, in cities
p. 167
railway station, St. Gotthard's, Lucerne
No. 183
Rainbow Falls, Watkins Glen, New York
No. 382
Rainier, Mount; Washington
No. 332*
ranch
cattle
No. 367**
sheep
No. 343**
rapids
No. 96
Rathhaus Castle, Cracow, Poland
No. 191
Rattvik, Sweden
No. 104**
reclamation
No. 232, 300, 359**, 360**
Recreation and Sport
p. 247
Red or Indian Race (examples of)
No. 51, 333, 342*, 385**, p. 196
redwood trees
No. 323*
reed mat homes
No. 217
Reims (Rheims) France
No. 141**
reindeer
No. 101**, p. 127, 166
Religious Buildings (*see* cathedrals, churches, missions, mosques, temples)
p. 152
Religious History
p. 230
(*see* also Religious Buildings, p. 152
religious rites
No. 211, 252, 253*, 257, 261**
Remarkable Engineering Feats
p. 245
(*see also* Architecture p. 141)
Renaissance Architecture (*see* Architecture, Renaissance)
p. 145
restaurant
No. 120

Revolutionary War (*see* United States, scenes associated with the history of)
Rheims (*see* Reims)
Rheinstein Castle
No. 122*
Rhine River, Germany
No. 121, 122*
Rhodesia, South Africa
No. 244**
Rhone River, France
No. 175
Rialto Bridge, Venice
No. 171
rice
No. 256, 300**, 303*, 313**, 314****
Riddarholms Church, Sweden
No. 106**
rifles
No. 344
Rimac River, Peru
No. 46*, 48
Ring Square, Cracow
No. 191
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
No. 56*, 57
Rivers
p. 175
Aare, Switzerland
No. 180
Anclote, Florida
No. 27**
Arkansas, Colorado
No. 363*
Ashley, South Carolina
No. 23
Bow, Canada
No. 339
Cherwell, Oxford, England
No. 83
Chukiang, China
No. 283*
Colorado, Wyoming
No. 358
Columbia, Oregon
No. 327, 328, 330**
Danube, Hungary
No. 187
East, New York
No. 11, 15
Rivers—*cont'd*
Euphrates, Iraq
No. 215, 217
Firehole, Wyoming
No. 348
Forth, Scotland
No. 75
Ganges, India
No. 261
Guayais, Ecuador
No. 45
Harlem, New York
No. 11*
Hudson, New York
No. 11*
Jhelum, India
No. 255
Jordan, Palestine
No. 224
Lotefos, Norway
No. 96
Mississippi, United States
No. 372, 373
Moskva, Russia
No. 198*, 199
Mukuntuweap, Utah
No. 356**
Niagara, New York
No. 383*, 384
Nile, Egypt
No. 237
Parana, Argentina
No. 54**
Pei-ho, China
No. 288
Plate, Argentina
No. 53*
Platte, Nebraska
No. 366**
Potomac, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
Rhine, Germany
No. 121, 122*
Rhone, France
No. 175
Rimac, Peru
No. 46*, 48
Saint Johns, New Brunswick
No. 387
Saint Lawrence, Canada
No. 386**

Rivers—*cont'd*
Salt, Arizona
No. 360
Salwin, Burma
No. 265*
Shoshone, (Snake) Idaho
No. 351
Skarsfos, Norway
No. 96
Snake, (Shoshone) Idaho
No. 351
Spree, Berlin
No. 114
Tay, Scotland
No. 72
Tennessee, Tennessee
No. 22
Thames, England
No. 86*, 90, 91*, 92
Tiber, Italy
No. 161, 163*
Tigris, Iraq
No. 218**
Var, France
No. 145
Whang poo, China
No. 284
Yarra, Australia
No. 275
Yellowstone, Wyoming
No. 347*
Yosemite, California
No. 322**
Zambesi, Africa
No. 244**
Riverside Geyser, Wyoming
No. 348
Rocky Mountain Park, Canada
No. 340**
Roman Architecture (*see* Architecture, Roman)
p. 143
Roman fortress, Palestine
No. 221*
Romanesque Architecture (*see* Architecture, Romanesque)
p. 144
Rome, Italy
No. 161 to 165**
Roosevelt Dam, Arizona
No. 360
Ross Castle, Ireland
No. 63
Rothenburg, Germany
No. 117
Roumania (*see* Rumania)
"round up," Texas
No. 367**
row boats
No. 19*, 55, 86*, 99*, 110*, 117, 155, 168, 173*, 199, 224, 247, 304*, 333**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
rowan trees
No. 126*
Royal Avenue, Belfast
No. 67
Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, India
No. 249
Royal Exchange, London, England
No. 84
Royal Gardens, Oslo, Norway
No. 95**
Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, Colorado
No. 363*
Royal Institution, Edinburgh, Scotland
No. 78
Royal Palace at Fontainebleau, France
No. 140*
Royal Palace (ancient) Praha
No. 188*
Royal Palace, Athens
No. 206*
Royal Palace of Nebuchadnezzar
No. 216
Royal Theatre, Berlin
No. 112*
rubber tree
No. 249
Rubens, Peter Paul
painting of
No. 130
Rudeshimer Berg, Germany
No. 121

Rumania
No. 202*
Russia
No. 193** to 199
Russian Church, Jerusalem
No. 225*

S

sabots
No. 142
Sackville Street, Dublin
No. 66*
Sacred Mountains of the Catalans
No. 149
saddles
No. 258, 265*, 367**
sail boats
No. 15*, 38, 108, 110*, 121, 124, 126*, 127, 199, 221*, 272, 286**, 288, 291**, 304*
Saint Angelo, Castle of
No. 161, 163*
Saint Colman's Cathedral, Cobh, Ireland
No. 61**
Saint Gotthard Railway Station, Lucerne
No. 183
Saint Johns, New Brunswick
No. 387
Saint Johns River, New Brunswick
No. 387
Saint Lawrence River, Canada
No. 386**
Saint Louis, Missouri
No. 372
Saint Mark's Cathedral, Venice
No. 172**
Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, London
No. 85
Saint Mary's Lake, Montana
No. 342*
Saint Paul's Cathedral, Antwerp
No. 129, 130
Saint Paul's Cathedral, London
No. 88
Saint Peter's, Rome
No. 161, 162*
Saint Petersburg, Russia (*see* Leningrad)
Saint Sophia, (mosque) Constantinople
exterior
No. 210**
interior
No. 211
Saint Vincent Island, British West Indies
No. 39*
Saint Vitus Cathedral, Praha, Czechoslovakia
No. 188*
Salt Lake City, Utah
No. 353**
Salt River, Arizona
No. 360
Salt River Valley, Arizona
No. 359**
Salvador, Central America
No. 33
Salwin River, Burma
No. 265*
Samaria, Palestine
No. 223
sampans
No. 284
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
San Antonio, Texas
No. 368
San Domingo Cathedral, Mexico City
No. 29
San Francisco, California
No. 318*
San Juan Capistrano, Mission of
No. 321
sandstone
No. 354, 355*, 364
Sans Souci (palace of Frederick the Great)
No. 115
Santa Clara, Peru
No. 47

São Jeronymo Monastery (former)
No. 153*
São Paulo, Brazil
No. 55
Saracenic (Mohammedan) Architecture
p. 143
saw mill, China
No. 287**
schooners
No. 38, 108, 110*, 388, 389*
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Scotland
No. 72 to 79
Scotland, Celts in
p. 192
Scott's Bluff, Nebraska
No. 366**
Scott, Sir Walter
monument to
No. 78
scene of his famous poem "Fair Maid of Perth"
No. 71
sculpture
No. 3*, 29, 32, 34, 55, 62*, 66*, 78, 81, 83, 85, 87*, 89, 113, 114, 115, 116**, 123**, 129 to 133, 136**, 137**, 138, 139, 141**, 144*, 151**, 153*, 162*, 163*, 164*, 166, 170**, 172**, 175, 184*, 185*, 194*, 200, 211, 216, 233*, 236**, 237, 253*, 263**, 264**, 269, 285, 309, 321, 333, 353**
(*see also* art)
Sculpture and Statuary
p. 129
scythe
No. 186
sea lions
No. 317
sealskin tents
No. 391**
Seaside Recreation and Sport
p. 247
Seattle, Washington
No. 331*
Secular History
p. 218
Selkirk Mountains, British Columbia
No. 336*
Semites
No. 156**, 157, 197, 212**, 214, p. 194
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*
Seoul, Chosen
No. 296
Seoul, vicinity of, Chosen
No. 295*
Serajevo, Jugoslavia
No. 204**
shaft house, zinc and lead mine
No. 371
Shakespeare, William
birthplace of
No. 82**
Shanghai, China
No. 284, 285
Shanklin, Isle of Wight
No. 94
Shasta, Mount; California
No. 326**
Sheep
No. 74**, 235**, 343**, p. 127
shepherd
No. 343**
shepherd dogs
No. 343**
ships
battle
No. 281
ocean liners
No. 53*, 281, 394, 399**
sailing
No. 15*, 38, 108, 110*, 124, 199, 221*, 291**, 388, 389*
schooners
No. 38, 108, 110*, 388, 389*
steamers
No. 36*, 53*, 61**, 73*, 99*, 110*, 121, 168, 213, 281, 283*, 372, 394, 399**

ships—*cont'd*
whalers
No. 389*
(*see* boats, ships and transportation)
Shizuoka, Japan
No. 303*
shoe making, (wooden)
No. 142
shoe store, Japan
No. 302
Shoes
p. 209
shoes, wooden
No. 125**, **142**
Shoshone Falls, Idaho
No. 351
Shoshone River, Idaho
No. 351
Shottery, England
No. 82**
Sicily
No. 158**, **159**
Sidney, Australia
No. 279
Sierra de Guanajuato, Mexico
No. 28
Sierra Mountains, Spain
No. 150
Sierra Nevada Mountains, California
No. 322**, **324***, **325**
Signal Mountain, Tennessee
No. 22
signs
electric
No. 16
Japanese
No. 306
"Silent City," Bryce Canyon, Utah
No. 355*
silver mining towns
No. 28, 49**
Singhalese
No. 249
Sinyang (Mukden) Manchuria
No. 292**
Sipylus, Mount; Asia Minor
No. 213
Sir Donald, Mount; Canada
No. 336*
Skarsfos, Norway
No. 96
skis
No. 344
skyscrapers
No. 12*, **13****, **16**, **376***, **381**, **400***, p. 147
slavs
No. 190, p. 193
sled
No. 334*
sledges, oxdrawn
No. 154
slips
No. 11*, **12***, **15***, **53***, **202****, **307**, **400***
smelter
No. 371
Smyrna
No. 213
Snake River, Idaho
No. 351
snowshoes
No. 344
Social Recreation and Sport
p. 247
Södertelge Canal, Sweden
No. 108
Sofia, Bulgaria
No. 203**
soldiers
No. 209, 249, 258, 292**
Södertelge Canal, Sweden
No. 226*, **227**
sombrero
No. 30
Soufriere's Crater
No. 39*
South Africa
No. 244**, **245**, **246****, **247**
South America
No. 43 to 60*
South Australia
No. 278*
South Carolina
No. 23
Spacing, Arrangement and Proportion
p. 147

Spain
No. 149, 150, 151**
Spanish American War (*see* United States, scenes associated with the history of)
Spanish Mission, California
No. 321
Spanish Stone Bridge (Old), Legaspi, Philippine Islands
No. 312**
Sparta, Greece
No. 205**
Special Suggestions
p. 96
Spencer, Herbert, statement by
p. 40
Sphinx, The; Egypt
No. 233*
sponge fishing
No. 38
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Sport
p. 247
Spree River, Berlin
No. 114
"Spirit of St. Louis"
No. 1*
spruce trees, Alaska
No. 334*
stadium, Yale University
No. 398**
stalactites
No. 280
stalagmites
No. 280
Stand Rock, Wisconsin
No. 375
State House, (Old) Boston
No. 392**
State Street, Chicago
No. 377
statuary
p. 131
historical
No. 66*, 85, 113, 116, 129, 130, 163*, 164*, 175, 184*, 253*, 321, 381, 393**
statuary—*cont'd*
symbolical and decorative
No. 3*, 29, 55, 115, 136, 137**, 138, 144*, 166, 170**, 172** 185*, 353****
(*see also* art)
Staubbach Falls, Switzerland
No. 179**
steamboats
No. 73*, 89, 99*, 121, 168, 183, 208*, 278*, 283*, 372
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
steam engines
No. 10, 35*, 78, 363*
Stereograph, an Appreciative Statement, by Oliver Wendell Holmes
p. 36
Stereograph and the Stereoscope, by Oliver Wendell Holmes
p. 35
Stereograph as a Title Deed to the World, by Burton Holmes
p. 9
Stirling Castle, Scotland
No. 74**
Stirling, Scotland
No. 74, 75**
Stock Exchange, Oporto, Portugal
No. 151**
Stockholm, Sweden
No. 106, 107***
Stratus Clouds
p. 187
"Street Called Straight," Damascus
No. 220**
street cars
No. 14, 15*, 16, 66*, 67, 106, 377**
Street Scenes
p. 158
Styles, of Architecture, Historic
p. 142
Styles of Building, Primitive
p. 141

Su-Chow, China
No. 286**
Subject Classification
p. 118
sugar beet fields
No. 366**
sugar cane
No. 47
Sugarloaf Mountain, Brazil
No. 56
summer resorts
No. 18, 19*
Sunken Gardens
No. 9, 144*, 146
sunsets
No. 45, 103*, 248**, 310
surf boards (for surf riding)
No. 316
Swahili Tribe, Africa
No. 240
Sweden
No. 104** to 109*
Sweden, Teutons in
p. 191
"Sweet Innisfallen" Island, Scotland
No. 62*
Switzerland
No. 174 to 183
Switzerland, Celts in
p. 193
Sydney, Australia
No. 279
Syria
No. 220**
Szechonyi Bridge, Budapest
No. 187*

T

Tabernacle, Mormon
No. 353**
Table Mountain, South Africa
No. 247
Table of Contents
p. 7
Taj Mahal, India
No. 260*
Tallac, Mount; California
No. 325
tapestries, mosaics and paintings
No. 4**, 107*, 111, 130, 140*,
tapestries, mosaics and paintings —*cont'd*
151**, 152, 158**, 164*, 172**, 211, 285, p. 129
(*see also* art)
Tay River, Scotland
No. 72
Taygetos, Mount; Greece
No. 205**
tea house, Shanghai
No. 285
tea plantation
No. 298, 303*, 308
teak logs
No. 265*
Tell, William
neighborhood of
No. 183
Temples
at Benares, India
No. 261
at Madura, India
No. 250**
at Nikko, Japan
No. 309
Boro Budur, Java, Dutch East Indies
No. 269
Mormon, Salt Lake City, Utah
No. 353**
of Karnak, Thebes, Egypt
No. 236**
of Luxor, Egypt
No. 237
of Olympian Zeus, Athens
No. 207
of Vimala Sah, Mt. Abu, India
No. 253*
Parthenon, Athens
No. 206, 207
tents
No. 334*, 342*, 385, 391**
Tennessee River, Tennessee
No. 22
Ten Peaks, British Columbia
No. 335
tepees
No. 342*, 385, 391**

Teutons
No. 83, 84, 88, 97*, 98*, 104, 122*, 125**, 184*, 192**, p. 191**
Texas
No. 367, 368, 369****
Textile Industry, Places Associated with
p. 174
Textiles, Production of
p. 172
Textiles, Uses of
p. 173
Thames River, England
No. 86*, 89, 90, 91*, 92
thatched roofs
No. 37, 43, 49**, 76**, 94, 270**
theatres
No. 16, 32, 55, 112*, 185*, 301**
Theatre Street, Osaka
No. 301**
Thebes, Egypt
No. 236, 238****
Threadneedle Street, London
No. 84
threshing
No. 143, 239**, 314****
Threshing, Harvesting and
p. 124
Tiber River, Italy
No. 161, 163*
Tiberias, Palestine
No. 221*
Tigris River, Iraq
No. 218**
Times Square, New York City
No. 16
Title List of The 400 World Tour
p. 97
tobacco plantation
No. 37**
Tokyo, Japan
No. 307
tombs
Hadrian
No. 161, 163*
tombs—*cont'd*
Palace of the Dead, Genoa, Italy
No. 166
Pharoahs
No. 232, 233*, 234
Taj Mahal, Agra, India,
No. 260*
Tut-Ankh-Amen
No. 238**
Tomies Mountains, Ireland
No. 62*
torpedo boat
No. 281
Torpedo Rock, Victoria, Australia
No. 276
tortillas
No. 33
totem poles
No. 333
Tower Bridge, London
No. 89
Tower of David, Jerusalem
No. 226*
Tower of London
No. 89, 90
Town and City Views
p. 159
Trafalgar Square, London
No. 85
Training the Powers of Observation, by Charles W. Eliot, Ph.D.
p. 37
transportation
p. 162
air
No. 1*, p. 169**
land
p. 162
by aid of animals
No. 32, 35*, 43, 47, 51, 52*, 59, 63, 66*, 67, 94, 102, 105, 132, 135*, 141**, 143**, 154, 156**, 158**, 162*, 184*, 186, 191, 192**, 196, 199, 201, 209,**

transportation, land, by aid of animals—*cont'd*
210**, 212**, 222*, 223, 229, 230*, 231**, 232, 233**, 239**, 258, 265*, 292**, 314**, 334*, 367**, 370**, pp. 164-166
by aid of man
No. 24*, 26*, 37**, 41**, 98, 159. 204**, 209, 228, 231**, 240, 241, 242*, 250**, 268, 284, 285, 303*, 306, p. 162
by aid of motor vehicles
No. 14, 16, 17*, 66*, 67, 84, 88, 129, 135*, 138, 323*, 376,* 377, 379**, 380, 381, p. 167
by aid of railroads
p. 166
electric
No. 12*, 14, 15*, 16, 66*, 67, 185*, 377, 381, 392**
steam
No. 10, 35*, 156**, 178**, 328, 363*, 365
water
No. 12*, 13**, 15*, 27**, 36*, 38, 53*, 73*, 86*, 89, 95**, 103*, 108, 110*, 121, 124, 126*, 127, 133, 155**, 160**, 161, 168, 171, 173*, 199, 202**, 208*, 213, 218**, 221*, 224, 247, 261, 272, 273**, 279, 281, 283*, 284, 286**, 288, 291**, 304*, 307, 312**, 333, 373, 383*, 389*, 394, 399**, 400*, p. 167
Transylvanian Alps
No. 202**
Travel
p. 234
Travel, Methods of (*see* Transportation)
trees
ash
No. 72, 299*
trees—*cont'd*
ash, mountain
No. 126*
banana
No. 35*, 37**, 41**
birch
No. 104**, 108
cherry, flowering
No. 297**
cocoa
No. 42*
coconut palms
No. 27, 248**, 268
coffee
No. 41**
cypress
No. 205**, 206*, 207, 225*
date palms
No. 215*, 217, 235**
firs
No. 101**, 193**
India rubber
No. 249
juniper
No. 299*, 359**
lebbek
No. 232
lemon
No. 159
linden, European
No. 112*
mango
No. 30
maple, Norway
No. 109*
oak
No. 190
oak, live
No. 23, 31*
olive
No. 225*, 228
orange
No. 319
palms
No. 57, 157, 215*, 217, 235**, 248**, 311*
pines
mountain
No. 174
Scotch
No. 96

trees, pines—*cont'd*
seedling
No. 299*
western
No. 355*, 357*
yellow
No. 325
plane tree, oriental
No. 255
poplar
No. 52*, 83, 255
poplar, Lombardy
No. 204**
redwood
No. 323*
rowan
No. 126*
rubber
No. 249
spruce, Alaska
No. 334*
Upsala
No. 105
weeping willow
No. 6**
Trees, Plants and Flowers
p. 215
Trinity Church, New York City
No. 14
Trocadero Palace
No. 134
Trondhjem Cathedral, Norway
No. 100
tropical and semi-tropical plants
No. 24*, 26*, 27, 30, 35*, 37**, 41**, 42*, 47, 57, 144*, 157, 159, 215*, 217, 218**, 235, 243, 248**, 249, 267**, 268, 270, 298, 300**, 311***
Trossach Mountains, Scotland
No. 73*, 76**
tugs
No. 15*, 53*, 89, 399**
(*see also* boats, ships and transportation)
Tunnels of the Axenstrasse
No. 182*
Turkey
No. 208* to 212**
Turumu Village, Congo Free State
No. 243
Tut-Ankh-Amen, tomb of
No. 238**
Types of People
p. 189

U

Uji, Japan
No. 298
Ukraine
No. 200, 201
Ulwar, India
No. 259
Uniforms
p. 205
Union Stock Yards, Chicago
No. 378*
United States
No. 1* to 27, 317 to 332*, 341 to 384, 392** to 400***
United States History
p. 218
United States
scenes associated with the history of
No. 2*, 3*, 4, 5**, 6**, 7**, 8*, 11*, 12*, 14, 20**, 21, 22, 24*, 25, 36*, 37**, 127, 128, 150, 151**, 156**, 171, 175, 204**, 284, 288, 311* to 316, 321, 333, 334*. 342*, 353**, 359**, 360, 361, 368, 373, 386**, 392** to 395**, 399**, 400***
"Universal City," California
No. 319
University of Vienna
No. 185*
Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone National Park
No. 350
Upsala, Sweden
No. 105
Upsala Castle
No. 105
Upsala Cathedral
No. 105
Utah
No. 353 to 356****

V

Valley of Jehoshaphat, Palestine
No. 226*
"Valley of the Kings," Egypt
No. 238**
Valley of the Ten Peaks, Canada
No. 335
Vardhamana Images
No. 253*
Vardo, Norway
No. 102
Var River, France
No. 145
Vatican, The; Rome
No. 162*, 163*, 164*
Venezuela
No. 58, 59, 60*
Venice, Italy
No. 171, 172**, 173*
Vermont
No. 396
Vesuvius, Mount; Italy
No. 160**
Viborg, Finland
No. 192**
Victoria, Australia
No. 276, 277
Victoria Embankment, London
No. 91*
Victoria Falls, South Africa
No. 244**
Victoria Nyanza, South Africa
No. 240
Victoria, Mount; Canada
No. 338*
Vienna, Austria
No. 185*
Vimala Sah, Temple of; India
No. 253*
vineyards
No. 121, 148
Virginia
No. 7**, 20**
volcanoes
No. 39*, 40**, 50, 160**, 271*, 304*, 312**, p. 180
Volendam, Netherlands
No. 125**

W

Waikiki, Hawaii
No. 316
Wales
No. 70*, 71
Wallace, William
Monument to
No. 75
Wall of China
No. 290*
washing clothes, out of doors
in China
No. 286**
in France
No. 145
Washington, District of Columbia
No. 2* to 6**
Washington, George
memorial to
No. 2*, 6**
home of
No. 7**
Washington Monument
No. 2*, 6**
Washington, Mount; New Hampshire
No. 397
Washington (state)
No. 331*, 332*
water buffalo (carabao)
No. 313**, 314**
water carriers
No. 43
water-falls
p. 174
Husqvarna, Sweden
No. 109*
Iguazu, Argentina
No. 54**
Lotefos, Norway
No. 96
Minnehaha, Minnesota
No. 374**
Multnomah, Oregon
No. 327
Niagara, New York
No. 383*, 384
Ouiatchonan, Canada
No. 387

water-falls—*cont'd*
Rainbow, New York
No. 382
Shoshone, Idaho
No. 351
Skarsfos, Norway
No. 96
Victoria, South Africa
No. 244**
Yosemite, California
No. 322**
Water Transportation
p. 167
Watkins Glen, New York
No. 382
"Wawona" (giant redwood) California
No. 323*
weapons, Indian
No. 385
weathering and erosion
No. 354, 355*, 357*, 358, 375, 382, 383*, 384, 387, p. 183
weeping willow trees
No. 6**
well, public
No. 43
West Indies
No. 39*, 40, 41**, 42***
Westminster Abbey, London
No. 86*, 87*, 91*
Westminster Bridge, London
No. 91*
whaling ships
No. 389*
Whang-poo River, China
No. 284
wharves
No. 15*, 53*, 86*, 95, 168, 202**, 307, 400***
What is the Keystone Travel System?
p. 31
wheat
No. 143, 201**
White House, Washington, D. C.
No. 2*, 5**
White Mountains, New Hampshire
No. 397
White Race
p. 189
White, Trumbull, article by
p. 11
Wight, Isle of
No. 93, 94
wigwams
No. 342*, 385
willow
black
No. 374**
weeping
No. 6**
Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals, Alabama
No. 25
wind mills
No. 26*, 124
Windsor Castle, England
No. 92
Windsor, England
No. 92
Winter Palace, Leningrad
No. 194*
Wisconsin
No. 375
women
in agriculture
No. 24*, 97*, 143, 293, 298, 303*
in home
No. 33, 76, 125**, 162*, 390**
in industry
No. 132, 142, 197
Woolworth Building
No. 11*, 12*, 13, 400***
Woo-Men Bridge, Su-Chow, China
No. 286**
World, Sights and Wonders of
p. 234
World War (*see* United States, scenes associated with the history of)
Wyoming
No. 346* to 350

Y

Yakusu, Congo Free State
No. 243

"Yale Bowl," New Haven
No. 398**
Yamanaka, Lake; Japan
No. 305
Yang-tse-Kiang River, China
No. 284
Yarra River, Australia
No. 275
Yarrangobilly, New South Wales
No. 280
Yellow Race
p. 195
Yellowstone National Park
No. 346* to 350
Yellowstone River, Wyoming
No. 347*
Yokohama, Japan
No. 306
Yosemite River, California
No. 322**

Z

Zambesi River, Africa
No. 244**
Zion National Park, Utah
No. 356**
Zoological Gardens, Adelaide, South Australia
No. 278*
Zuider Kerk, Amsterdam
No. 126*

STEREOGRAPHS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Millions of dollars have been spent in the last decade for photographs and illustrations of one kind or another, and yet only recently has the importance of the great fundamental difference in illustrations been realized—that is, the difference between photographs based on the principle of two-eye vision and photographs based on the principle of one-eye vision, or the difference between stereoscopic and all other kinds of photographs. Not many years ago Professor Le Conte wrote in his book on *Sight,* "the field of binocular (two-eye) phenomena is a *closed world,* to most, even intelligent people." In the last few years, however, fuller knowledge has come and educators concede that *in the stereograph we have the climax of all illustrations.*

And then, the stereoscope was for many years used only for amusement and entertainment. As one paper recently said: "It seems to be the fate of every great scientific discovery to serve a kind of apprenticeship to the almost childish wonder and curiosity of the general public. For many years the stereoscope was regarded as a toy. The use that was made of it, except by a limited number of thinking people, was unworthy of the great discovery of Sir Charles Wheatstone."

In recent years all this has changed. With a wider knowledge of the true nature of stereographs there has sprung up among educators generally a recognition of tremendous fields of usefulness for the stereoscope, in the public school, the Sunday School, and in the home. Great progress has already been made. In response to these demands, not only has the Keystone View Co. sent stereoscopic photographers to all the more important parts of the world, under the supervision of the best authorities, but an entirely new and unique map system has been invented and systematic tours through many countries have been arranged and described by such men as Dr. James H. Breasted, of Chicago University, on Egypt; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, on Palestine; Dr. D. J. Ellison and Dr. James C. Egbert, Jr., of Columbia University, on Italy; Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Ph.D., on Greece; Mr. Charles Johnston, on Ireland; Rev. John Talbot Smith, Ph.D., etc. This new movement is already world-wide.

A leader in the Philippines writes:

"Your views are beyond praise; but that is not as significant to me as the fact that, for the first time, you have grasped the possibilities of the invention as a cultural factor in our modern life."

Rev. Richard Burgess, General Secretary, India S. S. Union, says:

"The lantern slide, map, object, curio, etc., have their special advantages as educators, but these stereographs, combined with the unique system of patent maps, giving the sense of location and direction looking together with the well-written guide-books, are capable, in my judgment, of becoming, to one who uses them thoughtfully, not a substitute for travel merely, but travel itself in the highest sense of the term."

In this country and England hundreds of educators urge the use of the stereoscope. Dr. Winthrop, Editor of *The Journal of Education*, declares:

"It is as absurd to study history or geography without adequate first-hand experience of seeing places, things and people with the life-like realism of the stereoscope, as to study natural sciences without a laboratory. Sense experience should be the foundation stone of mind-building."

George J. Smith, Ph.D., Board of School Examiners, New York, states:

"In late years there has been perfected something that, in my judgment, goes ahead of ordinary pictures, and quenches the mind's thirst for the concrete almost as completely as the very object before the bodily sight. I refer to the stereograph. Even the best pictures we still feel to be but pictures; they do not create the illusions of reality, solidity, depth. 'The best in this kind are but shadows.' But with the stereoscope the wonder photography is brought to its culmination."

Jacques W. Redway, Fellow of the R. G. S., says:

"It is evident that whole classes may use stereoscopic photographs in the ordinary work of demonstration, or the pupil may study them in his individual field work, indoors as well as out-of-doors. In the study of foreign countries and their people there are great opportunities. And, indeed, in the use of the stereoscope and stereoscopic photographs there is an entirely new field to be opened. It is a field that hitherto has been closed to both teacher and pupil, and to both there are possibilities of study and research that are little dreamed of. In my own studies they have been a revelation."

William T. Whitney, Ph. D., Author of *The Socialized Recitation,* says:

"The Keystone '600 Set' provides the teacher and pupils with a concrete world, wonderful, varied, rich in association, filled with thought-stimulating material, appealing to and arousing the imagination, satisfying natural and logical questions, arousing a sympathetic interest in that world outside the local environment, and fashioning and forming correct images of a world otherwise unknown."

Dr. Clayton says:

" 'We can have no ideas without experience.' In teaching, then, the big thing is to give children such environment or activities as will produce the experiences which they need for their development. Books cannot supply experience, they can only supplement it and give to it a broader meaning.

"Because the stereograph gives a third dimension or depth to a scene, they give such a semblance of reality as to produce in the child's mind the same reaction that would follow the actual sight of the thing stereographed. The stereographs seen through the stereoscope give real visual experience of and therefore constantly add new ideas of a definitely related character. The stereoscope shuts out the immediate surroundings and provides a complete new environment."

Ethel Salisbury, Director of Elementary Education, Berkeley, California:

"Visual instruction is a long step in reducing teacher exposition and quizzing, and in multiplying pupil curiosity, questioning and initiative which pave the way for learning."

F. M. McMurry:

"The stereograph is a true window to the world of nature and the activities of men."

THERE ARE **68 U. S. CITIES** WITH A POPULATION OF 100,000. KEYSTONE EQUIPMENT FOR VISUAL INSTRUCTION IS BEING USED IN THE SCHOOLS OF **EVERY ONE OF THESE MAJOR CITIES**

THE KEYSTONE TRAVEL SYSTEM

John L. Stoddard, the illustrious traveler, says: "The love of travel is not caused by ordinary restlessness. It springs originally from the universal craving of the soul for something different from its usual environment. It also comes from a legitimate longing for that broader education which only personal study of other races, civilizations and religions can bestow. And, finally, it arises from a yearning for the joy and benefit of *realizing history* by visiting the ancient shrines of art, the homes or sepulchres of heroes, and the arenas of heroic deeds. When such desires are once awakened, *to travel is to live, to remain continually in one place is to stagnate.*"

The Keystone Travel System is unique. It brings to the user in a practical, satisfying manner the major benefits, experiences and pleasures of real travel. It does all this at a minimum expense and with all the hardships and most of the cost of physical travel eliminated. It provides what authorities in psychology agree are essentially real travel and original sight experiences. The system which will do these things for you consists of:

Stereographs—two-eye pictures—skillfully made and of carefully chosen subject matter.

Patent locating maps clearly defining the traveler's exact position and the field of vision of the outlook.

Accurate information regarding each outlook, written by a competent authority. These data, in form of a guide-book or printed on the mount of the stereograph, or in both forms.

A modern, scientifically accurate Telebinocular which properly transforms the twin-pictures into three dimensions—life-size realities.

PALESTINE THROUGH THE TELEBINOCULAR

A TOUR CONDUCTED BY

JESSE LYMAN HURLBUT, D.D.

Author of Manual of Biblical Geography, etc.

AND

CHARLES FOSTER KENT, Ph.D.

Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature, Yale University.

This volume accompanies in guidebook fashion a sightseer viewing Palestine from one hundred (also two hundred) specially desirable standpoints. The authors who know Palestine from end to end say of this work:

"Have you dreamed of visiting Palestine? Have you longed to know what it would mean to stand by the wall of Jerusalem? in Nazareth? by the Jordan? You may know now by the right use of the stereographs, specially devised maps and this book, what it is to stand in those places."

The places seen are visited in the order of a practicable journey through the country. The comments made by the authors on what is seen from each standpoint include both interesting explanations of picturesque details of the land and the life, as observed at the moment, and reminders of the many significant associations of the place with the sacred stories of the Old and New Testaments.

JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D., LL.D., late President of Oberlin College, says:

"I have examined *with great interest* the stereoscopic tour of Palestine. *The stereographs are altogether the finest I have ever seen,* and with the interesting book (containing patent maps) *they enable one to make a journey almost literally through Palestine.* I have rarely been so pleased as by these stereoscopic photographs. They will make a trip to the sacred places accessible to those who do not cross the ocean."

Other comments are like the following:

"Every student of history or geography, every traveler who desires to have a faithful portraiture of what he is to see, or an exact reproduction of what he has seen, the teachers of children and those who, in the quiet of their homes, wish to pass a pleasant evening in other climes, should certainly possess these series of original stereoscopic photographs.

"The views from the Holy Land, together with the guidebook, form an invaluable aid for the Sunday School teacher and student of the Bible. With George Adam Smith's Historical Geography of the Holy Land, and this Keystone Palestine Tour, one would feel as though he were studying the facts on the ground where the events were enacted."

KEYSTONE
STEREOSCOPIC TOURS

The following Keystone Stereoscopic Tours are put up in neat Volume Book Cabinets.

AFRICA—100 positions and cabinet.

ALASKA—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

AUSTRIA—50 positions and cabinet.

AUSTRALIA—100 positions and cabinet.

BELGIUM—60 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

BULGARIA—30 positions and cabinet.

BURMA—50 positions and cabinet.

CANADA—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

CENTRAL AMERICA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographhs, and cabinet.

CEYLON—30 positions and cabinet.

CHINA—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

CUBA—36 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—50 positions and cabinet.

DENMARK—36 positions and cabinet.

EGYPT—100 positions, with guidebook by Prof. James H. Breasted, Ph.D., 360 pages, cloth, twenty patent maps, and cabinet.

ENGLAND AND WALES—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

FRANCE—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

GERMANY—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

GREECE—100 positions, with guidebook by Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Ph.D., 359 pages, cloth, fourteen patent maps, and cabinet.

HAWAII—25 positions and cabinet.

HOLLAND—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

INDIA—100 positions, with guidebook by Prof. James Ricalton, 383 pages, cloth, ten patent maps, and cabinet.

IRELAND—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

ITALY—100 positions, with guidebook by D. J. Ellison, D.D., and Prof. James C. Egbert, Jr., Ph.D., 602 pages, cloth, ten patent maps, and cabinet.

JAMAICA—36 positions and cabinet.

JAPAN—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
KOREA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
MANCHURIA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
MESOPOTAMIA—36 positions and cabinet.
MEXICO—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
NORWAY—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
PALESTINE—200 positions with guidebook by Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D., and Chas. Foster Kent, Ph.D., 319 pages, cloth, eleven patent maps, and cabinet.
PANAMA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
PHILIPPINES—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
PORTO RICO—36 positions and cabinet.
PORTUGAL—36 positions and cabinet.
RUSSIA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SCOTLAND—75 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SOUTH AMERICA—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS AND JAVA—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SPAIN—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SWEDEN—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SWITZERLAND—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
TOUR OF WORLD—400 positions, with guidebook by Burton Holmes, World Traveler, 289 pages, cloth, three patent maps, and cabinets.
TURKEY—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
UNITED STATES—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
COLORADO—36 positions and cabinet.
FLORIDA—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK—30 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA—36 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK—30 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
SOUTHERN UTAH PARKS—36 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, four patent maps, and cabinet.
YOSEMITE VALLEY—36 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.

SPECIAL SERIES

INDIANS—50 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
MASS AND BENEDICTION—100 positions, explanatory notes on backs of stereographs, and cabinet.
PRIMARY SET—200 positions, with guidebook organized and applied to children's use by a board of educators who are authorities on child training, 188 pages, cloth, and cabinets.
VISUAL EDUCATION—600 positions with guidebook applied particularly to world education by a board of editors who are are recognized authorities in travel, education, religion, art, science, etc., 630 pages, cloth, and cabinets.
WORLD WAR—300 positions with guidebook by Maj. Joseph Mills Hanson, 442 pages, cloth, numerous maps and diagrams, and cabinets.

Ask for any information wanted on travel, industrial, nature study or any other educational material. Desirable subjects in stereographs or lantern slides can be supplied covering almost anything which can be photographed.

THE TRAVEL LESSONS

ON THE LIFE OF JESUS

AND

ON THE OLD TESTAMENT

REV. WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, Ph.D., author of "The Boy Problem," has worked out by actual experience with his famous Bible Class, these original, inspiring Bible Study courses.

"THE TRAVEL LESSONS ON THE LIFE OF JESUS," giving 36 positions, with a complete handbook, 204 pages, in cloth, 3 patent maps, and case.

"THE TRAVEL LESSONS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT," divided into 4 courses, giving 51 positions in all, complete handbook, 211 pages, 5 patent maps, and case.

Separate courses as follows:

Course I.—The Patriarchs of Israel, 13 places.
" II.—The Founders of the Kingdom, 15 places.
" III.—The Early Kings and Prophets, 14 places.
" IV.—The Early Kings and Prophets, 9 places.

Both Old and New Testament Courses are arranged to accompany International, Blakeslee's, Davis', Murray's and all Sunday School and personal Bible Study courses, or may be used independently. They solve these problems: Attendance, order, interest in Bible, real religious education. They introduce an entirely new method and apparatus which makes an addition of permanent and constant value to the equipment for Bible study classes.

THE PLAN OF THESE TRAVEL LESSONS is to teach Biblical history while the student is in the very presence of the places in Palestine where that history was enacted.

EX-GOV. JOHN L. BATES, Mass.:
"So realistic and natural is the scene made that one feels that he is beholding the actual scenery; he obtains the inspiration that actual sight gives."

GEO. A. GORDON, D.D.:
"After one looks over your stereographs of Palestine one feels as if he had looked upon natural scenery itself."

O. E. BROWN, D.D., in
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES:
"Dr. Forbush is proving in his own Sunday School that it is possible to get a class of twenty-five healthy, restless American boys as much interested in studying the life of Christ as they are in football scores."

MR. EDWIN F. SEE, GEN. SECY., BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A.:
"I have examined with great care and used in class work stereoscopes and stereographs suggested for the use of Bible courses, by Dr. Forbush. It gives what is very much needed, reality to the persons and scenes of the Bible."